

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING
PORTRAITS, VIEWS, BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
ARTS, MANNERS,
AND
AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

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1811.



THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, an Elegant Frontispiece, representing the Front of MERCERS' HALL and CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE; and, 2, a Portrait of PATRICK RUSSELL, M.D.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annam, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lushon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annam, by Mr. SERJANI, at the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty shillings per Annam, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LII. Jan. 1811.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

JAMES ASPERNE, Proprietor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, is under the disagreeable necessity of APOLOGIZING to the PUBLIC for the omission of the PLATE (the Frontispiece to the LIXth Volume), which should, with the Title-page, have accompanied the present Number. But, owing to the neglect of an Engraver (not the Artist usually employed in executing the Views for the Magazine), it is not finished in that style of *taste* and *elegance* which would satisfy the Proprietor in laying it before the numerous Readers of this Work. It shall, however, be *re-engraved*, and inserted in the next *Monthly Number*, in addition to the usual Embellishments.

N.B. The FIFTY-EIGHTH VOLUME of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE (July to December, 1810) is Just published, price Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence, neatly half bound and embellished with the PORTRAITS of Sir GORE OUSELEY, Bart. Dr. RICHARD WATSON, Bishop of Mlandai; JAMES BRINDLEY, Esq.; ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, Esq.; Her Late Royal Highness the PRINCESS AMELIA; and WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq.: with VIEWS of TAVISTOCK ABBEY; The GIANTS in Guildhall; The ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, Woolwich Common; The NEW MINT, Tower-hill; BLACK GANG CHINE, Isle of Wight; and BAUMS, the late Residence of Sir GEORGE WHITMORE, Hoxton.

Our worthy and respected friend and correspondent, Mr. MOYER, informs us, that the "*Adventures of Mahomet, the wandering Sultan*," is drawing to a conclusion.

The extracts from "THE NORTHUMBRIAN HOUSEHOLD BOOK," a work which we have, in a former volume, endeavoured, as a most *curious vestige of antiquity*, to characterize, are, in several instances, repetitions of particulars already quoted, and, consequently, inadmissible.

The payment of the wages of JOURNEMEN on Monday instead of Saturday evenings would, to say nothing of *political economy*, invert the whole system of domestic arrangement. If the *pay-tickets* of the metropolis could be regulated, or, perhaps, in many instances, *abolished*, and the wages of the men issued, at an *early hour*, from the counting-houses of their masters, it would fully answer the end at which our Correspondent aims.

The *Account of James Howell, Esq.* in our next.

AZIRA's queries are under consideration.

*. Errata in our last: P. 451, line 3 of the Poem, for *were*, read *have*.

Ibid. . . line 35 of ditto, . . . for *shall*, read *shall*.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from January 12 to January 19, 1811.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	91 4 30	0 57	10 31	2 48	6
Kent	93 0 35	0 38	0 31	3 45	0
Sussex	98 10 00	0 37	8 27	6 40	0
Suffolk	89 2 42	0 34	7 26	9 38	5
Cambridge	82 5 00	0 31	7 20	10 35	6
Norfolk	84 4 38	9 33	1 26	5 38	9
Lincoln	85 0 00	0 15	11 21	2 47	0
York	80 2 49	8 34	1 22	4 56	5
Durham	87 4 00	0 00	0 27	5 00	0
Northumb.	74 9 48	8 36	0 05	0 00	0
Cumberland	81 7 49	6 10	0 25	9 00	0
Westmorl.	81 2 52	4 13	2 26	11 00	0
Lancaster	86 3 00	0 53	4 28	4 59	4
Chester	90 3 00	0 46	10 30	1 00	0
Gloucester	113 3 00	0 38	8 32	0 33	4
Somerset	110 9 00	0 44	10 34	0 58	0
Mourmouth	119 8 00	0 46	8 00	0 00	0
Devon	110 9 00	0 43	6 00	0 00	0
Cornwall	95 4 00	0 43	2 24	0 00	0
Dorset	102 3 00	0 36	9 28	0 70	0
Hants	102 1 00	0 38	11 28	8 36	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	97 7 00	0 39	7 30	5 51	2
Surrey	105 0 12	0 39	4 33	0 51	6
Hertford	89 4 31	0 39	4 29	4 47	0
Bedford	85 0 44	4 38	6 26	8 44	10
Huntingd.	85 5 00	0 38	0 24	4 42	3
Northampt.	82 8 41	0 36	5 21	6 13	10
Rutland	86 6 47	0 40	3 25	0 13	0
Leicester	86 2 48	0 39	1 24	4 13	3
Nottingh.	90 0 12	0 41	2 25	6 18	6
Derby	87 8 00	0 42	0 25	10 33	4
Stafford	75 9 00	0 42	11 28	11 57	4
Salop.	101 11 65	8 14	2 31	11 00	0
Hereford	105 6 57	6 13	4 30	0 48	3
Worcester	103 10 53	4 40	1 34	11 52	5
Warwick	103 2 00	0 41	9 51	5 56	5
Wilts	105 0 00	0 36	7 28	6 61	4
Berks	101 3 00	0 35	10 29	1 50	6
Oxford	101 2 00	0 33	10 25	7 46	8
Bucks	98 4 00	0 36	1 27	10 47	7
WALES.					
N. Wales	39 18 00	0 48	4 24	0 00	0
S. Wales	101 4 00	0 42	4 18	6 00	0

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE
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FOR JANUARY, 1811.



MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF PATRICK RUSSELL,
M.D. F.R.S.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED BY W. RIDLEY, FROM AN ORIGINAL PICTURE, BY
VARLET, IN THE POSSESSION OF CLAUDE RUSSELL, ESQ.]

DR. PATRICK RUSSELL was a younger son of John Russell, Esq.* of Bradshaw, in Mid Lothian, a writer to the Signet, by his third wife, Mary, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Anderson, minister at West Calder. He was born at Edinburgh on the 6th of February, 1726 (O. S.). He received the rudiments of his classical education at the High School of that city; and he studied at the University there several years.*

* Dr. Fothergill, in an "Essay on the Character of the late Alexander Russell, M. D. of which a few copies were printed in London in 1770, and subjoined to a collection of his works, Lond. 1782, mentions that Mr. John Russell, his father, was a person of great eminence as a lawyer in the city of Edinburgh, and singularly happy in having seven of his sons, that lived to be men, not one of whom, by misbehaving, ever gave him cause of a moment's disquietude; but, on the contrary, by the just reputation they acquired, made all good men rejoice that he had such a family, and so eminently distinguished by so many good qualities." In a note upon this passage, written by Mr. William Russell, it is added, that "so judicious was the plan of education adopted by Mr. John Russell, that in bringing up a large family of boys, he never, in one instance, found it necessary to inflict a punishment, or even to use a harsh expression. He was never seen to be angry. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-six, retaining his cheerfulness and faculties to the last."

All the children of the first marriage died in infancy; their mother died in 1760; and of nine, the issue by the second wife, three only arrived at manhood; I. John, of Roseburn, writer to the Signet, F. R. S. Edin. (one of the original members) and founders

Dr. Alexander Russell, an elder brother, had been for a considerable time in Turkey, as physician to the English factory at Aleppo. Dr. Patrick joined him there in 1750, and lived with him for several years. During this time, he applied himself with great diligence, and with remarkable success, to the acquisition of the different languages of Syria.

In 1755 Dr. Alexander Russell left Aleppo on his return to Britain, and his brother Patrick succeeded him as physician to the British factory.

In this situation, Dr. Patrick Russell's amiable and engaging disposition soon rendered him as much beloved as his

of that society. See Prof. Dug. Stewart's *Life of Robertson*), author of "the Forms of Process in the Court of Session and Court of Trinds," Edinb. 1768; and of "the Theory of Conveyancing," Edin. 1788.—II. *William*, secretary to the Levant Company, F. R. S. Treasurer to the R. S. (Mulgrave's *Voyage to the North Pole*, p. 97. Bruce's *Travels*, Introd. pp. vii. lx lxix) and III. *Alexander*, M.D. F. R. S. (Lattom's *Memoirs of Fothergill*, Fothergill's "Essay on the Character of Alexander Russell," 4to. 1770), author of the *Natural History of Aleppo*, 4to. 1756.

The seven children of the third marriage were all sons. The eldest of those who reached manhood, were, IV. *David*, solicitor and accountant in Edinburgh. V. *Patrick*, the subject of the present Memoir. VI. *Claude*, Chief at Vizagapatam, in the Honourable East India Company Civil-Service (Dalrymple's *Oriental Repertory*, Vol. I. pp. 49, 96, 255.). And VII. *Balfour*, M.D. who was appointed physician to the factory at Algiers, but died before he could reach his destination.

predecessor had been. It endeared him not less to the Turks, than to the resident Europeans. His medical attentions were equally as conspicuous to the natives of all ranks, as to the gentlemen belonging to the English factory. Such was the esteem he was held in by the Bashaw of Aleppo, that he was honoured with the privilege of wearing a turban; there considered as a signal mark of distinction to an European, and one which is seldom conferred.

Although his professional labours occupied much of his time, and were attended, in that climate, with great personal fatigue, his ardent attachment to the study of natural history incited him to snatch every opportunity for such investigations. He occasionally transmitted communications on their results to his friends in Britain.

Dr. Alexander having in 1756, published his *Natural History of Aleppo*, sent a copy to his successor, with an earnest request that he would collect and send home additional information. To Dr. Patrick's own predilection for such studies, was thus superadded the powerful motive of gratifying a brother, to whom he was bound by ties of esteem and gratitude, as well as of affection. For many years, therefore, did he continue regularly to correspond with his brother on scientific subjects connected with the history of Syria, and to collect and transmit authentic information on a great variety of topics, in the view of correcting and enlarging a second edition of the *Natural History of Aleppo*.

In 1759 several remarkable shocks of an earthquake occurred in Syria. Of the phenomena attending these, and of their consequences, Dr. Russell gave a particular account in letters to his brother Alexander. These letters were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1760.*

ALEPPO, it is well known, is liable to that calamitous epidemic, the *plague*. When the first symptoms of that scourge of human nature at any time appeared, far from shutting himself up, as was customary with Europeans, Dr. Russell remained calm and collected, and displayed a steady perseverance in the discharge of his duty, which could result only from the guidance of a beneficent, courageous, and well regulated mind. After communicating to the English Consul instructions in writing for the

observance of those attached to the English factory, he used to take leave of all his friends, who, at his express desire, shut themselves up within the limits of the factory, and did not suffer the least intercourse to be had with them. At the most imminent risk did Dr. Russell then apply himself to the treatment of the diseased. If he was not able to arrest the progress of the malady, he had thus at least the best opportunities of investigating its nature, watching its symptoms, and trying the effects of various powerful medicines, and different modes of treatment. The correct and extensive information which he acquired by experience in this most hazardous manner, during several successive visitations of the plague in 1760, 61, and 62, qualified him in a peculiar manner for writing a history of that direful distemper; an advantage of which he happily survived long afterwards to avail himself.

After a residence of about twenty years at Aleppo, he resolved to revisit his native country. He travelled chiefly overland; and he rendered his journey through Italy and France interesting and useful, not only to himself, but eventually to his countrymen, by minutely examining all the principal lazarettos, in those countries, and inquiring into their regulations, and general management. The proper care of the sick in all public hospitals, was always a subject he had much at heart.

Soon after his return to England in 1772, he went to Edinburgh, where he remained some time, having views of settling as a physician in that city. Afterwards, however, by the advice of the late Dr. Fothergill, (who was always in habits of intimate friendship with him, as well as with his elder brother) he removed to London, on account of the wider sphere it offered for professional exertion.

In London he remained till the latter end of the year 1781, when affection for his brother, Mr. Claud Russell, whose precarious state of health at that time required constant and particular attention, induced him to sacrifice his flattering prospects in the capital, and accompany his brother to the East Indies.

There he resided, principally at Vizagapatam, his brother having been appointed to the highest office in that settlement. His time and attention were, in a great measure, devoted to the natural history of the country, which had been hitherto little explored. Dr. Koenig;

- indeed, (whom Dr. Russell met in June, 1782, at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel), had for some years been employed by the Honourable the East India Company in the botanical department: and Dr. Russell has, in a Preface which he wrote to the first fasciculus of Coromandel Plants, borne ample testimony to the zeal and success of that Botanist.* On Dr. Koenig's death at Jagrenalpore, in June, 1785, the Governor of Madras, communicated to Dr. Russell, in very flattering terms, his wish that he should accept of the appointment of Botanist or Naturalist to the Company. Fortunately for science, the Doctor accepted the offer, through the persuasion of his brother, Mr. Claud Russell. This was in November, 1785. During the three following years Dr. Russell was indefatigable in his researches, turning to the best account the facilities afforded by his appointment, not confining his attention to the vegetable kingdom, but eagerly collecting, figuring, and describing the Fishes and the Serpents of the country.

In the botanical department, he began by submitting to the Governor of Madras an extensive plan for acquiring information concerning such plants of the country as are put to any economical use. He proposed that letters should issue from the highest authority, inviting the gentlemen, particularly of the medical department, resident at the different stations, to transmit every information in their power concerning such useful plants, accompanied with specimens of each plant, including the leaf, flower, and fruit, with a view to publication. This plan having met with the sanction both of the Madras Government and of the Medical Board, was immediately commenced.

It is well known that serpents are numerous in the East Indies, and that the bite of some species produces the most direful effects. With the humane view of enabling any one, though not a naturalist, to distinguish a poisonous from a harmless serpent, and thereby relieve the anxious doubts and fears of many who might happen to be bitten, he, in the end of the year 1787, drew

up a distinct description of the secular organs to be observed in the mouth of a poisonous serpent, illustrated with figures. These descriptions and figures were published by order of the Government of Madras, and copies transmitted to the subordinate settlements and military stations, to be dispersed for general information. One of the most obvious marks of discrimination is, that a poisonous serpent has no row of teeth in the upper jaw, which, on the other hand, the harmless serpent invariably possesses.

It may not be improper to mention here, that about this time, the secret of a remedy long in use among the natives for the bite of venomous and rabid animals, and generally known by the name of the *Tanjore pill*, was purchased by the Madras Government from a Brahmin. Besides arsenic and mercury, the medicine was found, upon analysis, to contain one or two unknown ingredients. Having procured parcels of these last, under the Malabar and Gentoo names, Dr. Russell himself made up a considerable quantity of the pills, carefully employing the prescribed proportions of each ingredient. These pills were distributed to the different settlements, with directions to the medical gentlemen to report their effects, as occasion should occur. From Dr. Russell's own experience, as well as from some interesting communications by Mr. Duffin, then surgeon at Vellore, it appears, that this remedy has often proved fallacious, both in cases of the bite of snakes and of mad dogs; still, however, Dr. Russell, while he admitted that its efficacy was a matter of difficult discussion, was inclined to think favourably of it, and to encourage hopes that further experience might confirm its good character.

Dr. Russell occasionally employed himself while in India, in arranging the ample and valuable materials concerning the plague, which he had long before collected in Syria. In 1787 he sent home a fair copy of his labours, and solicited the friendly revival of his eminent literary contemporaries, Dr. William Robertson, Dr. Adam Ferguson, Dr. Adam Smith.

Among various incidental communications transmitted to Britain, we shall only mention that, in 1788, he sent to Sir Joseph Banks an account of the *Tabasheer*, or gummy matter, and in the

* John Gerard Koenig, was, it is believed, a native of Courland. He was a pupil of the illustrious Linnæus. He visited Ireland in 1763, and Linneæus met and conversed with him in that remote island, in consequence of which, Koenig's botanical

hollow stem of the bamboo, and which is supposed in India to be possessed of extraordinary virtues. He sent also specimens of this substance, which were laid before the Royal Society in March, 1790. It was analyzed by Mr. Macie, F. R. S. and found to consist nearly of pure silic.*

In January, 1789, Dr. Russell embarked for England with his brother and family. He at this time deposited his collection of specimens of fishes, and his Indian herbarium, in the Company's Museum at Madras.

In 1791, his *Treatise of the Plague* appeared in two volumes quarto. In this valuable work, he first gives an account of the plagues at Aleppo, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762; then a medical account of the disease; this is followed by essays on pestilential contagion on quarantines, and on lazarettos; with remarks on the police to be observed in the time of the plague: several interesting cases of patients labouring under the disease are given in detail; and a register of the weather during the pestilential season is subjoined.

It has already been mentioned that Dr. A. Russell had projected a new edition of his *History of Aleppo*, and had applied to Dr. Patrick Russell for information on various topics. Dr. Alexander died, however, in 1768, without having accomplished this intention, although he had collected a considerable quantity of new, and valuable, materials. "The prosecution of his brother's plan forcibly struck Dr. Patrick Russell, in the light of a debt due to friendship;"† on this delicate principle he declined to follow the advice of Dr. Robertson, and some other eminent literary friends, who wished him to make a separate publication of his own observations in Syria. In 1791, therefore, he published in two volumes quarto, "the *Natural History of Aleppo*, by Alexander Russell, M. D. the *second edition*; revised, enlarged, and illustrated with notes, by Patrick Russell, M. D. F. R. S." The truth however is, that the book was not only "new modelled," as mentioned by Dr. Patrick himself, in the Preface, but many emendations were made, and very large additions were introduced by him, under the modest title of "Editor."

It was above stated, that Dr. Russell had received the sanction of the Government of Madras, to his favourite undertaking of preparing drawings and descriptions of the useful plants of Coromandel. His plan, with a list of the plants he had selected to begin with, was not only honoured with the approbation of the Hon. Court of Directors at home, but (with a liberality becoming the first mercantile Company in the world, and which has at all times induced them to encourage whatever has appeared calculated to promote science in the East) they resolved to provide for the publication, in the most splendid style, of such figures and descriptions as should be sent home; and at the same time requested the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, to take the general superintendence of the whole: this gentleman, with his well known zeal in all matters of science, kindly undertook the task. Before advice of this favourable disposition of the Court of Directors could reach India, Dr. Russell had embarked (as already mentioned) on his return to Britain. "The task, however," as he himself observes in the Preface, "fell fortunately into hands well qualified for carrying it into execution." He here alludes to Dr. William Roxburgh. Between the years 1790 and 1795, that gentleman transmitted about five hundred specimens, with drawings and descriptions, from India. Dr. Russell, according to his own very modest account, "lent his assistance in correcting the letter-press of the Descriptions." The Preface was from his own pen. Eight fasciculi have been already published, under the title of "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, from Drawings and Descriptions presented to the Hon. Court of Directors by William Roxburgh, M. D. published by their Order, under the Direction of Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S."

In 1799, the Privy Council of Great Britain, alarmed by reports that the Plague had broke out in the Levant, resolved to adopt measures to prevent the infection being brought into this country. They appointed a Committee to draw up quarantine regulations, and to report their opinion and advice as to the permanent measures of precaution which ought in future to be adopted. The celebrity of Dr. Russell's *Treatise on the Plague* naturally led to his being asked to lend his assistance to the Committee. This he cheerfully granted;

* Phil. Trans. 1721.

† Preface to 2d Edit. p. vi.

and in his attention to this piece of public business he was indefatigable. The regulations approved of by a majority of the Committee did not, in Dr. Russell's opinion, go far enough: he judged more strict and rigorous prophylactic measures to be necessary; and he was not singular in his opinion: his reasons of dissent were signed also by Sir Lucas Pepys, and, with the exception of one paragraph, by ——— Boone, Esq. This dissent accompanied the final Report of the Committee in March, 1800, and was printed along with it. It may be considered as a valuable document, highly interesting to this country. By some strange oversight, the important and solicited services which Dr. Russell at this time gratuitously rendered to his country, were never acknowledged even by a letter of thanks, although the Doctor was the only member of the Committee who did not hold some official situation under Government.

Previous to his appointment as Naturalist to the India Company, Dr. Russell, as before observed, had made considerable progress in collecting snakes, and making experiments on the effects of their bites;—a branch of natural history hitherto little understood or attended to, and to many, from the appearance of the animals, exceedingly disgusting and terrific. He continued his researches with unwearied zeal; and after his return home, the Hon. Court of Directors took upon themselves the expense of publishing coloured figures of the Snakes, accompanied with descriptions by Dr. Russell. The first volume was completed and published in 1796, under the title of "*An Account of Indian Serpents collected on the Coast of Coromandel, containing Descriptions and Drawings of each species; together with Experiments and Remarks on their several Poisons*," by Patrick Russell, M. D. F. R. S. presented to the Hon. Court of Directors of the India Company, and published by their Order, under the Superintendence of the Author." The first and second fasciculus of the second volume were published under the Doctor's eye, in 1801 and 1802.

It was before stated, that when on the Coast of Coromandel, Dr. Russell had paid particular attention to the fishes caught there, and had deposited his collection of specimens in the Company's Museum at Madras. The drawings and descriptions of these he carried

with him to Britain, and presented to the Court of Directors; and in 1803, there appeared, in two large and elegant volumes folio, "*Descriptions and Figures of Two Hundred Fishes, collected at Vizagapatam, by Patrick Russell, M.D. and published by Order of the Court of Directors, under the Superintendence of the Author.*"

In 1804, he had laid before the Royal Society, * "*Remarks on the voluntary expansion of the skin of the neck of the Cobra de Capella, or Hooded Snake.*" His friend, Everard Home, Esq. surgeon, added a description of the structure of the parts which perform the office of expansion.†

Dr. Russell died in London on the 2d of July, 1805, after a short illness of three days.

Dr. Russell was never married. He named Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. and Josias Duprè Porcher, Esq. along with his brother Claud, to be his executors. In a paper addressed to them, he gave particular instructions as to his funeral, which, as exhibiting a trait of his character, is here inserted: "It is my request to be interred in the nearest burial ground, in the most private manner that custom will permit, but not be deposited within the walls of any place dedicated to public worship."

In strict conformity with these directions, he was interred 6th July, in Marylebone burying-ground, in presence of a few of his intimate friends. It may be remarked, that Dr. Russell having taken many opportunities of reprobating the practice of burying in churches, as useless to the dead, and prejudicial to the living, thus gave a last practical testimony against the custom; and in the privacy which he requested, may be traced the habitual humility of his mind.

In his library the Executors found a sealed parcel, containing books directed for the British Museum, which was accordingly sent unopened to that national repository. In obedience to special instructions, a Botanical Cabinet, consisting chiefly of Indian plants, was

* Phil. Trans. for 1805.

† The only other works of Dr. Russell, not here enumerated, are, a paper in the Transactions of a Society for the improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, London, 1800, giving an account of two cases of Small-pox and Measles existing in the same person at the same time; and one of an ague in a child in utero.

transmitted to the University of Edinburgh; and a considerable collection of specimens of serpents, including all those received from India after his return home (many of which his sudden death prevented him from describing), was deposited in the Hon. Company's Museum at the India House.

The reputation of Dr. Russell in the literary and scientific world has been established by the various publications which have been mentioned. In zeal for the advancement of natural knowledge he could not be surpassed. While he paid due attention to the description and nomenclature of plants and of animals, he never failed to attend also to their peculiar habits, and to the useful purposes, if any, to which they might be applied. The discrimination of noxious from harmless serpents, was a service done, not merely to science in general, but to every individual who has occasion to visit tropical climates. Dr. Russell's writings are remarkable for perspicuity of style, and unaffected simplicity. His unassuming manner of expressing himself, serves only to engage the reader to rely more implicitly on what he says, and convince him of his scrupulous integrity.

In private life he was a most affectionate relative; and many still alive can testify the warmth and zeal of his friendship. He was a lively and agreeable companion, gentle in his manners, and liberal in his ideas: close in argument, and occasionally strong in censure. In his person he was rather above the middle stature, with a very expressive countenance, and an uncommonly penetrating eye.* In his address he was polite; and in his ordinary conversation he displayed a pleasant vivacity. He was remarkable for cheerfulness of temper; and this happy disposition continued to the last, although a defect in hearing had unluckily for some years encreased so much as to deprive him in a great measure of the enjoyment of society. Many of his familiar letters written from abroad, and in possession of his relations in Scotland, are highly interesting and amusing: they are pictures of his conversation; often exhibiting a lively imagination, with a witty

playfulness of thought and expression.

Since Dr. Russell's death, the third fasciculus of the second volume on Indian Serpents has been published (1807) from manuscripts prepared for the press by himself. The fourth fasciculus, which completes the second volume, derived chiefly from the same source, is, we understand now presented to the public.

November, 1809.

ANECDOTE.

SWIFT, Arbuthnot, and Parnell taking the advantage of a fine frosty morning, set out together upon a walk to a little place Lord Bathurst had about eleven miles from London. Swift, remarkable for being an old traveller, and forgetting possession of the best rooms and warmest beds, pretended, when they were about half way, that he did not like the slowness of their pace; adding, that he would walk on before them, and acquaint his lordship with the journey. To this proposal they readily agreed; but as soon as he was out of sight, sent off a horseman by a private way (suspecting their friend's errand) to inform his lordship of their apprehensions. The man arrived time enough to deliver his message before Swift made his appearance.—His lordship then recollecting that he had never had the small-pox, thought of the following stratagem. Seeing him coming up the Avenue, he ran out to meet him, and expressed his happiness at the sight of him: "but I am mortified at one circumstance," continued his lordship, "as it must deprive me of the pleasure of your company; there is a raging small-pox in the house: I beg, however, that you would accept of such accommodation as a small house at the bottom of the Avenue can afford you."—Swift was forced to comply with this request; and in this solitary situation, fearful of speaking to any person around him, he was served with dinner. In the evening, the Wits thought proper to release him, by going down to him in a body, to inform him of the deception, and to tell him that the first best room and bed in the house were at his service. Swift then, he might be inwardly chagrined, but prudent to join in the laugh against him; they adjourned to the next morning, and spent the evening in a manner equally to be conceived by those who were to the least acquainted with the dissimilarity of their characters.

* The Portrait which accompanies this account, is taken from a picture by Mr. Vartlet, of Bath, when the Doctor was, in his 55th year, and now in the possession of his brother, Mr. Claud Russell.

EARLY ENGLISH POETS.

No. IV.

STEPHEN HAWES.

"THE only writer deserving the name of a poet in the reign of Henry the Seventh," says Stephen Hawes," says the learned and elegant author of the *History of English Poetry*, who has given a list of his works, and added the following very correct criticism on the poet's chief performance.† "The *Pastime of Pleasure* is almost the only effort of imagination and invention which had appeared in our poetry since Chaucer. This poem contains no common touches of romantic and allegoric fiction. The personifications are often happily sustained, and indicate the writer's familiarity with the Provencal school. The model of his versification and phraseology is that improved harmony of numbers, and facility of diction, with which his predecessor Lydgate adorned our octave stanza; but Hawes has added new graces to Lydgate's manner."‡ After such a character from so able a judge, a specimen from Hawes's poem can require no apology.

Of the author, the only accounts existing are to be found in Bale and the *Athenæ*; from which we learn, that he was a native of Suffolk, and the descendant of a very respectable and ancient family. The foundation of his learning he appears to have obtained at Oxford; but of what society he was a member, or whether he was ever honoured with a degree, Wood was unable to collect, from the deficiency of the University registers. At a proper age, he travelled over his own country, Scotland, and France, and became a proficient in the more polite literature of the day, and in the French language in particular; to which circumstance we may, probably, attribute the imagery and chivalrous character with which his poetry abounds. Hawes's accom-

plishments and abilities at length introduced him to the notice of King Henry the Seventh, who appointed him to be one of the grooms of his chamber, and who is reported to have been highly pleased with the wit and versatility of his servant. From this time, the particulars of the poet's life have not descended to us. Wood says, that he "was in great value among ingenious men in the latter end of Henry 7;" but the period of his death he has not been able to ascertain. It is, however, most probable, that he lived to the beginning of the fifteenth century, and retained his situation about the king to the last.

Of the *Pastime of Pleasure* a very full and faithful analysis will be found in the *History of English Poetry*, where also extracts are given from the poem. The following lines, which will afford the reader some idea of Hawes's powers, are not to be found in that work. They are transcribed from Waley's edition in 1555, retaining the original orthography.

"How graunde Amours came to the tour of chivalry.

Whan elene Aurora, with her golden beemes,
 Non to enlume the derke cloudy ayre,
 An lecombut Dyane her gyft fyry lemes
 Amydes of the bull began to playre,
 Than on my jorney my selfe to repayre,
 Wyth my veriet called Attendaunce.
 Forthe on I rode, by long contynuaunce.

Wyth my grayhoundes, both Grace, and
 Gouvernante,

Ouer an hyll, and so downe in a valley,
 Amonge the thorne, of great encumbrance,
 The goodli greyhounds taught me on my wey:
 So fourth I passed my troublous Journey—
 Tyll that I came into a yall playne,
 With Flora paynted in many a sundry
 vayne.

Wyth purple coloure the floures enhewed,
 In dyers knottes wyth many one ful blue;
 The gentyl gelous his odoure reured,
 Wyth sundry herbes replete wyth vertue:
 Amplifie these floures as I dyd chace
 Caetyng my syght sodaynly so ferre
 Ouer a toure I sawe a flambynge steele.

Towarde this toure as I rode nere, and nere,
 I behelde the spere of mayeuous altitude,
 On which it stode, that quadrante did appere

Made all of stele wonderous fortytude,
 Gargeyled wyth beestes, in sundry symyly-
 tude,

And many turrettes, about the toures hye,
 With yutages was set full marueylously.

*B

† The *History of Ground Amoure and la bel Pucell*, called the *Pastime of Pleasure*, containing the knowledge of the seven sciences, and the course of man's life in this world—4to. by Wynken de Worde, 1517; besides which, there were three other editions, one in 1554, 1555, and one without a date. It is, however, now a volume of very rare occurrence.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 219.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Jan. 1811.

Towarde this toure forth on my way J wente,
 Tyll that I came to a myghty fortresse,
 Where J saw hange a mercuriuous instru-
 mente,
 Wyth a shelde and helmet, before the entres.
 J knowe nothyng therof the perfytnes,
 But, at a venture, the instrument J toke,
 And blew so loude that all the toure J
 shoke."

[After blowing this tremendous horn, the porter appears, and demands the name of the knight who required admission to the tower, and from whence he came.]

"My name, quod I, is *Grounde Amoure*,
 Of late J came fro the toure of *Dootryne*,
 Where J attayned all the hygh honoure;
 Of the *Seven Scyences* me to enlumyne
 And frome thence J dyd determyne
 Forthe to traunyle to this toure of chynulry
 Where J haue blowen this blast so so-
 deynly."

[Upon hearing who the visitant was, *Grand Amoure* is contentously received, and is entertained till the following morning, when—says the poet—]

"The gentyl porter, named *Stedfastnes*,
 Into the base court, on my way, he brought;
 Where stode a toure of mercuriuous lynes,
 That al of iaspas, ful wonderly wrought,
 As any man can pryncle in his thought,
 And foure ymages, aboue the toure, ther
 were,
 On horsebacke, armed, and euery one a yere;

These ymages were made ful curiously,
 Wyth theyr horses of the stile so fyne,
 And eche of them in theyr places sundry,
 About were sette that clerly dyd slyne,
 Lyke *Dyane* clere, in her spere celestyne,
 And vnder eche horse there was ful pryncely.
 A great whele made, by craftly geometry,

Wyth many cogges vnto which were tyed
 Dyuers cordes that in the horses holow
 To euery joynte full wonderly applyed
 When the wheles wente the horses did folowe
 To trotte and galop both euery and in owe
 Brekyng theyre spere, and conde them d.s-
 charge
 Partynge asonder for to turney them at
 laige."

Hawes however excels chiefly in descriptions, as the following account of *la belle Pucelle's* person will evince:

"And first of all my herte gan to lerne,
 Right well to register in remembrance,
 How that her beauty J might thus deerne,
 From top to to, endued with pleasantne;
 Which J shall shew withouten variance;
 Her shynynge here so properly she dresses
 Aloft her forehead with fayre golden tresses.

Her forehead stope, with fayre browe
 ybent;

Her eyen gray; her nose streight and fayre;
 In her whyte chekes the fayre bloud it went,
 As among the whyte, the red to repayre:
 Her mouth right small; her breth swete of
 avre;

Her lippes softe, and ruddy as a rose:
 No hert on this but it wold him appose.

Wyth a lyttle pytte in her well fauored
 chynne;

Her necke longe, and whyte as any lilly,
 Wyth vaynes blew, in which the blode ran
 inne.

Her pappes round, an therto right pretty;
 Her armes slender, and of goodly body;
 Her fingers small, and therto right long,
 White as the milke, with blew vaynes among.

"Her fete proper, she garterd well her hose:
 J neuer saw so swete a creature;
 Nothing she lacketh, as J do suppose,
 That is longing to fayre dame nature:
 Yet more ouer her countenance so pure,
 So swete, so louely, wold any hert pyrrre
 Wyth feruent loue, to attayne his desyre."

Having already extended this article to an unusual and we fear unconscionable length, the following description of the garden to the tower of music, shall conclude. This is curious from its affording an instance of the antiquity of the cut hedges, and monster making system of gardening so much admired in this country during the latter end of the seventeenth century.

"Than in we wente to the garden gloryous,
 Lyke to a place of pleasure most solacious,

Wyth *Flora* paynted, and wrought curiously,
 In diuers knoties of maruylous greties,
 Rampande Lyons stood vp wonderly,
 Made all of herbes, with dulcet sweetenes;
 Wyth many dragons of meruylous likenes,
 Of dyuers flower-made ful craftely,
 By *Flora* coloured wyth colours sundry,

Amidde the garden so moche delectably,
 There was an herber, fayre and quadrante
 To paradise right well comparable,
 Set all about with flours fragraunt;
 And in the myddle, there was respendys-
 shaune,*

A dulcet spring, and maruylous fontaine,
 Of golde and asure made, all fountaine.
 In wonderfull and curious similitude,
 Were stode a dragon of fyne golde so pure,
 Upon his tayle of myghty fortitude,
 Wieched* and skaled al wyth asure,
 Haung thre hedes, diuers in figure,
 Whyche in a bath of the syluer grette,
 Spouted the water that was so dulcette."

* Of this word, after much search, we are unable to produce another instance.

SIR HENRY WOOLLEY'S APHORISM.

"Such subtle questions rais'd among
Those out of their wits, and those t' th' wrong."
BUTLER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I AM sorry to trouble you once again on a subject which, clear, to others, will appear so trifling. But, sir, I have Dr. Johnson's opinion of Sir Henry Woolley's aphorism, in opposition to that of Mr. Read, given by S. J. C. in your last; and, pardon me for punning, I would rather lean on Johnson than on a Reed.

The Doctor calls the phrase—"Sir Henry Woolley's JOGULAR definition of the business of an Ambassador"—(I write from memory).—Now, sir, if it be JOGULAR, it is literal;—and not liable to a quibble; consequently, it means the substantive *lie*—direct; and not the verb to lie here, or to lie there.

I fear, sir, you will deem me very presuming to enter the list with your Correspondent; who, having more learning, must have more knowledge; and I will wave my pretensions to both; but still I will enjoy my own opinion;—and, says Ryther.

"He that's convinc'd against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

I remain, as usual, sir, very much
Yours,

AZIRA.

London, Jan. 7, 1811.

PINDAR'S NEM. OD. 10.

(Continued.)

ANTIST. 4.

ἀπὸ Τυγίτου ποτα-
γᾶζον ἴδεν Λυγκεῖ δρυὸς ἐν στελίχῃ
ἤμινον· κινεον γὰρ ἐπιχθονίῳ
πάντων γενεῖ· ἐξέστατον
ὄμμα· λαίψτροίς δὲ ᾗδισσιν ἄφρ
ἐξικέσθην, καὶ μέγα ἔρ-
γον ἰμνήσαντ' ὀκίως,
καὶ πάθον δεινὸν παλάμαις Ἀφαρτι-
δαὶ Διὸς· αὐτίκα γὰρ
ἔλθε Λήδας παῖδ' ἰδὼν· τοὶ δ' ἴσαν-
τα στάθην τῷ μὲν σχοιὸν πατρός.

ANTIST. 4.

For, from Taygetus's brow,
Lyncæus spied his lurking foe;
An oak's strong trunk his seat he made,
And gloried in his ambushade:.

But Lyncæus, of all mortal men,
Possess'd by far the acutest ken,
With humble feet, without delay,
The sons of Aphareus bent their way;
And to the mighty toil assign'd
Instant turn'd their active mind;
But Jove displeas'd their projects view'd,
And sudden miseries ensu'd.
For Leda's son pursu'd with haste
His enemies, against him plac'd;
'They stood, on stratagem intent,
Near their father's monument.

EPOD. 4.

ἔνθεν ἀρκάξαντες ἀγαλ-
μ' Ἀφᾶ, ἕστων πετρῶν,
ἱμῶλον στήνῃ Πολυδαί-
κιος· ἀλλ' οὐ νιν φλάσαν,
οὐδ' ἀνίσχασαν· ἰφορμα-
δὲ δ' ἄρ' ἀκούσθ' οὐ
ἤλασι Λιγυεὺς ἐν πλεωραῖσι χαλκῶν.
Ζεὺς δ' ἐπ' ἰδᾶ πυρφόρον
πλάξῃ ψολέοντα κρηγυόν·
ἀμὲν δα καίοντ' ἔρημοι.
χαλεπὰ δ' ἔρις ἀνδρά-
ποσιν ὀμνίην κρισάνων.

EPOD. 4.

A polish'd stone, thence torn, they threw;
(To Pluto sacred was the pillar held;)
Fall against Pollux' breast the fragment
flew,
But neither ras'd him, nor repell'd.
Then Pollux with his speedy dart
Towards Lyncæus rush'd, devoid of fear;
And in his adversary's heart
Hammers'd the brazen spear.
But against Idas angry Jove
Hurl'd his red lightning from above;
Both perish'd in one common flame;
No friends to their assistance came.
For, when frail men with mightier powers
contend,
In their destruction must the contest end.

NOTE.

The story of Castor and Pollux, as given us by our poet, is entertaining and interesting. Among other memorable instances of fraternal kindness, the attachment of these brothers to each other has been signalized by poets and historians; but different circumstances have been attached to the story. Writers, according to their different views, have added or diminished; have embellished the narrative, or abridged it. The affectionate regard, which Pollux continued to retain for his brother, appears from his address to Jupiter, after he had beheld his brother expiring. It was the request of Pollux, that he might die with Castor. Pollux preferred the present life, τοῦτον αἰῶνα, to that which Jupiter had promised him; unless Castor could partake of the privilege, and dwell with him in *εὐραῖαν*. Jupiter replies; Ἐγὼ μαι ἴδω, — Ἐστὶ σοὶ μίγ' τοῦτον λάχος, K.

* Streaked.

AN INFALLIBLE MEANS OF PREVENTING
ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

IT gives me pain to observe the numerous females who have lately been burnt to death, while there is a possibility of avoiding such a dreadful catastrophe, which consists simply in the party *lying down* as soon as the clothes are discovered to be on fire. A lady's muslin dress, which might take fire at the skirt, would burn from top to bottom, and produce a

fatal density of flame, in half a minute, while she is standing upright; but if she were instantly to lie down, even though she took no pains leisurely to extinguish the flames, ten minutes would elapse before the dress could be consumed, and the flame would be such as might, at any instant, be extinguished by the thumb and fingers. Is it *not*, then, most afflicting that fatal accidents should arise from a cause so easily averted?

*An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the CONSOLIDATED FUND,
ending 5th January, 1810, and 5th January, 1811,*

	1810.		1811.
CUSTOMS	£1,114,651 10 3½	—	£ 912,433 3 3½
Excise	3,893,255 0 0	—	3,961,910 15 0
Stamps	1,311,711 12 0	—	1,274,473 12 3
Incidents	3,070,504 3 6½	—	2,742,134 12 3½
Surplus amount, Duties on Sugar, &c.	101,302 0 0	—	107,011 0 0
Ditto, Land Tax on Offices	31,742 16 2½	—	37,082 0 10½
Land Taxes	413,193 7 5½	—	365,006 15 0½
Revenue, Isle of Man	4,848 12 1		
Interest on Account of Ireland	671,325 8 5	—	629,144 8 1
Surplus Exchequer Fees	12,000 0 0	—	14,000 0 0
Imprest Monies	24,415 6 10	—	58,998 11 9
Amount of Income Duty, 1799, 1800, 1801 ..			2,162 11 6
Ditto, Am. Malt Duties	151,882 3 7	—	170,606 0 0
Tontine Money, 1789	11,881 4 8½	—	12,082 15 1½
Rent of Crown Lands	33,196 18 6	—	7,762 0 4½
Fines of Leases	5,969 0 0	—	1,921 0 0
Assessed Taxes			5 1 6
Brought from War Taxes, Act 47 Geo III. .	314,363 17 7½	—	314,363 17 7½
Ditto 29 Geo III.	550,695 5 0½	—	250,695 5 0½
Miscellaneous			27,426 10 0
	11,313,042 6 3½		10,891,519 19 9½

CHARGE.

Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank Annuities ..	337,919 2 1½	}	10,435,000 0 0
Bank Dividends	7,874,863 11 5½		
For the Reduction of National Debt	1,476,291 10 8½		
Civil List	239,500 0 0		
Pensions and Annuities	81,539 14 3½		
Miscellaneous Charges, estimated at	127,663 3 1½		
	10,137,776 1 8½		10,435,000 0 0
Surplus	1,175,266 4 7½		456,519 19 9½
	11,313,042 6 3½		10,891,519 19 9½

The Public Revenue of the year now concluded, is said to have exceeded that of the year 1803, by 4,437,508*l*. The following is given as the produce of the two years. —

	1809.	1810.
Consolidated Fund, exclusive of War Taxes	£37,838,084	40,046,244
War Taxes	20,798,144	23,027,442
	58,636 178	63,073,686

OWNERS
OF THE
MANNERS AND OPINIONS
OF THE
POLISH PEOPLE IN 1795.

BY ISAAC ROSE, ESQ.
(Continued from Vol. LVIII, page 414.)

VOLUME THE THIRD.
Chapter XXX.

FROM the superficial view that I have yet had of this part of the country," said Mahomet to the Priest, as the carriage descended the acclivity on which the castle was situated, "it is almost impossible to form a correct judgment, or I should, probably, observe, that, notwithstanding its unbounded fertility, Poland is a region wherein the peasants are liable to be envied, even by the lower order of the inhabitants of other the most fertile soils. In the snowy districts of the Alps, liberty and independence cost their heads; I mean, that Poland is liberty and independence which, under the protection of equal laws, operate to the advantage of the poor, and the same rights as to the possession of a nation."

"Though far from admiring a democratic form of government," returned the Priest, "I am ready to admit, that, however inapplicable to large communities it is a system which seems calculated for the cantons of Switzerland, where a scanty population is dispersed over large tracts, and men are broken into small societies, remote from, and frequently inaccessible to, each other. A compage of communities, in their essential points resembling, may be tolerated there, because it has fortunately happened, for a long series of years, that whenever invasion, for instance, has elicited energy, they have, for general defence, collected together. The Polish nation has hitherto rendered itself invincible."

"Yet certainly," said Mahomet, "this is not the best of all political systems."

"Quite the contrary," replied the Priest; "but the reason that the Helvetians have for centuries enjoyed, is diametrically the reverse of what has, during the same period, happened in Poland: we are too much dependent upon fortuitous circumstances, and much

in the power of our ambitious neighbours: the Poles, the Russians, the Germans, and even the Prussians, have all, and each in turn, invaded us, and frequently plundered this kingdom; however important the gifts of nature, a scene of confusion and warfare."

This was by no means a pleasant contemplation to the Polishman. He had, in his own country, seen a Nile, and heard a great deal of contentions excited by foreign armies; but of the furious proceedings in Poland he had been still more recently apprized, and respecting these he deemed ocular demonstration.

Yet not being of a temper to suffer, for any length of time, anticipated evils to dwell upon his mind, he not only turned his discourse to the admiration of the beautiful scenery by which they were surrounded, but his eyes to the contemplation of a vast variety of picturesque objects as they rose before him, and receded from his sight. Still, alas, whether the apparently moving picture in his view, or the elegant and accurate observations of his companion, Father Hubert, could banish from his recollection the compassionate advice, which the indignance of the peasant, who seemed, like *Pantaloon*, to stare with all the faculties of the creation just when they were introduced.

"I am before me," said he, as the carriage slowly travelled on, "in some places, deep, dark, and frightful caverns; the cataract, rushing down for miles, has formed deep ravines; the aerial bridge that joins the adjacent mountains, with those high pile rocks and blasted trees, present objects that seem calculated for the pen of *Satanstoe*. Now, these pictures have appeared in *Italy*. We have changed the scene; the features of nature are become more bland; those magnificent castellated buildings of the East are relieved by the august architecture in the distance; at the top of which is still to be discerned, in the watch-towers that are slowly mouldering upon the heads of these specimens of ancient fortification, and of ancient grandeur, the feudal system formerly rendered hereditary and absolute necessity; and the policy of those kind of structures always produce the idea of utility. The objects, with the exception of the noble edifices, by which they are surrounded, are flat, serene, and majestic."

remind me of the Jewish solemnity which marks the pictures of *Gaspar Poussin*. Now you will observe the whole landscape has, by the bursting of the sun-beams through a cloud, become animated; the mild radiance of the light, the solemn tints of the shade, the catching brilliancy of the reflexes, the variegated sky, pellucid water, and the warm, yet chastened, colouring of the whole, characteristic of the style of *Claude*: but still those white cottages, those clean and comfortable dwellings, those farms where plenty and comparative opulence reside, those pine-clad and vine or hop planted mountains which decorate *Napels*, and are also to be seen in the principality of *Wales*, and which have been, both by *Swiss* and *English* painters, so admirably depicted, afford me more satisfaction. Scenes like those which embrace the character of the people as well as the character of the country, where the canvas displays groupes of happy peasants sitting under trees, or sporting on the lap of nature, afford to me peculiar pleasure; nay, I have frequently been delighted (whatsoever prejudice the *Turks*, my countrymen, may have to human representations) with *Italian* kitchens, and even the laboratory of the chemist and the shops of artists: objects like those architectural representations, sea-ports, and even still life, give the idea of peace, happiness, humanity, and commerce: but I am sorry to say, that I have not discovered many models in this country from which these could be delineated."

"Nor can you," said the Priest, "make such a discovery in *Poland*; a place wherein the energy of that useful race of persons, the peasantry, nay even of literary men and artists, is, by the political system, repressed. Where the security of life and property is dubious, the ardour of genius must, consequently, subside, and the exertations of industry become languid. When a man is conscious that his goods, his family, and, in some respects even his life, are at the disposal of the haughty tyrant of the district, he has little disposition to exert himself, either for the advantage of his master, or, indeed, for his own."

This kind of conversation brought the travellers to the abbey of *St. Benedict*, which, the Sultan observed, was, like many of the religious houses that he had seen, situated in the most beau-

tiful part of the country. *Clavissat* in its architecture, which displayed the taste of *John Sobiesky*, who had rebuilt it, it was formed of a white stone resembling Parian marble, of which it was, perhaps, a coarser species. An immense vineyard covered the acclivity of the mountain behind, the fruit and foliage of which, blended by the distance, formed a back ground of a broken purplish hue, that beautifully contrasted, while it relieved the whiteness of the fabric. On the west side of a stream which fell from rocky rocks, and dispersed itself through enchanting meadows, stood embosomed in a grove of majestic oaks, a scarcely finished church, an object, the attractions of which, appearing in different points of view, as they journeyed through a plain bespread with corn and stocked with cattle, attracted the eyes of *Mahomet*, who arrived at the gate unconscious of his approach to it. At this period, he observed that his carriage followed two others that had just entered.

Merely to say that our illustrious traveller and his ecclesiastical friend were hospitably received by the good fathers, would hardly be doing them justice; for the reception they experienced was more; it was benignant, indeed brotherly, and seemed to convey to the mind of the Sultan the idea that they believed he had conferred a particular favour upon them.

When he entered the refectory, the Abbot, with a politeness that would as well have become a court as a convent, introduced to him two other guests, whom he stated to be *Polish noblemen*, that were, like himself, traveling to *Warsaw*, where, indeed, they had much more important business, being summoned to attend the Diet.

The evening which *Mahomet* spent in this monastery, from the pleasing manners and attention of the superior and the fraternity, seemed as if destined to recompense him for the little comfort he had found in the *Polish cottage*, and the real mortification he had suffered in the Castle of the Baron.

Before supper, he was led through the modern apartments to the garden, and particularly to the new church, which, by a bridge, and private path of communication, he now entered: this edifice was, indeed, described to him as an object of admiration; and with respect to his opinion, he thought it

merited the encomiums which the good fathers bestowed upon it; for though he had seen many fabrics dedicated to the service of God in Italy, France, Germany, and other countries, some of which were, in point of magnificence, certainly superior, yet none had he contemplated in which elegance combined with neatness, and solemnity blended with convenience, were more conspicuous. These circumstances he noticed, and his observations were received with great pleasure, both by the other priests, and the noblemen that formed a part of their company.

The impression which had, with respect to the Polish nobility in general, fixed itself on the mind of Mahomet, was, that they were, whether considered collectively or individually, fierce, haughty, and tyrannical. The Baron Inglestrom had, as far as a single instance could, strengthened that impression; but he had been in the company of the Counts Casimir and Albert but a very short time, before his opinion began to waver: soon, indeed, a greater liberality of sentiment occupied the place of that general disgust with which he had considered the whole of the aristocracy of the kingdom.

He soon discerned that those noblemen were not only distinguished by the politeness of their education, but the liberality of their opinions: he was charmed with the refinement of their manners, and particularly struck with those marks of profound respect and veneration which appeared in their demeanor toward the hospitable fathers, and in their observations with regard to ecclesiastics in general. Congeniality of sentiment seemed to produce mutual esteem: they saw in the Sultan a being of a superior class; of course they paid him the greatest attention, and declared themselves happy in the hope of waiting upon him to Warsaw, and directing his researches to those objects which they deemed worthy of his observation in that capital.

In such company he anticipated much pleasure from his journey. He rose next morning, according to his usual custom, at an early hour; the Superior and Monks were ready to receive him. Casimir and Albert soon after appeared: the former took the place in his carriage which had the day before been occupied by the Priest; and their departure was accompanied by the benedictions

of the superior and the whole brotherhood.

As the ruggedness of the road had considerably abated the nearer they approached the metropolitan city, so did the appearance of misery among the lower classes of the people seem to recede. Mahomet was, indeed, congratulating Casimir upon the melioration of the condition of the poor, when their vehicle was stopped, and, in an instant, surrounded by a crowd, composed of groupes of persons of both sexes and of all ages.

The Count demanded the cause that agitated this rustic assembly, at the instant that Albert rode up and informed him, that the tenants of an adjacent *boyar*, some of whom were known to him, had demanded justice.

"On whom?" said Casimir.

"On their landlord," returned Albert, "who, if these persons are correct in their statement, seems to merit the severest infliction."

"Let me know," said Casimir, addressing the Peasants, "with what crimes you mean to charge Rodwolf, for I suppose it is of him you wish to complain."

The Peasants, with the utmost agitation, unanimously exclaimed, "It is!"

"I always," continued the Count, "believed him to be a selfish master, but should hardly think him capable of any greater atrocities than those that are in this country, and too frequently, concomitant to that character."

"Pardon me, noble Casimir," for my temerity, said a young man who advanced. "Misery is seldom regardful either of time, place, or person: I have a charge to prefer, and am glad that the appearance of Rodwolf enables me to do it in his presence."

At this instant, the attendant hussars brought the culprit forward, who, casting indignant glances on the crowd, said, "If I had been informed that the noble Counts Casimir and Albert had intended to travel this way, there would not have been any occasion for the latter to have commanded a party of guards to bring me before them like a prisoner. I have so many obligations to both, that a sense of duty and of gratitude would certainly have stimulated me to have paid my respects to them at Warsaw."

"The man," said Casimir, "demands little respect, who is prepared to receive indiscriminate reprobation. However, either Albert or myself may

rejoice to number among our friends persons of importance in the country, yet there are other requisites than such as are merely derived from large estates, and consequent power and opulence, which we expect to find in men whom we countenance. Among those we look for virtue and benignity, and require that a vassal who is treated with respect and tenderness by his superior lord, should extend the same indulgence to his dependants and slaves. This is our general claim; but we particularly require that he should come before us unstained with crimes."

"Crimes!" exclaimed Rodwolf:

"Who durst accuse me of any?"

"I dare," cried the young man, "accuse you of two."

"Name them!" said Albert.

"Rape and murder!" he replied.

The Sultan and the two Counts glanced their eyes toward each other with expressions of astonishment; when the youth, addressing Casimir, proceeded,

"Pardon, oh noble Count! pardon my presumption, while I disclose facts which I should never have dared to publish, had I not heard of numerous instances of your benignity and justice. Though I am too young to remember many circumstances, I have frequently been told of the protection which you afforded to the poor peasants against the severity of their impetuous masters, and the punishments you have inflicted on the offenders."

"What is the name of your father?"

"Koribert!" replied the young man.

"Koribert, the herdsman?" returned Casimir.

"The same," cried an old man that now advanced, "who, born in your family, has to regret that your parting with this estate discovered him from it."

"That regret, together with some degree of shame, ought to rest with me," said Casimir, "for not having rewarded your services; as, I think, you was one of the first, as you are now the last, of the peasants that joined my standard, when, in early youth, I made a campaign against the Turks."

The old man bowed. His son, who seemed to derive confidence from the attention paid to his parent, continued, "In the former year of my life, O noble Count! as God had blessed me with strength, so that I could assist my father in his labour, I did not complain. We toiled through the day; the few hours

that I could, in the evening, call my own, were dedicated by me to the acquisition of knowledge. In my literary pursuits my parent assisted me: we read together, and rejoiced that we had, in the calm of study, and the hour of contemplation, found a resource from our diurnal troubles, of which the cruelty of man could scarcely deprive us. In a cottage adjacent to ours dwelt a peasant of the name of Leopold, with his wife and daughter. Maria Hedwige was two years younger than myself: we were, from infancy, brought up together. Almost from infancy, the lovely Maria was the admiration of the neighbourhood; almost from infancy, I loved her. Before she had attained her twelfth year, her observance of my attention to my studies excited in her a passion for learning. I taught her to read and write. Her genius expanded with the expansion of her mind, and her literary acquirements soon rose superior to mine. Whose period of happiness was this! Years glided imperceptibly away, and, undisturbed by any event that could excite emotion, she attained the age of eighteen.

"Elegantly formed, blooming as the spring, and adorned with all the luxuriant graces of nature, was the lovely Maria Hedwige. My passion for her had long been the theme of our conversation. The consent of our parents was, at length, obtained; and nothing was wanting to complete our happiness but that of our lord and master Rodwolf. For this we were reluctantly obliged to wait until the time arrived when, according to annual custom, he visited all the farms on his estate. This period was at the distance of a month. Heavens! what an age did it seem! How ardently did I wish to repair to Warsaw, where Rodwolf then was, in order to abridge the term of my probation; but the overseer of the estate absolutely refused to grant me the short leave of absence which was necessary for the journey. At length Rodwolf came; and the morning after his arrival, Leopold, the father of Maria, knelt on him, and humbly requested his consent to the intended union. I had, in a previous interview, unfortunately described to Rodwolf the object of my passion in language so glowing and animated, that his curiosity was excited to behold the source from which it emanated. He, therefore, deferred his consent; and the next day came to

the cottage of *Leopold*, and ordered his daughter into his presence.

The lovely, the blushing, *Maria*, was, therefore, forced to appear before her lord and master, who, fascinated with her charms, for a few minutes seemed struck with astonishment. His first verbal effort was to countermand our nuptials. I marked his eyes, and, inflamed by jealousy, mentally suggested the reason why he had refused his consent. He was not inattentive to my emotions, and, therefore, ordered me to withdraw. *Rodwolf* retired, which he did soon after he had, as I learned, declared his invidious passion. I endeavoured to persuade *Maria* to escape with me to some distant country. Her parents, though not without anxiety for themselves, yet trembling for the virtue of their daughter, joined in my request; *Maria* consented; we flew from the district; but unfortunate was the event: for we were overtaken; my bride, for we were that morning privately married, was forced from me; I was dragged to prison, manacled, and, I blush while I relate it, suffered the severest castigation. *Leopold*, still more unfortunate, did not survive the severity of his infliction. He expired a few days since."

"And I hope his fate will prove exemplary," exclaimed *Rodwolf*, who had with difficulty restrained himself during the charge. "What that wretch has stated," he added, "is unquestionably true, so far as relates to the punishment inflicted on him, and the old man his adviser. Nor do I mean to controvert his assertion respecting *Maria*. I forced her from his arms: she was my slave; they were all my slaves; and my power over them was absolute. I will freely confess that, although I loved the daughter of *Leopold*, I never meant, nor could I mean, to make her the object of a permanent passion: so that the youth, had he, by obedience, consulted his own interest, might, probably, have had her restored to him."

"*Frederic*, for that, I understand, is his name," said *Casimir*, "would even then have had little obligation to your liberality: at present, he has a strong claim upon my justice."

"For what, my lord?" returned *Rodwolf*.

"To avenge the unprotected *Ma-*

"She was not wholly unprotected," continued *Rodwolf*.

"How!" exclaimed every voice.

"When," he added, "she was on the point of sacrificing her life to save her honour, as she termed it, my wife rushed into the apartment."

"Bless her! may Heaven for ever bless her!" ejaculated *Frederic*, in an almost frantic ecstasy.

"She had, in consequence of some information she had received, followed me from *Warsaw*," continued *Rodwolf*, without paying the least attention to the emotions of the youth.

"What was the result of this happy interference?" said *Albert*.

"What I expected," replied *Rodwolf*: "her kinsmen and their adherents, who attended my wife, forced *Maria* from me; and the former have, on the part of their relative, already threatened me with a legal process."

"This," cried *Frederic*, with the greatest fervour, "was the interposition of Providence in favour of virtuous poverty."

"May virtuous poverty," said *Casimir*, "always find the same protection. I join in thanks to the Almighty that the villany of *Rodwolf* has been frustrated: but disappointment must not be his only punishment: for the indignity and violence which *Maria* has suffered, and also for the death of her father, he shall personally answer. As your superior lord," he continued, addressing him, "I have precisely the same power over you that you had over your dependants; and although, in the higher ranks of society, this domination has been relaxed, I shall, upon this occasion, revive it. I, therefore, order, that you be conveyed to the prison at *Warsaw*. In due time, you shall be brought before a tribunal where you will be informed, in a manner, which you will feel, that although you may consider your pretensions as slaves, the law considers them as human creatures."

"To you, *Frederic*, the lovely *Maria* will be restored; but not until you, with your father, the good *Konibert*, have appeared before the *Chancery*, where I mean to emancipate you all from the hands of that tyrant, and to give you perfect freedom."

(To be continued)

DISSIPATION; OR, THE ORIGIN OF PARTIES.

PART VI.

*Hic mihi modus placet; temperatur Vita inter
bonos mores et pulchros.*—SALVICA, Epist. 5.

THIS advice of the philosopher was, we fear, by our progenitors, too much regarded in one respect, and too little attended to in another. If our male and female ancestors endeavoured to suit their behaviour to the taste and practice of the world (or, in other words, if they followed the fashion of the times), which most unquestionably they did, they did not, we think, always suffer their passions to be bounded by morality and virtue; nor did they, in many instances, at all periods, preserve that laudable medium hinted above, neither offending on the one side by prudishness, nor on the other by too indulgent compliances.

It has been the climatal misfortune of the ENGLISH to have ever been untrammelled by sunshine and clouds; but rapidly succeeded; atmospheric transitions and mental transmutations have characterized every age; but no one were they more conspicuous than in that which elapsed from the middle of the seventeenth to that of the eighteenth century. The changes of the former we have, in our preceding numbers of this speculation, slightly passed over: to those that occurred in the last moiety of the latter we shall still more briefly allude, forbearing any particular observations on political changes, or any projected transitions of its nature at that time in idea, as they do not seem to have had any very great effect upon the public system of society.

Generally speaking, then, let us observe, that in the early part of the last century, the spirits of the people were, in consequence of a series of victories, elevated to as great a height as at any historical period from the times of EDWARD III. and HENRY V.* they,

* Of this elevation of spirit we have heard a theatrical instance, viz. When a tragedy was performed (we believe *Jacques Soudan*) which began with these, or lines to this effect,

"Conquest with laurels has our arms adorned,
And Rome in tears of blood our anger mollified."

The audience, thinking they alluded to recent events, stopped the speaker with reiterated shouts of applause, nor was he permitted to proceed until he had repeated them.

therefore, seem to have, in a manner, luxuriated in their own happiness, and rather to have contended for words than things; or, if we suffer our judgments to be guided by the party creeds of those times, to have considered appellations, those of WHIG and TORY for instance, as the verbal keys which unlocked the cabinets wherein were contained things much more substantial.

As we would, upon all occasions, do the greatest honour to the ladies, we shall, with respect to them, first observe: that at those periods the expansion of the feminine mind became particularly obvious. &c.

"It is," says Addison, "with great pleasure that I see a race of female patriots springing up in this island. The fairest among the daughters of Great Britain no longer confine their cares to a domestic life, but are grown anxious for the good of their country, and shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good housewives."†

The reader will recollect, that this paper continues to advert to the uses of the FAN, and to describe it as an engine which may be of singular service "against popery, by exhibiting the corruptions of the Church of Rome under various figures;" and that the whole is one of the finest pieces of satiric in the English language. Yet it was neither for its satirical nor political allusions that we drew it forth; but merely to shew, that the ladies, the metropolitan ladies we mean, about this time, unshackled themselves in some degree from domestic attention, while, leaving their receipt-books upon their shelves, their housewifery to their housekeepers, their pastry-schools to their maids,‡ and suffering their intellectual faculties to soar even beyond the height of their nurseries, they became both speakers and writers; though, as they possessed genius, taste, and fancy, and, with a few exceptions, purity of idea and elegance of diction, they did not long continue to descant on political subjects. What progress they have since made in other branches of rhetoric and literature,

† Freeholder, No. 16.

‡ Pastry-schools, wherein young ladies were taught the art of raising and mounting paste, preserving, &c. were once common in the metropolis. We can justly remember the last of these delightful establishments, which was situated the corner of Lambard's Inn-court, 1105-1106.

nature is too well known to warrant repetition. Our opinion upon the latter of these points is, that the *British fair* were driven to the *pen* (and, of course, to the *press*), in consequence of the *unfeminine* habits of their *husbands*, and *fathers*. Except in that attention to company which *hospitality*, *good-breeding*, and a certain *decency* require, what *gentleman* ever sought amusement at home? How few were the *husbands* and *fathers* that dedicated themselves in the conversation of their *wives* and families to *learned discourses*, *erudite discussions*, *literary* or *moral* *clubs*, where the *classical* and *nocturnal* arrangements of men of *learning*, and, indeed, of all persons in *intellectual life* * the variations of *public amusements* scarcely brought families together. If the ladies were spreading their attractions and exhibiting the splendor in the *Boxes*, the *gentlemen* were, perhaps, *anticipating*, and collecting materials for *club conversations*. At the same time, however, observe, that this mode of life which we have afforded scope to the participation that appears to have existed between the *husbands* and *wives* and *daughters* of the *aristocracy*, of those days, has furnished *plots* and *intrigues* to those comedies, of which, while we have endeavored to *do justice* to the *truth*, we have reprobated the *immorality*.

it is not here necessary to dwell on the immunities of the lower order of the people we have already observed, that they were extremely licentious, and have only to add, that, with respect to their *hops* or *dancing assemblies*, where great numbers of persons, male and female, mixed themselves, to be found, they very frequently attracted the attention on the *magnificence*, by whom they were, at length, summarily repressed.

The amusements of the Bear Garden seem to have been *prescriptively* limited. In the days of ELIZABETH, the *keeper* of her Majesty's Bears was an office held under the Crown. The BEAR GARDEN and BULL BAITING THEATRE (the site of which was afterwards Cooper's garden, in Southwark) were

known at least as early as the reign of HENRY VIII. and, indeed, might have rested their foundation upon *classical authority*. In more modern times, these two *elegant and humane amusements* were united, and, to complete the stimulus of *trickily, human combats*,[†] equally ingenious and still more immortal, were added. The Bear Garden was transferred to Hockley in the *Hole*, and the company so well characterized by GAY, that, referring to the note,[‡] we shall not say a word more upon the subject.

On the site of PUBLIC GARDENS, which seems to have been in extension of the plan of those Civic Towers that we mentioned in our first part, we need not enlarge.

John Peter Weiss, of Birmingham
LA, in consequence of royal patron-
age, took the lead.

To the state of the enormities
of a *Persepolis*, *Southern*, or
Folkland wars, which, more
than once, it only checked the attention
of the *navies*, but can un-
derstand the *conquest* of *Germany*,
we must repeat our *successes*, which
have only been *decided* in this
war.

If doubts were, we find allowed,
 the street in Dorset Square, where
 of kill in the noble science of de-
 ference and 1700 exhibited

And 'You must go to *Hockley*, in the Hotel and 'arthen, child to learn down those are the v'ols that have produced many 'rthers'—*Yes, Peachum to Jack B*—*Yes, Opreit, Act I*

§ VII IV p 54
 fil place bid in the only put of the wren
 (the the May is Cuog II cour d'och
 celebrity that the *Princess Amel*a (his
 daughter) was advised to try its effect.
 She consequently visited the spring. Her
 coach used to stop at the end of *Soultamp-*
ton-rou, on the spot where *Baltimore-house*
 was afterwards erected, and, with her attend-
 ants, she would frequently walk across the
Long fields (a) to the *New River Head*. An
 old gentleman, whose house was the north
 west corner of *Queen's square*, Bloomsbury,
 in many years since mentioned to us this cir-
 cumstance. We believe the *Princess* recovered
 her health, either by the water or the exercise
 that, of course, became necessary, to enable
 her to visit the spring. perhaps her medical
 advisers acted upon the principle of the
Physician Diba, in the *Arabian Nights*
Putehnamid

(a) Which have been long since covered with bricks

* Among the various articles of rhetorical fire, in times a little subsequent, were—A tavern dinner—Coffee house conversation—An auction at noon and The Court Squirts at night."

THE THEATRE IN DORSET-GARDENS, which had been rendered famous by the plays of *Dryden*, the splendid decorations of *Davenant*, and the acting of *Bellurton*, and others of his school, was dilapidated in 1709. The LITTLE THEATRE in the Haymarket had been opened four years antecedent. Few but have heard of *Winstanley's Wonders*.* This gentleman had once a WALLER THEATRE, distinguished by a Hindmill, near Hyde-park corner, the-atically. Innumerable were the sports of this period; such as fencing-tratches, grinning-matches, running-matches, wrestling matches, fudge playing, tumbling, juggling, dancing men, women, and dogs, &c. in short, among the lower classes of the people, vice, and, we are sorry to say, some of the higher also, vulgar dissipation and immoral relaxations to a considerable degree prevailed. Ferocity of manners had not subsided when the 'spectator' wrote: nor did his writings entirely repress it, for we are not certain that some of those sports, single combat, wrestling, and grinning matches, for instance, did not receive encouragement from him: at least, the soldier, yet plebeian, character in which he describes the former, and the humour with which he makes us acquainted with the latter, appear a kind of toleration to assemblies that, in two cases out of the three to which we have alluded, resulted from the most brutal passions, and proceeded to the most flagrant violation of decency.

THE OPERA, it has been said, refined the manners of the age. THE MANNERS OF THE AGE, as we have shewn, certainly wanted refinement; but we exceedingly doubt the efficacy of this musical panacea. The town, for a considerable period after the arrival of *Acquillini*, seemed to have been bitten by a tarantula; and we think, that its attachment to *brutal*, which does not seem to have floated upon the pinnas of sense, was, even at the middle of the last century, rather increased than diminished.

To repress the passion for musical entertainments, and performers that were exotic, was the obvious reason, why *Clay* wrote *The Beggar's Opera*; to convey strong political sentiments,

through a medium which could not be deemed objectionable, was, we believe, the real intention of the party from which this celebrated piece emanated. *Swift*, who, by-the-by, in his observation, a little glanced at himself, attributed its unprecedented, and almost incredible, success to the merit of the writing. In this respect, however highly, in others, we may appreciate the authority of the *Dŕan*, whom we consider as the very genius of humour, we differ from him. Had *the Beggar's Opera* been a *Whig* production, it is probable that he would have torn it in pieces: he would, it is likely, have attacked its principles, its poetry, and its prose, author of which, it is to be observed, are unassailable. For altho' as a dramatic production, it is certainly infinitely superior to its sequel *Porter*, yet it is one of those fortunate effusions that have derived their fame in a much greater degree from the period at which they have appeared, than from their intrinsic merit.

The period at which the *Beggar's Opera* appeared, was one that has frequently occurred in the English history: the people were dissatisfied with the *monarchy*. Why? This it is now useless to conjecture: the satire aimed at the *Court*, but the comparison is too gross, and the language in which it is conveyed too *intelligible*: it is not that open, manly, honest satire, which once distinguished the *Athenian* stage, but seems to be the emanation of *political*, or, rather, of party, hostility. However, with the *politics*, or party acerbity, of this piece, neither ourselves, nor any one else, have, or has, at present, any thing to do. With respect to its immoral tendency, and the effect which it has had upon society, observation and experience have enabled us to judge; and we are decidedly of opinion, that from its frequent performance much mischief has, among the lower orders of the people, arisen. There was a time when its principal, and even its subordinate, characters were objects of imitation, when its songs were sung in prisons, and its heroes and heroines applauded to the skies, by the most profligate, abandoned, and dissipated parts of society. It was, at those periods, truly observed, that whensoever it had a run, a very considerable addition was made to the pages of the *NEWGATE CALENDAR*.

* These were curious experiments in *Hydranthe*, &c. exhibited at his house at Littleton Square, which, by the description we have had of them, were, though absent, in some respects *philosophical*.

(The Conclusion in our next.)

ESSAY ON THE MODERN GENTLEMAN.

(By the Author of the Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith.)

"Finges consumere nati."

----- "born
Merely to eat up the corn." WATTS.

THE observation of the negro, that "Boccarora (the White Man) make de black man *voiet*, make de horse workee, make de oa workee, make ebery ting workee, on'y de hog. He, de hog, no workee, he eat, he doul, he walk about, he go to sleep when he pleas, he libb like a GENTLEMAN," will, perhaps, apply better in this age than at any former period. The GENTLEMAN of the Old School was a hearty, robust, *drinking* GENTLEMAN; his employment was chiefly with his stewards and his tenants; and his amusements at the tavern, the playhouse, and the bachelors; from whence he escaped without much injury to his morals, and was too stout and tough a subject to suffer much from excess. The virtues of the GENTLEMAN of the old school were honesty, hospitality, benevolence, loyalty, and courage; like a noble horse, he had many *currets* and *capers*, but he had no vice.

Let us see how much nearer the comparison of the negro approaches to the character of the gentleman of the present day? Is he not as *graveling*, as *selfish*, as *stupid*, and as *lazy*, as any one swine you might pick out from a herd: for instance, now, the Honourable Mr. Torpid. The Honourable Mr. Torpid is just entering his breakfast room, wrapped up in an immense great coat, three spotted handkerchiefs about his neck, and slippers on his feet, at the hour of two in the afternoon. Mr. Torpid moves to the sofa, on which he reclines, and *contemplates*, with some difficulty, to take a gold snuff-box from the table, placed there ready, among several others. The Morning Post next attracts his notice; which, after his valet has helped him to a cup of tea, he prepares to *look at*. The debates are too long to read; the city news is shockingly vulgar; the *Fraser* type is too small for his optics; and the large *pica* alone claims his attention; such as, "We stop the press," &c. Mr. Torpid, at the same time, manages to fix a piece of buttered roll between his teeth, and with some diffi-

culty, by stooping to it, to swallow his tea. During this occupation, Mr. Torpid looks as *stupid* as his friend the hog, and he is full as *selfish* and as *idle*, for company would be a bore to this pig, and occupation a dreadful fatigue. This modern gentleman next sees, by necessity, his lawyer, and settles about a loan, and next are introduced some hungry tradespeople, whom he *grunts at*, and dismisses without payment; and now the visiting-cards (for the gentleman is not at home) are announced, and laid on the table; and next the dinner card, over which Mr. Torpid stares for some moments, and orders eight or ten different dishes, probably for *himself*. By the help of his valet, Mr. Torpid next continues to dress for riding, or rather for *walking*, his horse, whose equestrian excursions extend from one end of Bond-street to the other, Piccadilly, and St. James's.

The Honourable Mr. Torpid returns at six to dress for dinner, which is managed with the same *sullen serenity*; and then he sits down *alone*, or with *one or two pigs* of the same breed, when he swallows *troughers* of hermitage and hock, and eats of every dish. During this time there is no conversation, nor any thing said (in case he has company) but "*wine*," which monosyllable means, that he intends you should *take* a glass with him, but which intimation requires only to be answered with a nod, when the business is done, and then for another *feed*.

And now the modern gentleman completes his resemblance to the swine, by swallowing the *tee*, and *dregs* of the grape, mixed and manufactured with brandy and slug-gince, and called *Port* too, for, in these unhappy times, no man can calculate on the *purity* of his cellar. However, he drinks from habit, and claret succeeds, *something better*, and much *dearer*, and coffee and *Campanbury* sums up the whole.

The chariot, or a hack, is next ordered; and the modern gentleman is removed to the Opera, where he lounges in some favourite box, or moves up and down the pit. "He walk about," "he go to sleep," whilst the catan falling reminds him that he can finish the evening at Madame B———, at the Baroess M———, or at another *playhouse*, where he can *prattle* a little at hazard, and *win on to* a great deal without much fatigue. This over, about

two or three o'clock the modern gentleman returns home to bed, without having been of the least use to *himself*, to others, or to his country. The modern gentleman has no occasion to lament that he has *lost* a day; every day is lost to him, and the distinction would fail. The modern gentleman is a pig dressed out with bells and tassels, but he is but a swine after all. G. B.

Of FOOLS, and their FOLLIES.

(From LOUIS BERNARD'S "*Varietes Littéraire et Philosophique.*")

(Never translated.)

THERE is no empire more extensive, or more absolute, than that of Folly. She seems to be the Queen of the sublunary world. Error, Ignorance, and Prejudice, are her primeministers; Pride and Presumption her heralds at arms; and *les Ennemis* her running footmen. She mostly presides in person at the councils, takes the chief seat at assemblies, and is constantly at all public places of amusement. In a magnificent palace, adjoining that of Fortune, she holds her court, and indiscriminately gives audience to her numerous subjects. In vain does Reason, at times, dare to exclaim against the injustice of her decrees: Folly, with the voice of a Stentor, soon drives her to a distance with her noise, or by the loud sneers of Ridicule compels her silence.

Happy are the ideots! I do not know what they will be in another world; but it is, at least, very certain, that they perform a very considerable part in this: which is, doubtless, the reason why all goes on so well on this planet.

If individual satisfaction is the highest degree of perfection to be attained by an enlightened being, it must be acknowledged that *fools* are the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Nature. It is not, therefore, without reason that Folly has so multiplied her noble race on earth.

Is it, indeed, possible to conceive a Being more happily organized than a *fool* who is enamoured with his dear self: he is always engaged, always interested, always delighted; because, without reflecting on any other subject, his senses are perpetually attracted by the powerful charms of novelty. Are the

varieties of exterior objects required to make him happy? certainly not, for he is sufficient of *himself*: he should stand alone in the universe, in which he would still find an inexhaustible subject of content and admiration. It is his natural disposition to be always satisfied with *himself*. From this point, if he wanders for a moment, he quickly returns, as the balance to its equilibrium.

He not only enjoys those things which to others would have lost their charm and become stale, but he also possesses the invaluable privilege of finding an enjoyment in what is not, and of remaining entirely unaffected at what is. His ridiculous and presumptuous ignorance exists only for the torment of others. He is not punished by his temerity, for he is not conscious of it; and the very idea is lost in the contemplation of *his own* absolute and astonishing perfections.

What picturesque shades, between the idolized fool and the poor ideot who envies his felicity? doubtless, Nature presents less varieties between the *lichen* of Iceland and the pine of Peru. Every thing that applies to the great blockhead is clothed with eternal verdure. I think that I see the titled fool erecting his crest, and domineering with majestic pre-eminence above the motley mob, his senseless admirers.

Let them say what they will of the wisdom of SOCRATES, the knowledge of ARISTOTLE, the eloquence of DEMOSTHENES, the conquests of ALEXANDER or of CHINGIS KHAN, it affects me but little; the hero for me is this MIDAS, the ideot of quality.

It must be that we must become *him*, to know the immensity of happiness which he enjoys. At every instant of his life, all the objects which surround him are to him so many mirrors, which reflect his beloved image on every side, which he contemplates in delicious meditation.

Happy in the intrepid good opinion which he has of himself, what signifies to him the opinion of others. In vain would they attempt to disturb him; he views them only as so many envious people jealous of his merits and advantages; and every shaft of ridicule is turned aside, from the triple helmet which encloses the precious deposit of his understanding.

Would you know how he has been able to raise himself to this *acmé* of

felicity; it has been by a trait of genius peculiar to himself; he has the art of incorporating a thousand objects with his own person; while the wise man considers what he is, independent of external things. While he measures only philosophically the small place he occupies, the vain fool of quality numbers his valets, his dresses, and his equipage, as so many *integral* parts of himself; and, inflated with the display, he does not fail to admire the extension of space which he fancies he fills in the world.

A splendid chariot waits for him at the door: he descends with stately steps, followed by his footmen, and seats himself in his carriage, the judge of his own importance.

Observe with what disdainful airs he views the rabble on foot, who receive the splashings of his chariot-wheels, the rumbling of which are to him as the trumpet of Fame; which announces, with great noise, his approach from afar, and the *route* he is about to take.

But see the two footmen from behind, with their canes in their hands, crying out, "Clear the way for my Lord Loggerhead!" An air of delight and satisfaction spreads itself over the features of this titled fool. Do not be surprised at it; for he feels very rightly, that without him the system of beings would want a necessary link. At sight of him, the sluices of lying and flattery are opened, and flow plentifully into his enchanted ears. Does he make some blunder, numerous plaudits at the instant proclaim the readiness of his wit. Does he venture some wretched pun, general bursts of laughter spread the jest from one end of the room to the other. Should they speak of his titles, he enters on the detail of his honours and his fortunes: he bridles up, as if to stretch over his possessions. If they make the eulogium of his understanding, a smile of self-complacency shews that he himself has been able to make that discovery. Oh, happy mortal! this weak Midas! Every thing that exists contributes to his enjoyment, and he is himself the principal artisan. The *Great* behave to him with courteousness; the *Little* entreat him; the *Sycophants* load him with *praises*; lesser Fools envy him: it is the man of sense alone who does him *justice*.

ORIGINAL LETTER from Mr. POPE to Mr. CROMWELL.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD not omitted to express my acknowledgments to you for so much good nature and friendship as you lately shew'd me, till this time; but that I am but just return'd to my own hermitage from Mr. Caryl's, who has done me so many favours, that I am almost inclin'd to think my friends infect one another, and that your conversation with him has made him almost as obliging to me as yourself. I can assure you he has a sincere respect for you, and this I believe he has partly contracted from him, who am too full of you not to overflow upon those I converse with. But I must now be contented to converse only with the dead of this world, that is to say, the dull and obscure, every way obscure, in their intellects as well as their person; or else have recourse to the living dead, the old authors, with whom you are so well acquainted, even from Virgil down to Aulus Gellius, whom I do not think a critic by any means to be compar'd to Mr. Dennis. And I must declare positively to you, that I will persist in this opinion till you become a little more civil to Atticus. Who could have imagin'd that he who had escap'd all the misfortunes of his time unhurt even by the proscriptions of Antony and Augustus, should in these days find an enemy more severe and barbarous than those tyrants, and that enemy, the gentlest too, the best-natur'd of mortals, Mr. Cromwell? of whom I must in this compare once more to Augustus; who seem'd not more unlike himself in the severity of one part, and the clemency of the other part of his life, than you. I leave you to reflect on this, and hope that time (which mollifies stones, and of stiff things makes limber,) will turn a resolute critick to a gentle reader, and instead of the positive, tremendous, new-fashion'd Mr. Cromwell, restore unto our old acquaintance, the soft, beneficent and courteous Mr. Cromwell.

I expect much, towards the civilizing of you in your critical capacity, from the innocent air and tranquility of our sojourn, when you do me the favor to visit it. In the mean time it wou'd do well by way of preparative, if you wou'd duly and constantly every morning read over a pastoral of Theocritus or Virgil, and let the lady Isabella put

G. B.

yr Macrobius and A. Gellius somewhere out of your way for a month or so, (by which time I shall impatiently expect to see you, according to yr promise). Who knows, but travelling and daily airing in an open field, may contribute more successfully to the cooling a critic's animosity, than it did to the asswaging of Mr. Cheek's anger of old. In these fields you will be secure of finding no enemy, but the most faithfull and affectionate of yr friends,

Yr humble Servt.

A. POPE.*

The tenth of May; that is
(in meeter,)

Just fifty days before St
Peter.

(To Henry Cromwell, Esq:
at Mr. Naylor's, at the
blue ball, in great Wild
street, near Drury Lane,
London)

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

^{SIR,}
THE evil of the present depreciation of our paper money having attained a height at once alarming and disastrous, and being pregnant with imminent danger to the commonwealth, every character conversant in matters of finance, and the political world in particular, are beheld, by the manifest existence of the fact, maturely to deliberate thereon, and to suggest any apparently efficient mode for the removal of this primary cause of general distress, this source of a series of national misfortunes, and principal measure, by which the government may, in regard to the prosperity, strength, and true interests of the country, be misled. Impressed with the great importance and magnitude of the subject, I shall venture (although in a great measure destitute of the qualities of a financier or politician), after stating a few ascertained facts, to offer some material observations; and hope, that should any thing of an incongruous or indigested nature appear in any view of the case, I may have the advantage of the concise and limited manner in which your Pub-

lication obliges me to treat it: my design is, simply to call the attention of your readers to the subject; and in doing that my end is answered.

It has, sir, recently been demonstrated, by a gentleman intimately acquainted as well with financial concerns as with all the arcana of office and official circumstances, that, "the difference between 46l. 14s. 6d. and 56l. (that is to say, the difference between the legal value of a pound, or 12 ozs. of gold, and its present value in paper currency) is the measure of the depreciation of paper;" and observes, "that it is the measure of that depreciation, as well with respect to gold, the universal equivalent, as to every other commodity." Assuming, therefore, this demonstration as the criterion, the present depreciation is about 19l. 17s. or near 20l. per cent. (I say the present, because, by the natural operation of the existing order of things, it must increase, and continue to do so until the cause is completely eradicated); a circumstance which has thrown a new light on all revenue, commercial, and manufacturing concerns, and, by an application of the rules and degrees of proportion, we are furnished with the true key of prosperity. It is conclusive that the fluctuations of the circulating medium must, relevantly and immediately, govern the foreign exchange, the mercantile negotiations, and the prices of most commodities; and, generally, it has a more or less influence on every act or thing in anywise connected with the welfare of the country. A depreciation is an evil the more to be dreaded, as it creeps upon us in a gradual and imperceptible manner; and although it is known to act, and to act magisterially and with decision, yet it is comparatively but little heeded, and, until the late report of the Bullion Committee, passed almost unregarded.

We have been told, that the export trade rapidly increases; that, in the last year, the amount of the woollen manufactures exported was 5,416,151l. exceeding by 562,152l. that of the preceeding year! If this immense exportation is attributable (for so the report infers) to the manufactures exported, without any reference to the paper medium, we must, doubtless, conclude that the country is in a most flourishing condition; but, after the very able

* This letter, which does not appear in the collection published in 1737, is transcribed from the original, preserved among Dr. Rawlinson's papers, at Oxford.

exposition given us by the gentleman alluded to, it is utterly impossible to entertain any such idea. Supposing, however, for a moment, that the high amount of the returns were not to be attributed to the fluctuation of the paper currency; to what, then, can we attribute it? The fact of the very limited extent of the demands would, of itself, afford ample conviction that we cannot look to our manufactures as the real cause of the increase: let us but cast our eyes around, let us view every minutia of the commercial system, and we shall be satisfied that no perceptible extraordinary demand was made, nor no new inducement for smuggling or contraband of war was created; our commercial relations were much on the same footing, and were conducted on the same principles! There could not, therefore, be any alteration in these respects. I am ready to admit, that the industry and labour of our manufacturers is truly great, and that the enterprising genius of British merchants is ever watchful for expedients; yet physical impossibilities will, of course, have their due weight, and obvious truths will, of course, remove delusion. Can it be imagined, that a far greater exportation of woolen manufactures took place in 1809 than in 1802; a year in which we were at peace, and trading with every trading nation in the globe? Can it be imagined that, in consequence of our trading in 1809 with such a comparatively minute part of the globe, and, consequently, the demands bearing no proportion to what they were in 1802, that, nevertheless, our manufactures increased to an extent almost incredible? If we recollect that, with the exception of our Colonies, Portugal, Sweden, Sicily, and a portion of Spain, we, at the period of the return referred to, held no intercourse but that of stealth, no trade but that of contraband, we shall be fully satisfied of the fallacy of attributing the increase of the return to the increase of the exportation. Weighing, therefore, these circumstances with the demonstration of the 20l. per cent. depreciation; likewise with the consequent high price of each article by which the manufactures are produced, and with the very high wages of artisans and workmen of all descriptions; we cannot be at a loss to divine the true origin of the

augmented amount of our commercial returns. Perhaps, if I were to speculate on the progressive annual advancements, and calculate the gradual depression of paper money, I might discover, that the declared annual increase is, in point of fact, an annual depreciation of the circulating medium, in a ratio of little more or less than the annual advancement.

In 1807, some papers were laid before Parliament, which were afterwards printed, and in which it was stated, as the result of ascertained facts, that wages since 1780 had advanced 30l. 7s. 1d. per cent. and that the price of provisions had advanced, in the same time, 84l. 8s. 2d. per cent. To what but the immense and incalculable amount of paper circulating in the world can we ascribe these calamitous evils? What, but the unlimited discounts of the Bank giving life and energy to a swarm of jobbers and speculators; their unrestrained issues, unregulated by an allusion to the bullion and coin, and proper securities, in their coffers; and the fictitious capital thus floating, and enhancing by its plenteousness every commodity its eyes are cast on? If a period is not put to such practices, it is to be expected (although, by the shutting of the Swedish ports, the calls for our manufactures are still more limited than they were in 1809), that the returns for the current year will far exceed that of its predecessor! By the existing mode of the Bank discounts, a merchant, or body of merchants, disposed to speculate, or engross an article likely to advance in price, may, by sending their own bills or paper (together with such as the credit of their name, or their influence, can obtain from their friends), at different but close periods, into the Bank, get the whole discounted (that is to say, get the currency of the realm in exchange for them), and, by applying the produce to the buying-up (to make use of a well-understood phrase) of that article, cause an inconceivable advancement in its price, and, consequently, a reduction in the value of paper, and a long train of attending miseries and evils!—In this boundless issue of the legal currency, do they not, by throwing an immensity of that currency into circulation, not only cause and accelerate its depreciation, but may it not ultimately endanger the very existence of the state? Do they not encourage,

and further the views, of that swarm of locusts which prey on the very vitals of industry? Do they not enhance the prices of the necessaries of life, by holding out an inducement to forestall and monopolize? It is somewhat consolatory to reflect, that those who are the primary cause of the depreciation, and reap a present gain, must, in the end, pay the deficiency.*

The cause and multiplicity of bankruptcies is another point to which I beg to call your attention; in a general sense they are a considerable benefit to the country; a partial evil, but a general good: they are the proofs of the disappointment and confusion of speculators; they are the failures of men, who, as far as in them lies, have aimed at some engrossment, meditated some forestallment, or contemplated the disposal, at an advanced price, of some necessary commodity; they are the resource of men, who by a total disregard of repute, and an abuse of public confidence, have plunged into hazard, and staked every thing their credit can by any possible means obtain, to accomplish their sole and selfish view of enriching themselves, (although it must of necessity be accomplished at the expense of the interest of their country, and of numberless individuals) and being disappointed in such their laudable endeavours, are reduced to the extremity of appealing to the bankrupt laws (laws which are wisely ordained for the protection of the honest trader, and for his amelioration when, by unforeseen misfortunes, he is involved in embarrassment and difficulty) for relief; and, forthwith to become bankrupt, and be exempted from any penalty whatever! In justice to the community at large, and as a preventive against such malpractices, a distinction should be made in bankruptcy; those failures which have arisen, from a fall in the articles in which the bankrupt dealt, from bad debts, losses at sea or by fire, or such other casualty as cannot be guarded against, ought to be distinguished from the result of fraud and speculation; the latter should be visited with the severest

punishment, branded with a mark of infamy, or prohibited from embarking in matters of trade: the public should be protected from the probability of the recurrence.

To remedy the many evils complained of, the interference of the legislature is doubtless the only expedient: the health of the country is materially impaired, the disease however is not incurable, and the physician is at hand. To limit the discounts of the national banks within an wholesome amount, and, if existing circumstances will admit, to remove the Bank restriction; to check the increase and conduct of country banks, by a proper license, by some adequate mode of ascertaining their respectability and responsibility, and by a due limitation of their issues; to suppress all monopolies, and open every market to the exercise of a liberal competition; and to punish fraudulent and speculative bankruptcies; are obviously the measures to restore the wonted health and vigour: measures by which our country may again truly flourish, and by which the necessaries of life, the foreign exchange, and commerce in general, may be reduced to their natural level.

13th Dec. 1810. PHILOPATRIÆ.

A TOPOLOGICAL QUERY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

DIFFERENCES of opinion existing, concerning the title of England or Wales to pre-eminence in topography, for the superior altitude of the hills within their respective limits, which it is desirable should be put at rest; and as, from the labours of successive tourists and measurers accumulated at this day, lights cannot be wanting by which to discern how to come to a decision, I am desirous of forwarding that end, by a discussion of the question through the medium of your Magazine.

The most prevalent opinion is, that "*Snowdon is the highest hill in South Britain*;" but this I imagine very far from the fact. The error, however, is of great antiquity; and having been countenanced by the learned Camden, whose writings, from the amiable and high-reputed character of their author, have, by many, been deemed irrefragable by any contrary authority, it is no

* Our opinions on this subject do by no means square with those of our Correspondent, who has used stronger language than we choose to print. We have, however, inserted the main part of his speculation, because we know, that from a collision of contrary opinions, the truth is often elicited.—EDIT.

would that it long survived his era; and, perhaps, the pride of the indigenous inhabitants of the principality, far-famed for exerting itself in promulgating ideas of the primitive superiority of their race and country, however hyperbolic and fallacious, may be classed as another reason why so many of the present generation still yield the palm to Snowden; and why the author of "The Picture of London" has given circulation to that impression in his "Companion to the Watering-places."—But as lesser hills do, in some situations, appear higher than others to which they are inferior, I wish to extend the subject to an inquiry into the causes of that appearance.

I do not, however, mean to travel much among the mountains in this letter, wishing first to see the collected sentiments of others; and, if it shall then appear expedient to claim the advantage of replying, whether to confute, establish, or elucidate, I am not unprepared with materials for the purpose. But I cannot refrain from at once expressing a protest against all literary quietism, which that prejudice may well be called, that deprecates the critical investigation of ancient writers, however great their repute. As for Camden, his Britannia furnishes many internal evidences that he adopted much upon trust;—I believe it is allowed, that many of the places he has described he did not visit—as, indeed, is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the magnitude of such a labour connected with a scientific research; and he has, certainly omitted large portions of different counties, fertile in monuments and scenery, interesting to the antiquary and the traveller, either from the same cause, or from the dread or disgust arising from a first impression of their apparent wildness and inciviliation.

I, moreover, doubt, whether it is not possible to shew, that, with respect to the hills of South Britain, his descriptions are to be viewed in no other light than as superlative epithets;—a fault than which none is more common, whether in writing or speaking, though none ought more to be avoided; and that, on comparing those applied to one precinct with those applied to another, they will be found, sometimes, to clash with each other, and nearly bordering upon contradiction—but as I

am writing where I cannot refer to the book by any thing but faint and treacherous recollection, I would not have this go abroad as the *decided conviction* of

Yours,

10th Dec. 1810.

R. S. W.

CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.

No. IV.

Observations on the 22d and 23d Odes of the 3d Book of Horace.

CICERO, in his work *De Naturâ Deorum*, enumerates three deities of the name of Diana; but the most celebrated of these was, according to the heathen mythology, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, supposed to be the Isis of the Egyptians, and who, it is well known, was in heaven called Luna, on earth Diana, and in hell Hecate. It was from this triple and omnipresent kind of god-head that she acquired the epithet here used by Horace—*divi triformis*: she was worshipped in those parts of the highways where three roads branched off, whence the appellation Trivia; her rites were particularly attended to in Greece; the festivals called Hecateusia were observed with the utmost solemnity, and the rival states of Athens and Laedæmon vied with each other in their sacrifices to this friendly and universally-esteemed power. Besides the names already enumerated, she was called Lucina, Illythia, and Pronuba, with the title of Juno prefixed (*quasi juvenis*), because she presided over the delivery of women in child-birth. This fable may be simply explained by remembering, that the revolution of a certain number of months, or, in other words, when the moon has nine times filled her horn, the hour of child-birth awaits pregnant women. Of this Cicero seems to have had an idea, when he says, *adhibetur (subaudi Luna) ad partus quod in (subaudi fœminæ) maturæscunt aut septem nonnunquam, aut (ut plerique) novem Lunæ cursibus*; and in the Andria of Terence, Glycærium, who it is hourly expected will be in labour, exclaims, *Lucina, fer opem, serva me obsecro, &c.* She was classed among the deities whom the Greeks termed *ἀνέγκιστοι*, *averrunci*. Much doubt has arisen respecting the

epithet *Ilithyia*, or *Εἰλείθυια*; some supposing that it refers to the wife of Jupiter; and others, certainly with more apparent reason from the revolution of the months above-mentioned, to *Luna*: Homer even uses the word in the *plural*, and styles the *Εἰλείθυιαι*, as *Ἑνδολαρίπες*, and Pindar calls her Παις "Hæas; αἱ, however, agree as to the person being concerned in the obstetrical affairs (*μολοσχος*), as the word itself seems very plainly to intimate, being derived from *ἐλίσθω*, *venio*, because she was invoked *ut partus veniat in lucem*. Vide Homer's *Iliad*, book X. Pindar. *Nem. Od. vii.*

Ter vocata. The goddess was thrice called upon, either from her triple functions, or because *three* was considered by the ancients as a mystic number, as we may observe from many passages in the classics: for instance; Virgil describes Æneas as calling *thrice* previously to pronouncing the word *vale* on the *manes* of those of his fellow-travellers who perished in the storm mentioned in the first Æneid: and an uneven number was always grateful to the gods. *Numero deus impare gaudet* Virg. *Ecl. tua pinus eslo.* As, Diana, in her earthly reign, was considered as the *montium nemorumque custos*, the poet is pleased to say, in order to render her propitious; that he will consecrate to her a favourite pine-tree which overhung his garden, and superadd a yearly sacrifice.

ONE XXIII.

The name of the female to whom this excellent ode is addressed seems to be a fictitious one: it may, however, be considered as belonging to a country-woman who kept a farm, very possibly the poet's. Horace's design is to inculcate a sentiment which astonishes us as proceeding from the lips of a heathen, inasmuch as it contains the true spirit of our sacred writings: he signifies, that the gods are sooner to be appeased by the slightest offering from the hands of a virtuous person, than by whole hecatombs from the ungodly! How exactly does this resemble the divine commands laid upon us Christians: but, unhappily, what numbers are there of those who profess themselves of that religion, who wholly neglect this precept, and who think they shall expiate all the injustice, dishonesty, rapacity, oppression, and want of charity which they manifested

during their lives, by leaving that property which, perhaps, they have openly plundered, or artfully embezzled, to be used in acts of charity, munificence, and retribution to those they have injured, when it can no longer be of any farther use to themselves! Such an act, as being preforable to a total omission or reparation, is unquestionably entitled to some praise, and, indeed, it is absolutely necessary to be done by those who wish to reconcile the offended power of heaven, and to ward off that punishment they so righteously deserve; but the retribution, during their lives, of part of their spoils, to those whom they have wronged, would certainly be a far more efficacious, though, perhaps, less splendid, sacrifice.

Horace, although the greatest freedom and jocularly pervade his writings, and although he shews himself to the world as a thorough *bon-vivant*, nevertheless displays the purest and most exalted ideas of morality and piety—ideas which, if acted upon, would do credit to the present age; his works, therefore, are by no means to be shunned as possessing nothing but levity and intemperance; a charge which is often ignorantly laid against them. Nor was the virtue of the Venusian bard only of a theoretical nature, for the constant practice of his life proves that his breast was the seat of many excellent qualities: contentment, one of the foremost of Christian virtues, and thankfulness to heaven, were evidently of that number; his friendship was at once warm and lasting; his disposition was conciliatory, amiable, and unambitious: and as he had the good fortune never to quarrel with his patron, no charge of *ingratitude* has at any time been preferred against him—a back-bayed charge almost invariably resorted to by patrons of every class and description, who hope to extenuate *their own want of liberality* by blackening the character of those whom they once patronized! a reverence for the gods he constantly recommends both by precept and example; and of filial affection he gives a noble instance in the sixth satire of the first book, in a word, it may be said, that *theoretically* he was a disciple of the Epicurean, and *practically* of the Socratic school: in his works are united the boldness and animation of the Thelian Pindar, with the ease, gracefulness, and softness of

Ovid; the elegance, purity of language, and chaste sentiment of Virgil, with the perspicuity of Sallust, Cæsar, and Livy; the poignant wit of Martial, and the keen satire of Juvenal and Persius (always directed against the vice and folly of the day), with the simplicity of Catullus.

Nascente Luna. The adoration of Diana, of which I have spoken at large, is here again recommended, because, as she presided over rural affairs, it was necessary for Phidyle to entreat her aid and protection. The words *nascente Luna* may be rendered every month, or every night, at the rising of the moon. It is true, that its general acceptation is in the first sense, but in the 14th ode it is used in the latter; for instance, *da poculum novæ lunæ, cæ, mediæ noctis*, that is, bring a cup for the evening or at the rising of the moon, and another at mid night.

Pomifero grave tempus anno. The southern and south-western winds that blew at this time of the year (the latter part of the harvest-season) were considered epidemical; they were of a sultry and oppressive nature, and proved fatal both to men and cattle: Horace, speaking of them in a former ode, has

*per autumnos nocentem
Corporibus metumimus Aust. um;*

and Juvenal,

*Ne percat jam lethifero cedente pruinis
Autumno:*

and the poet reminds Phidyle, that if she constantly offers up her prayers, her younglings will escape the dangers of the season.

Algido aut Albanis in herbis. Algidum, or Algidon, was the name of a town, and also of a mountain in its neighbourhood, in Latium, about twelve miles distant from Rome. Diana is said to have reigned over Algidum, as Pan did over Arcadia; and the pasture there being very rich, it was kept apart, together with the Albanian meads, expressly for the use of the cattle destined to be sacrificed to the tutelæ gods of Rome.

Te nihil attinet. She is here shewn, that it is not her province to take any part in the sacrifice of animals, which matter should be left to the *Pontifices*: but that it rather becomes her to make chaplets of rosemary, and myrtle to adorn the brows of the household gods (*parvos deos*), and that the divinity is as well pleased with the offering of a little

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corn, as with the most costly gifts, provided the intentions of the donor be sincere and pious.

immunis manus. This expression is extremely elegant, and, if it was met with in a sentence otherwise constricted, might be rendered either a *guiltless hand*, or a *hand without a gift* in it: but in the passage before us it is evidently *guiltless* that ought to be used. *Immunis*, according to its derivation, signifies, *without a gift*: and hence it grew into use for *innocent*, that is, expecting favour solely from the consciousness of integrity, and not trusting to the "undue influence" of any largess or *douceur* which it might contain.

Mollibet. In this word the editions vary. I am inclined to think, that *mollibet* cannot be the proper reading, because *mollio* of the fourth conjugation does not make *ibo* in the future. I should rather substitute the preterimperfect of the potential, *mollirè*, the penultimate of which would form the spondee equally well, and would render the author's meaning full as intelligibly as the future of the indicative.

S. II. C****.

FRONTISPIECE.

THE FRONT OF MERCERS' HALL AND CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE, FORMERLY ST. THOMAS OF ACONS, OR ACRES.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IF the original foundation of the Chapel dedicated to *St. Thomas of Acons*, or *Acres*,* the accounts are various, and in every instance, we believe, *legendary*. However, in one essential point they all agree, viz. that

* *Aicæ*, or *Acon*, the ancient *Ptolemais*, a city of *Palestine* situated on the coast of the *Mediterranean* sea, was the very centre of the *Holy War*, and, of course, the spot to which the *Crusaders* directed their attention. It was the subject of ninety years contention: whence the Latin proverb, *Lis Ptolemæica* (a) was applied to it. It was taken by *Guy King of Jerusalem*, *Richard I. King of England*, and *Philip King of France*, July 13, 1191, which must have been about the period alluded to in the text. The name *Acon* was the vernacular idiom by which the *English*, in those times, designated it. By the impulse of the French before *St. John de Acre* (its modern appellation), in 1799, *Sir Sidney Smith* acquired immortal honour.

(a) Vide *Erasm. Adag.*

E

the building whose *modern entrance* we now contemplate was dedicated to *St. Thomas à Becket*, a saint who was once the darling of the English: though why *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, or *Radulphus de Diceto*, Dean of London, who have each had the honour to be deemed its *nomenclators*, should give to *St. Thomas* the addition of *Acons*, or *Acre*, does not, either from the *X Scriptorum* or *M. Paris in Vita Hen. III.* very clearly appear. There is extant, however, a *love legend*, which, as it assigns a reason for its foundation and dedication, that, although *extraordinary*, may probably be true, and is, while it affords scope to conjecture, at least *ingenious*, we have, therefore, chosen to detail.

Thomas à Becket was the son of *Gilbert à Becket*, a citizen of London, and *Matilda*, the daughter of a *Pagan Prince*. With the spirit of romantic gallantry which the *Crusades* introduced, it appears that our *civic ancestors* were infected: *Gilbert*, it is said, travelled into the *Holy Land*; he was there taken prisoner by the troops of the *Pagan*, and remained in his custody for more than a year and a half. This prince had a beautiful daughter of the name of *MATILDA*, who, having occasional access to the *English prisoner*, very naturally fell in love with him: the consequence of this passion was, her conversion to the Christian religion. *Gilbert*, by some means with which we are unacquainted,* soon after gained his liberty, and, in due course, returned in safety to *England*. The *Princess*, "Who could not bear the absence of her love,"

a very short time after his departure, forsaking her father, followed, and, notwithstanding a variety of adventures, arrived in *London*, where, finding *Gilbert*, they were married. *Thomas à Becket* was, we think, their only son: "he was born in his father's house, which then was situated in the place where *Mercers' Chapel*, in *Cheapside*, now stands."†

* Probably the conquest of *Acre*, mentioned in the first note.

† *Seymour*. From the situation of the house of *Gilbert à Becket*, which was, even in those early times, in the centre of what was then termed *THE MERCERY*, it is very probable that he was a *silk-mercier*, and equally probable that he followed the fortunes of the heroes of the *Crusade* as a

This chapel, directly opposite to which formerly stood the *Great Conduit* in *Cheap*, was founded by *Thomas Fitz Theobald de Heilly*, who married *Agnès*, the sister of *Thomas à Becket*. She, therefore, had the honour, in this establishment, to have her name enrolled with that of her husband. The *Mercers*, it has been observed by several writers, were settled upon and near the spot, whereon their *hall and chapel* were afterwards erected, from the earliest period at which *silk* was introduced into the kingdom. This was, as appears by authentic records, in the *eighth century*; at the close of which, the arts of *weaving* and *embroidering* *silk* had, in the *metropolis*, attained great perfection; though the *silk merchants*, i. e. the *Mercers*, were not enabled to become a company till the 17th of *RICHARD II.* A. D. 1393, when they were incorporated, empowered to purchase lands to the amount of 20l. by the year, and took their rank as the first of those civic establishments. We could, were it necessary, which indeed it is not, with pleasure dwell upon the opulence of the *merciers* of the *metropolis* through every age, till the decline of the last century, when their business, owing to the introduction of other manufactures than those in which they dealt, seemed also to decline: however, it is, we hope and trust, *recurring*: therefore, in this respect, we shall rather advert to what it formerly was, than what it has lately been, leaving the encouragement of that ingenious and elegant art *silk-weaving* to the taste and discernment of an enlightened and liberal public, and its peculiar protection to our lovely female compatriots, who, although they require *adventitious decorations* less than any *ladies* upon earth, deserve them more.

Of all the shops in the city of London, those of the *merciers*‡ were formerly

merchant rather than as a soldier. *Syria* was at that time the land of *silk* and other Oriental commodities. The *Princess* might have been of *Acre*, or, as it was then termed, *Acons*; which will, better than in any other way that we have seen, account for *St. Thomas*, her son, having, in the above instance, had given to him the *topographical* addition of his *mother*, father than his *patrimony*.

‡ Many may yet remember the magnificence of the *Mercers' shops* on *Ludgate-hill*, which might once have been, with propriety,

deemed the *most elegant*; and of all the *citizens*, the dealers in silks were, in their manners, considered as the most refined: indeed, we have read many authors who have stated, that, with them, *civility* was frequently carried *to excess*: however, this assertion, in consideration how necessary it was for them to oblige their *fair customers*, we should be inclined to controvert, did we not think it a fault (if any) leaning so much to the side of *suavity of manners*, and that kind of *commercial politeness* which is now in our shops so general, that it included its own defence.

It is not here necessary to trace the long succession of *civic magistrates* that have been members of the *Company of Mercers*:* but it may be proper to observe, that they have had the honour to enroll among the names of their fraternity those of many of the *monarchs*,

termed the *MODERN MERCERY*; also those in *York-street, Covent-garden*, and in many other parts of the town. One species of expense connected with those establishments we cannot help hinting at, because we always thought it *superfluous*; this was their *signs*, some of which cost many hundred pounds each. A specimen of the simplicity of the *ancient signs* of this trade still remains one door from the west corner of *Queen-street, Cheapside*. It is a square stone, apparently about three feet dimensions, on which the virgin's head, encircled with clouds (the cognizance of the Company), is sculptured.

* When any Member of the Mercers' Company was elected *lord mayor*, it was formerly the custom to have in the *inauguration procession* to *Westminster*, a *pageant*, in which a *beautiful young virgin*, most magnificently dressed with the splendid and elegant productions of the *ornate and silk manufactories*, was seated in an open chariot richly ornamented; on her head a *crown*, apparently of *gold*: her hair, which we may suppose was luxuriant, flowed in artless ringlets over her neck and shoulders, in order, as it is stated, to represent the *Maiden's Head*, which is emblazoned on the shield of the *armorial bearing* of the Company. (b) The rich attire, together with a liberal present, used to become the property of the lovely wearer. Such a *pageant* formed a most interesting part of the processional grandeur of the day, anno 1701, when *Sir William Gore* took upon himself the important office of *lord mayor*.

(b) These arms are *Gules, a demi Virgin with her hair disshvelled proper crowned, Or, Wainscot purple, issuing out of clouds proper with a bordure Nebuly Or.* The patroness of the Company is the *Blessed Virgin*.

princes, and a great number of the *nobility* of this kingdom. In their *chapel*, the monuments of *Butler Earl of Ormond, Johan his Countess, Thomas Cavendish, &c.* still remain. It is not, however, our intention to write a history of the Company of Mercers; but alluding to the *love tale* which we have, in this speculation, introduced, we cannot help observing, that it does not seem to have been the *only legend once assual* which indicated the connection of some of its members with the *Holy Land*.

Whence *Thomas Heywood* derived the story of his drama, "*The four Prentices of London, with the Conquest of Jerusalem*," we do not know: but it will be remembered, that *Godfrey*, the eldest son of the "*old Earl of Hologn*,"† is, in that piece, apprenticed to a *Mercer*; the three other sons of this nobleman are also apprenticed to three of the principal *civic professions*.‡ Animated by the sound of a drum, the young men forsake their *trades*, take up *arms*, assume the *cognizances* of their several *companies*, and proceed to the *Holy Land*, where, after a most astonishing series of *events* and *adventures*, *Godfrey*, the *Mercer*, becomes *King of Jerusalem*, and his three brothers each kill a *Pagan king*, and mount his throne.

This play, dedicated "*To the honest and high spirited Prentices*," who were, at the time it was performed, § a powerful body in *London*, must have been received with raptures, not only by them, but by the citizens their masters, particularly the members of the four companies therein celebrated. ||

† The following speech of the *Old Earl of Boloign* will afford some little insight respecting the *plot* upon which the *marvellous incidents* of this play is founded.

‡ "*O. E. Bol.* I am forc'd to lose the name of *Earl*,
And live in *London* like a citizen.
Godfrey, my eldest boy, I've made a *MERCER*;
Guy, my next son, enroll'd in the *Goldsmith's* trade;
My third son, *Charles*, bound to a *Haberdasher*;
Young *Eustace* is a *Grocer*: all high born,
Yet of the city trades they have no scorn."

§ About the year 1614.

|| Of these, it will be observed, the *Mercers* take the lead, by their representative, *Godfrey*. The refusal of *Robert the Norman* to accept the crown of *Jerusalem*, having pretensions to that of *England*, is *historical*.

Conceiving the antecedent observations are analogous to the Plate that forms the Frontispiece of the present Volume, from the contemplation of the subject of which, indeed, they emanated, we proceed further to remark, that the building delineated, which is, as we have already stated, the front of the *Mercers' Hall and Chapel*, is erected upon the site of the *ancient fabric*,* bearing the same appellation, and dedicated to the same purposes. The old building was destroyed by the fire of London, and the present erected by the Company. The door case is framed with *laurel leaves, ribbands*, and other *architectural ornaments*, and is, in the angles, enriched with the figures (as the *civic historians* say) of two *Cupids*, but

cal. It would be absurd even to hint to the reader, that the rest of the plot of the "*Four Prentices*" is *legendary*; but so highly honourable to the city, that we are tempted to extract another speech from it.

"*Godfrey.* Bound must obey; since I have undertook

To serve my master truly for seven years,
My duty shall both answer that desire,
And my old master's profit every way.
I praise that city which made princes (c)
tradesmen,

Where that man, noble or ignobly born,
That would not practice some mechanic skill,
Should (d) die the death; not suffer'd like a
dione

To suck the honey from the public hive:
I hold it no disparage to my birth.
Tho' I be born an Earl, to have the skill,
And the full knowledge of the *Mercers'*
trade."

With a quotation from the *scenic directions*, we shall close our allusion to this curious play:

"*Enter ROBERT and TANCRED, GODFREY and CHARLES, with their shields and surcoats: GODFREY's shield having a Maiden's head, with a crown, viz.: CHARLES's, the Haberdashers' Arms.*

* Betwixt the *Old Jewry* and *Ironmonger-lane*, in *Cheapside*, the shops, or *standings*, of the *Mercers*, in early times, ranged in its front, and, of course, were in the centre of the market of *Cheap*.

(c) This, probably, alluded to *Prince Henry*, *Prince Charles*, and the *Palgrave*, who were all, we think, presented with the *freedom of London*: the former died, universally lamented, 1612.

(d) Die the death—See note to *God's Promises*, Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vol. i. p. 13, edit. 1780,

they are certainly intended for *cherubims*,* mantling the *Virgin's head*, which is, as has been observed, the *Mercers' Arms*, with festoons of drapery. The next member of, or, rather, addition to, this front, is a *balcony of iron work*, from the floor of which arises two pilasters: these, with their entablature and arched pediment, are of the *ionic order*; their inter-columns are filled with the figures of *FAITH* and *HOP*, while those of *CHARITY* and her *three children* are displayed in a niche under the cornice. On the top of the building are still to be seen *three pedestals*, which, probably, once supported statues, and, consequently, gave to the whole a more symmetrical appearance than it exhibits at present. However, at present, considered as a *vestige* which indicates the *opulence*, and points to the *antiquity*, of the Company that are its possessors, it is extremely valuable, and, viewed in the light of an ornament to that part of the city in which it is situated, extremely curious. Were we disposed to criticise its *sculpture* and *architecture*, we certainly could point out *defects* in both; but, as these defects proceed rather from a want of *taste* in the *age* when it was erected, than of skill in the *constructor*, and are to be found in still greater abundance in many other *public buildings* that arose about the same period, we shall waive any further observations upon them; more especially as the front of *Mercers' Hall and Chapel* is not here displayed as an *architectural pattern*, but as a *monument* dedicated by the *ancestors* of the present *Company* to the commemoration of the *integrity, industry, opulence*, and *piety* of their *predecessors*, and, blending those qualities and virtues with their own, to exhibit this their emanation as a *moral and religious* example to *THEIR SUCCESSORS*. M.

+ SHAKESPEARE combined the loves of *Theseus* and *Hyppolita* with the *Gothic mythology of the fairies*: but stimulated by the divine impulse of genius, he might do any thing! Whether *sculptural abuses* are entitled to the same indulgence as *poetical solecisms*, we do not know, or we should, was this fact ascertained, be disposed to reprobate the blending the *allegorical representations* of *heathen mythology* with the *moral virtues* of the *Christian religion*, which would, in the present instance, be obvious, were the boys designed for *Cupids*.

ORIENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

No. XIV.

ACCOUNT of the SECT of the PARSEES.

HAVING in a former volume* given an account of a religious sect among the *Hindoos*, termed the *JAINS*, which appeared to us extremely curious, we are, in consequence of our ardent desire to diffuse *oriental knowledge* as widely as possible, happy that an opportunity is afforded us to describe another *Indian race*, and also two places, one of which is little known, and the other has, from *commercial circumstances*, strong claims to our attention, more especially as these descriptions are extracted from *authentic documents*, and, in some instances, seem to point to *classical and scriptural origin*.†

Besides the *Moors* and the *Bannians*, and the *Faquirs*, which belong to both professions, the *Parsees* are a sect very considerable in India, of whom the tradition is, that, coming from *Persia* in a tempest, at the time that *Mahomet* and his followers gave laws to the *Persians*, (which they were unwilling to submit to) they were driven to that distress, that they almost despaired of life, till, hearing a *cock crow*, and spying *fire* at land, they recovered their hopes of safety, and gained a speedy arrival. The *cock* therefore is as much esteemed by them, as the *cow* is by the *Bannians*, of the lives of both which they are the zealous patrons and protectors. For the worshipping of the fire seems to be the most ancient instance of idolatry in the world, inasmuch, (as some think) that *Cain*, after he was banished from the presence of the *Lord*, turned a downright idolator, and then introduced the worship of the *sun*, as the best resemblance he could find to the glory of the *Lord*, which was wont to appear in a flaming light. And in after-times, they worshipped *fire* in the eastern countries, as the best emblem of the *sun*, when it was absent. Nor was the *vestal fire* ever more sacred, than all other fires are with the *Parsees*; the extinction of which, if it is voluntary, is a crime as heinous as if the vital heat of the *cock*, or some other beloved animal, were destroyed; so that if their houses were on fire, they would sooner be persuaded to pour on oil to increase, than water to assuage the flame. If a candle is

once lighted, they would judge the breath of him more than pestilential, that durst attempt to blow it out. And a *Parsee* servant, who is commanded to bring a hot steel, and warm with it a bowl of punch, will plead his excuse, and that he dare not hasten the coolness of the steel by a violent abatement of the heat. The *active flame* must be allowed to live, while there is any fuel for it to feed on; if the fire is once kindled, all care is taken that it comes to a natural expiration, and no violence allowed to bring it to a period sooner. Another account we have of their respect for fire, is, that their lawgiver, *Zerobast*, was taken into heaven, and brought from thence fire with him (*Prometheus-like*) which he commanded his followers after to worship.

They have other fables concerning *Abraham*, that he was once in the devil's power, who exposed him to the flames, but the kind fire would not fasten on him; from which they infer the great unreasonableness of destroying that element, which was so averse (notwithstanding all its fury) from hurting. *Abraham* their friend: the reason of this may be, because that *Abraham* came from the land of *Uz*, which signifies *fire*, which might give occasion for the fable of his escaping the fire.

They own and adore one *Supreme Being*, to whom, as he is the original of all this, they dedicate the first day of every month, in a solemn observance of his worship. And enjoin, besides these, some others for the celebration of public prayers.

At their solemn festivals, whither an hundred or two sometimes resort, in the suburbs of the city, each man, according to his fancy and ability, brings with him his victuals, which is equally distributed, and eaten in common by all that are present. For they shew a firm affection to all of their own sentiments in religion, assist the poor, and are very ready to provide for the sustenance and comfort of such as want it. Their universal kindness, either in employing such as are needy and able to work, or bestowing a seasonable bounteous charity, to such as are infirm and miserable, leave no man destitute of relief, nor suffer a beggar in all their tribe; and herein they so far comply with that excellent rule of *Pythagoras*, "to enjoy a kind of community among friends."

These *Parsees* are by another name termed *Gaures*, or worshippers of fire,

* See European Magazine, Vol. LIV. page 124.

† These will be the subjects of the next Number of these Observations.

because of their veneration for that element; and were transported into *India*, when *Calif Omar* reduced the kingdom of *Persia*, under the power of the *Mahomedans*; and they profess the ancient religion of the *Persians*. But their religion spread itself more westerly, it seems, than *Persia*, for the *Babylonians*, who by their religious discipline were engaged to the worshipping of the sun, did likewise, under the names of *Nego* and *Shaca*, adore the fire and the earth. And the parents of *Gregory Nazianzene*, who was born in the fourth century at *Arianzum*, an obscure village belonging to *Nazianzum*, a town of second *Capadocia*, were of a mixt religion, made up of *Judaism* and *Paganism*, or rather some select rites of both; for, with the Gentiles they did honour to fire and burning lights, but rejected idols and sacrifices; and with the *Jews* they observed the sabbath. But I believe what remains of this cast, are most of them in the kingdom of the *Great Mogul*. But we read of some in *Persia* of great antiquity; for near *Yezd*, in the province of *Ayrah*, (for *Huerack Agemi*) which yields the richest and finest tapestries of all *Persia*, and of the world, and on the mountain *Albors*, there are yet some worshippers of fire, who are said to have used it above 3000 years.

They are not quite so abstemious in their diet as *Bannians*, but superstitiously refuse to drink after any stranger, out of the same cup. Some *Hindons* will eat of one kind of flesh, some of another, but all refrain from *beef*, out of respect to kine.

In their callings they are very industrious and diligent, and careful to train up their children to arts and labour. They are the principal men at the looms* in all the country, and most of the silks and stuffs at *Surat* are made by their hands. The high priest of the *Parsees* is called *Destoor*, their ordinary priests *Darpos*, or *Hutboods*.

I shall not mention their marriages,

* When we contemplate the simplicity of the machinery used, the productions of the looms of *Hindustan* are astonishing. Now the *Indians* manufacture the rich and beautiful fabrics which have been exhibited here, with a few sticks and strings; it would puzzle the most experienced *English* weaver to conjecture. We should be glad to see their processes accurately detailed, as we conceive such a description would be of considerable advantage to the silk manufacture of this country.—*Editor*.

which much resemble the manner of the *Bannians*, but proceed only to a description of their way of burying, which is this: the noblest sepulchre which they fancy they can bestow upon their deceased friends, is exposing them to be devoured by the fowls of the air, and bestowing their carcases on the birds of prey. After the body is for some time dead, the *Hatalchors* (which are a sort of sordid *Indians*) take and carry it out upon a bier into the open fields, near the place, where it is exposed to the fowls of heaven. When it is there decently deposited upon the ground, a particular friend beats the fields and neighbouring villages, upon the hunt for a dog, till he can find one out; and having had the good luck to meet him, he cherishes and entices him with a cake of bread, which he carries in his hand for that purpose, till he draws him as near the corpse as he is able; for the nearer the dog is brought to the dead body, the nearer are its approaches to felicity. And if the hungry cur can by bits of cake, be brought so nigh the deceased, as to come up to him, and take a piece out of his mouth, it is then an unquestionable sign that the condition he died in was very happy; but if the timorous dog startles at the sight, or loaths the object, or being latterly well fed, has no stomach to that ordinary morsel, which he must snatch out of the dead man's jaws, the case then with him is desperate, and his state deplorable. The poor man whom I saw, was, by these prognostics, very miserable, for the sturdy cur would by no means be enticed to any distance near him. When the dog has finished his part of the ceremony, two *Darpos*, at a furlong's distance from the bier, stand up with joined hands, and loudly repeat, for near half an hour, a tedious form of prayer by heart; but with such a quick-dispatch, that they scarce drew breath all the while, as if they had been under some inconceivable necessity of running over the words in such a time. All the while they were thus gabbling, a piece of white paper, fastened to each ear, across the face, hung down two or three inches below the chin; and as they ended their petitions, the *Hatalchors* took up the corpse, and conveyed it to the repository, which was near, all the company ranking themselves by two and two, and followed it with joined hands. The place of sepulchre is in the fields, within a wall, built in form of a

circle, about twelve feet high, and about an hundred in the circumference; in the middle of which was a door of stone, about six feet from the ground, which was open to admit the *corpse*. The ground, within the walls is raised above four feet, and made shelving towards the corner, that the filth and moisture, which are drained continually from the carcases, may by an easy passage descend into a sink made in the middle to receive it. The *corpse*, therefore, was left here, and all the company departing thence, betook themselves to a rivulet that ran near the place for ablution, to cleanse themselves from what defilements, on this melancholy occasion, they might have contracted, and retired afterwards to their proper habitations in the city, from whence this place is distant about a mile. But within the space of a day or two after, some of the nearest relatives return again hither, to observe which of the eyes of their deceased friend was first picked out by the hungry vultures; and if they find that the right eye was first seized on, this bodes undoubted happiness; if the left, they then are sorrowful, for that is a dreadful sign of his misery.

The *Parsees* are very nice in the preservation of their *hair*, and careful to preserve whatever is cut off their heads or beards, that nothing of it be lost or carelessly thrown about, but once a year be decently laid in their burying-place. A description of which, though it be drest with nothing but horror, yet may here properly be inserted.

The *burying-place* of the *Parsees* is an object of the most dreadful, and of the most horrid prospect in the world, and much more frightful than a field of slaughtered men. It contains a number of carcases of very different disagreeable colours and aspects. Some are seen there bleeding fresh, but so torn by the vultures that crowd upon the walls, that they resemble that of a death's head, with the eye-balls out, and all the flesh upon the cheeks picked off. And on the fleshy part of the body, where the ravenous bird tasted a more delicious morsel, are eaten several large holes, and all the skin on every part is mangled and torn by the sharp beaks of these devouring creatures. Here was a leg, and there an arm; here lay half, and there the quarter of a man. Some looked as if they were partly jelly, others were hardened like tanned leather,

by the various operations of the sun and weather upon them. Here lay one picked as clean as a skeleton; near that another, with the skin in some parts green, in others yellow, and the whole so discoloured, as if all within were putrefaction. A sight terrible enough almost to affright an *hungry vulture* from his prey. But these *birds* are most delighted with these dismal objects, and that noisome smell, which evaporates from the dead *corpse* affords a pleasant odour to their senses. The stench of the bodies is intolerable, and of malignity sufficient to strike any man dead that would endure it; and yet the *vultures* chuse to sit to the leeward upon the wall, luxuriously to suck up and indulge their smell with these deadly foul vapours. Some of these *glutted birds* were so cloyed and crammed with human flesh, that they seemed scarce able to take wing, and the feathers of others were much moulted away, by this kind of rank feeding.

Besides the manner of burying, in use with the *Parsees*,* near *Surat*, there are other *eastern nations* who have peculiarly affected the entombing their dead bodies in animals. The inhabitants of *Pegu* reckon him happy, whose fate it is to be devoured by a *crocodile*. And the natives formerly, near the mouth of the *Ganges*, if weary of this life by sickness or old age, committed themselves to be devoured by the *dog-fish*, as the safest passage to their future felicity.

* Of this mode of burial, Sir JAMES MACINTOSH thus expresses himself:

"For nearly as the feelings, which produce this mode of disposing of the dead, approach to those which lead to the common practice of interment, there is, perhaps, none at which our habitual sentiments are more apt to revolt; but if our own mode of burial was a new practice, to be examined for the first time, it is not without circumstances abhorrent to their feelings, which might make it seem to be an obscure and gloomy imprisonment of the sacred remains of the dead."
—"But a philosopher respects all the venerable forms of humanity, however various and unlike, reveres in them all the attempts to carry affection beyond the grave; an attempt, vain indeed, for the secondary and paltry objects of animal existence, but which is no vain, as part of that grand moral discipline, which humanizes the heart of man."

ANSWER to a QUERY respecting a PASSAGE in the LYRIC POEMS of Dr. WATTS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for the last month, Philomathes, in his letter of 10th December, 1810, gives a passage from the Lyric Poems of Dr. Watts, and desiring an elucidation on the latter part of it, he observes, "but to what *fact* in nature, or to what custom among mankind, does the pious and learned Watts allude in the concluding lines now quoted."

Permit me, Mr. Editor, in compliance with the invitation by Philomathes, as somewhat of an elucidation of at least the last line of the passage quoted

"And burns the unvary stranger there;"

to state a circumstance now perfectly in my recollection, leaving to the more learned the giving a definition of "cause and effect."

Some years ago, in no higher latitude than 55 deg. 59 min. north, and while the newly set-in frost had yet made the ice but barely safe for the skating gentlemen to trust themselves upon it, the boys came out of a neighbouring village school, at twelve o'clock, and a group of them went to play, near a great pond then frozen over, about a large out-of-door machinery, in part of which there was fixed, in a perpendicular direction, a thick iron bolt: one of the younger boys was induced by a more artful elder one, to apply so much of his tongue as he could thrust out of his mouth to the said cold bolt—he did so, and although it was but an instantaneous touch, yet the skin of the little fellow's tongue was left adhering to the bolt, as I have seen that of a broiled herring do on the bars of a red hot gridiron, and his mouth filled with blood.

"Cold steel exposed to northern air
Drinks the meridian fury of the midnight
bait."

That iron (or steel if you please) will imbibe from the highest degree of frost under a constellation high in the northern hemisphere, is pretty clear from the above related fact having taken place in a latitude not very high. In the amiable Dr. Watts we have a strik-

ing proof of the compatibility that true philosophy and a genuine and highly enlightened piety may be found in the same person.

By giving the foregoing a place in the next European, you will much oblige a more than twenty years constant reader of your highly valuable Magazine.

12th January, 1811.

F.

PHILOSOPHICAL REPLY to a QUERY respecting a PASSAGE in the LYRIC POEMS of Dr WATTS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE lines from Watts, of which your correspondent Philomathes requests an explanation, refer to a fact well known to naturalists. If steel, after it has been exposed to the severe cold of high northern latitudes, be applied to the skin, it will immediately raise a blister, such as usually proceeds from a burn. For this reason Watts uses the expression "burn the unvary stranger." The effect is similar, though the cause be different.

It would almost appear from this circumstance, that cold cannot exceed a certain point; the same may be observed of heat. If iron be heated to what is called a "white heat," the hand (provided it be perfectly free from moisture) may be passed over it without danger. This was the secret which was employed some time ago with great success, in imposing on the ignorant and credulous, who would not fail to behold with wonder and astonishment the man who could touch red hot iron and not be burned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. T. S.

* A white heat, or flame, is the second degree of heat which iron is capable of receiving; the first is a sparkling or welding heat, but we have great reason to believe, that it would not in either case be very safe for any one to put his finger upon a bar of iron heated, either till it flames or sparkes. The retraction need not, like that of the child in Hippiusley's Drunken Man, be recorded as a specimen of sagacity; for we have seen swaths, in many instances, intuitively, withdraw their hands from a white heat with a tolerable degree of acuity.—LONDON.

The Ancient Method and Manner of holding PARLIAMENTS in ENGLAND — by Henry Playge, Esq. some time Clerk of the Parliaments.

The making of Proxies prove the Lords' Right to be summoned.

Those Lords that could not appear according to their summons made their proxies, and even this shews their right to be summoned, else what needed their proxies.

But if they neither came, nor made proxies, then for the disobedience unto the king's writ, they were amerced, viz: anciently an earl at 100*l.* and a baron at 100 marks — (vide the Ancient Manuscript *Modus tenendi parliament. cap. de institutione Parliamenti.*)

Which sum was qualified many times (viz — An. 31 H. 6 No. 46.) A duke was taxed at 100*l.* an earl at 100 marks, and a baron at 40*l.* if he came, not to parliament.

Unto whom proxies may be made.

A proxy cannot be made to a lord that is absent himself. — Vide An. 33. H. 8. In *fine Libri Journal*, this entrance, viz: —

The Lord Latimer sent his proxy, which the clerk received; but it was repealed by the lord chancellor, for that the Lord Latimer's deputies were not present.

So if the lord unto whom the proxy is made be afterwards absent the proxy is void: yea, although the procurator be absent *ex licentia Regis*, and hath made a procurator also for himself; for the proxy is but an authority to give another man's consent, which cannot be referred to a third person. And therefore in such case the Lord Vaux made a second proxy anno. 18. Jacobi regis, which I think was rather to detain his particular vote (a dignity particular to the lords of parliament), than to avoid the king's displeasure; the first proxy being a sufficient excuse for his absence.

Neither is it the use now to make proxies unto strangers who are no members of the house, nor to any of the attendants, as to the judges, barons of the exchequer, or the like.

The form of the king's license to be absent at this day.

The first extant is in the journal of 1 Eliz. in hæc ver.

Europ. Mag. fol. LIX. Jan. 1211.

“ Right trusty, and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we are informed, that by reason of sickness you are not able to make your repair hither, to this our session of parliament, to be holden at Westminster; we have thought good by these our letters to dispense you for your absence, and to license you to remain still at home for this time, so nevertheless that you do send up your proxy to some such personage as may be for you, and in your name give his voice, assent, or deny to such matters as shall be treated and concluded upon in our said parliament, and this our letter shall be your warrant. — Given under our signet, at our place at Westminster, the 20th September, in the 8th year of our reign.”

From the Lex Parliamentaria: or a Treatise of the Law and Customs of Parliament.

Any lord of the parliament, by license of the king, upon just cause to be absent, may make a proxy. — (4 Inst. 12.)

As many proxies as any peer hath, so many voices he hath beside his own; and if there be two or three proxies constituted by one absent lord (as is frequent) then always the first named in the same is to give the voice if he be present, (and if absent, then the second, &c. *sic de reliquis*. — (Ibid. Col. 2.)

It is plain by the ancient treatise, *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that if a peer then came to the parliament, nor sent a proxy, upon his writ of summons, he forfeited 100*l.* if an earl, 100 marks, if a baron, 100*s.* &c. — (Ibid. 6. Col. 1.)

It seldom happeneth, that any bishop do nominate fewer than three, or two proxies; nor any temporal lord more than one. — (TOWNS. Col. 4, 29, 40, 42.)

John archbishop of Canterbury had this parliament five proxies — (Ibid. 31.)

1 Eliz. a lord of parliament, by license obtained of the queen to be absent, made a proxy to three lords of parliament; one of which gave consent to a bill; the other two said, not content. And it was by order of the lords debated among the judges and civilians attendant, and conceived by them, that this was no voice; and the opinion was affirmed by all the lords, that this was no voice. (4 Inst. 12, 13.)

2 Car. 1. 1626. The house of peers made an order, that after this session no lord of this house shall be capable of receiving above two proxies, or more, to be numbered in any cause voted.—(Rush. Col. 269.)

Lord Coke, in his "Fourth Institute," under the title of "*Absents and Proxies*," quotes from a record of Edw. IV. *De vero modo tenendi parliamentum*—"that any lord of parliament, by license of the king, upon just cause to be absent, may make a proxy" &c.

It further appears, from the Fourth Institute, "that if the king, by his writ, calleth any knight or esquire to be a lord of parliament, he cannot refuse to serve the king therein, in communis consilio, for the good of his country."

It hence appears, 1st. That all knights and esquires (and consequently all barons who, by their tenure, were so obliged) as were summoned by the king's writs to the house of peers, were obliged to attend. 2d, That before the conquest, and after the conquest (except as shall be hereafter specified) the peers were obliged to attend, not solely in person, but either personally or by proxy. For, if they attended by proxy, they could not be fined by the king; but if they neither obeyed his royal summons, by person or by proxy, they could be fined.

It will appear, from SELBY, in his Chapter on Proxies, that several kings at particular periods endeavoured to diminish this privilege granted before the conquest, and confirmed by the conquest, to the peerage; for he quotes certain instances wherein the king, *propter arduitatem rerum*, insists, in his summons, upon the personal attendance of the barons, and, *pro illa vice*, will not admit of proxies.

The kind of writ of summons, so derogatory from the privileges granted to the barons before the conquest, was soon laid aside, and the privilege of acting by proxy has not been interfered with for centuries.

It further will appear, that the sovereigns of England having desisted from interfering with the privileges granted to the barons before the conquest, have since confirmed them by the forms used in granting patents of peerage, and in calling up peers by writ.

The form of grants in every patent of a peer is as follows;—"That he may take, and possess a seat, place and voice in the parliament and other assemblies

and councils of us, our heirs and successors, amongst the peers and barons of parliament, and may enjoy and use all and singular, the rights, privileges, immunities and advantages, to the degree of a baron belonging, which other barons of this our kingdom have heretofore honourably and quietly used and enjoyed, and as they do at present use and enjoy."

It therefore appears, that the barons and peers of the realm having derived from the crown the right of voting by proxy, before the conquest, that right having been confirmed at the conquest, the interference with that right having been renounced by subsequent sovereigns through desuetude, and all its ancient force of authority being re-established in all patents of creation and writs of summons, two consequences follow:

1st, That the privilege of attending as a peer by proxy flowed as a grant from the prerogative of the crown before the conquest, and is antecedent to the common law.—2d, That it being a privilege not inherent in the peerage, *ex vi necessitatis* or *ex vi convenientie*, but derivative from the crown, it cannot be annulled by any vote of any member of the lords in parliament, nor by all the lords assembled together.

THE STOCKS.

(From Tait's "*Commercial Arithmetic*")

THE stocks is a term used to signify the trading capital of several public companies, and the amount of several debts of government to the nation; but in the latter acceptance it is most commonly understood.

As it would be found almost impossible to raise the immense sums, that are frequently wanted by government to defray the public expenses, without offering some further inducement than merely the payment of a moderate interest; it has been found necessary to create a debt for a much larger sum, than that which has been borrowed, and this debt is called STOCK. Thus suppose any person advances a loan of 4000l. in money, for which the nation is to become indebted to him in 3000l. and is to pay him interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, then for this transaction, he is said to possess 5000l. stock, in the 4 per cent annuities.

and he will receive 200*l.* annually, by half yearly payments. Or, suppose the nation agree to become indebted to him in 666*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and to pay him interest upon it at 3 per cent^{um} per annum, he would then receive the same year's interest of 200*l.* and would be said to possess 666*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* stock in the 3 per cent annuities. This is called raising money at 5 per cent, because, for every 100*l.* that is borrowed, such a quantity of stock is given, that the interest upon it amounts to 5*l.* but both the rate of interest to be paid, and the amount of the capital to be created, depend upon the bargain that is made between the minister and the contractor.

A person lending money to government, for which he is to receive stock, cannot claim a payment of the debt; he therefore has the power given him of assigning over any part of his stock, to any other person, who will then become a creditor by the nation, and will receive the interest upon the amount so assigned. This is called a transfer; for as the account of the seller is debited for the amount assigned, and the account of the buyer is credited for the same amount, the stock or public debt is only transferred from one person to another.

The interest on stock is usually called a dividend; for as the name of stock was given to the capital of the national debt, from its similarity in many particulars, especially in that of transfer, to the capitals or stocks of the great commercial companies, such as the company of the Bank, and the East India company; so the interest which the former bears, has been called a dividend; as the interest borne by the latter, being derived from the divided shares of their profits, had received that appellation.

The dividends are also called annuities, and under this term they are separated into perpetual annuities, redeemable at the option of government, and terminable or unredeemable annuities, which exist for only a certain number of years, and annually absorb in the interest, a portion of the capital.

The following are the principal perpetual government annuities; and the stocks of the principal public companies.

NAVY FIVE PER CENT ANNUITIES, produced from about 50 millions of stock, partly formed out of navy bills, converted in 1754, into stock bearing interest at 3 per cent, whence the name.

FOUR PER CENT CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES, produced from about the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at 4 per cent, as the title indicates; these annuities are called consols, or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of Government.

THREE PER CENT REDUCED ANNUITIES, produced by about 110 millions of stock, formed from several debts, that originally bore a higher rate of interest; but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate which the name of the stock expresses.

THREE PER CENT CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES, produced by above 400 millions of stock, in part formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at 3 per cent. *N. B.* When the word consols is indefinitely used, it is always understood to mean these annuities.

THREE PER CENT IMPERIAL ANNUITIES, produced by about 3 millions of stock, created by loans to the Emperor of Germany, with the security of the interest being paid by the government of this country, whenever the Emperor should fail in his engagement.

FIVE PER CENT IRISH ANNUITIES, produced by about 2 millions of stock, formed by loans for the use of Ireland, before the union.

BANK STOCK is a capital of nearly 12 millions, with which the company of the bank has accommodated government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, purchase bullion &c. The dividends on Bank stock are now 10 per cent; so that the profits of the company are near 12 hundred thousand pounds per annum.

INDIA STOCK, forms the trading capital of the East India company; this stock (consisting of six millions) produces an annual dividend of 10½ per cent.

SOUTH SEA STOCK AND ANNUITIES consist of, or are produced from, a capital of nearly 20 millions. The greatest part of this is lent to government, for which the South Sea company receive 3 per cent; but from the increase of other profits, the dividends to the proprietors is 5½ per cent.

The terminable annuities are, **BANK LONG ANNUITIES**, so called from the annual payment being from their origin made payable at the Bank, and from the term being granted for a greater length of time than other terminable

annuities. These annuities extend to the beginning of the year 1860, and the annual payments are about 11 hundred thousand pounds.

IMPERIAL SHORT ANNUITIES, formed in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the imperial 3 per cent annuities; they extend to May 1849, and amount to two hundred and thirty pounds per annum.

Besides the permanent loans to government, which have created the perpetual and determinable annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time, as temporary loans, on what are called exchequer bills, from then being made payable at the treasury of the exchequer.

EXCHEQUER BILLS are issued for different hundreds or thousands of pounds, and bear an interest of 3½d. per cent per diem, from the day of their date to the time when they are advertised to be paid off.

NAVY BILLS are merely bills of exchange, drawn at 90 days date, and are given by the commissioners of the navy for the amount of supplies, for the use of that department, and of the interest upon those amounts at 2d. per cent per diem.

INDIA BONDS are issued by the East India company, and bear interest at 5 per cent per annum.

OMNIUM is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid. For example, suppose 20 millions of money are to be raised, and for every 100l. in money, are to be given 100l. stock in the 3 per cents, 50l. stock in the 4 per cents, and 6s. 3d. per cent in the long annuities; then if any person engage to advance 10,000l. in money, upon paying the first instalment, (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about 10 per cent per month, until the whole is paid), he will receive three receipts, which separately contain an engagement to transfer to the person possessing them, 10,000l. stock in the 3 per cents, 5,000l. stock in the 4 per cents, and 31l. 10s. stock in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid, at or before the appointed time. While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments has been paid they are called OMNIUM, as they are made up of all, or of several of the stocks.

SCURP is a term given to each of the

receipts of the Omnium, when they are sold separately; thus in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the 10,000l. in the 3 per cents be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called a sale of scrip. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any scrip receipt is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to the person who holds it, and there is usually a discount allowed for any prompt payment.

N.B. When the stock created by any loan is formed in only one sort of stock, there is properly speaking no omnium; though, being by a misnomer, the scrip receipt is still by that name.

The prices of the stocks, &c. are exhibited in the lists that are published in this manner.

The value of any perpetual annuity, thus:

3 PER CENT CONSOLS, 63½, 61½, &c.

Signifies that the value of 100l. stock of these annuities sold on the day this price is given, for 63l. 2s. 6d. in money at the beginning of the market, that this stock rose to 64l. 15s. and left off at 61l. 10s.

The value of any terminable annuity, thus:

BANK LONG ANNUITIES, 16½, 1—16.

Signifying that any annual payment of these annuities, was worth 16½ years purchase at the beginning, and left off at 16 7½ years purchase at the end of the market.

The value of either Exchequer Bills, or India bonds, thus:

EXCHEQUER BILLS 2 4 premium, or
INDIA BONDS, 1 pr. 2 dis.

This signifies, that every 100l. in Exchequer bills bore a premium of 2s. at the beginning, which advanced to 4s. in the end of that day; and that every 100l. in India bonds, sold at first at 1s. premium, and afterwards sold at 2s. discount.

The value of Omnium is expressed thus:

OMNIUM, 3½ premium.

And signifies that every 100l. of Omnium, sold at a premium of 3l. 10s.

The value of Lottery Tickets is expressed thus:

LOTTERY TICKETS, 16l. 5s.

Signifying that every ticket sold for that price.

The value of any stock to be delivered at a future time is expressed thus:

Consols for opening 65½.

Meaning that when the books of the 3 per cent consols are again opened for transferring of stock, an engagement has been entered into for selling a quantity of those annuities at that rate.

The following list of the prices of stock, &c. will serve to elucidate the above description, and fix it more deeply in the memory.

Bank stock	239
3 per cent Reduced	68½, ¾.
3 per cent Consols	shut.
4 per cent Consols	84½, 5½, 5.
Navy 4 per cent.	shut.
Bank long annuities	18½, ¾.
Imperial annuities	7½, ¾.
3 per cent Imperial	67½, ¾.
India stock	17 ¾, 8½, 8.
India bonds	1 dis. par. 1 pr.
South Sea Stock.	— —
Ditto new	— —
Irish 5 per cent,	— —
Exchequer bills	1d. 4 pr. 3 pr.
Omnium	3½, 4½ pr.
Lottery tickets	— —

Consols for opening, 69½, ½, ¾.

The word shut denotes that the transfer books were closed, the blanks denote that none of that description of stock was sold on the given day.

The transfer books of any stock are shut about a month before the dividends on that stock become due, and they remain so about six weeks.

The Dividends on the 3 per cent Consols, 3 per cent 1720, South sea stock and annuities, 3 per cent 1751, 3 per cent Imperial annuities, and on Imperial short annuities, are due, Jan. 5, and on July 5; on all other stocks they are due April 5, and on Oct. 10. These days before the year 1800, were old Midsummer, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady Days.

The Interest on India bonds is computed from March 31, and from Sept. 30.

From the Interest on all public securities, except India bonds, 10 per cent is at present deducted at the time of payment for the property tax; therefore, while it exists, in all calculations relative to the dividends, this deduction is to be regarded.

THE BROKERAGE upon the perpetual annuities is ¾ per cent upon the quantity of stock purchased or sold; on Terminable Annuities it is ½ per cent, upon the amount of the purchase money, on Exchequer and India bonds, it is 1s. per cent, and on Lottery tickets it is 6d. each before the time of drawing, and 1s. during that time.

In exhibiting the several calculations relative to the stocks, &c. they are considered as divided into these classes.

First class. Perpetual annuities.

Second class. Terminable annuities.

Third class. Exchequer and Navy bills, and India bonds.

Fourth class. Omnium and Scrip.

In the following calculations where the result required is obtained by a simple and evident proportion, no rule is prefixed; and every purchase or sale is considered to be made through the medium of a broker.

HORSE CHESNUTS.

IN Turkey these nuts are ground and mixed with the provender for horses, particularly for such as are broken-winded or troubled with coughs. After being boiled a little to take off the bitterness, bruised and mixed with a small quantity of barley-meal, they are good food for rearing and fattening poultry.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR JANUARY, 1811.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPI, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Life of that eminent Statesman Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Counsellor to King James, and Charles the First. with Memoirs of

his Family and Descendants: to which is added, Numerus Infansutus, an historical Work, by Charles Cæsar, Esq. Grandson of Sir Julius. Published, with Permission, to the Right Honour-

able Sir William Grant, Knight, Master of the Rolls, &c. &c. &c. Large 4to. Seventeen Portraits, and other Engravings, 3l. 3s.

IN contemplating the numerous and various improvements of this age, we have had frequent occasion to observe, that many literary works have been produced, and have, consequently, received the estimable sanction of public approbation that will, from their elegance and utility, remain to remote posterity, as specimens of our excellence in two arts, which exhibit a species of refinement indicative, at once, of exquisite taste and extensive patronage. These arts are TYPOGRAPHY and ENGRAVING, whose fascinating powers have formed so intimate a combination, that, from their union, the productions of the BRITISH PRESS have derived a new character, and have, in very many instances, become MONUMENTS far more lasting than those of sculptured marble or brass. These observations, which, with additional commendations of the author, respecting his laborious research for, and judicious arrangement of, his materials, may be particularly applied to the work now before us, the *typography* of which is *beautifully correct*, and the *engravings uniformly elegant*, lead us to the recollection of some others that have, in embellishments, been its precursors, though they embrace the same kind of subjects, and have emanated from the same class of literature, namely, *biography*. Upon this species of writing, as connected with *history* and *geography*, we shall, therefore, offer a few remarks.

GENERAL HISTORY, says the allegory, is an ancient and venerable tree, which had its root in the *oriental*, and, in a long succession of ages, spread its branches over the *occidental world*. Of these, in process of time, two were observed to flourish and expand more than the rest: to afford greater pleasure to the inquisitive, and gente instruction to the philosophic mind; to be engrafted upon the trunk of TRUTH, and nurtured by the divine radiance of genius: to stretch their arms on the one side to *high antiquity*, and on the other to point to *remote posterity*, and in their leaves to unfold the circumstances and systems of men and of countries; it was, therefore, determined to designate the one *Biology*, and the other *Geography*, and to consider them

as the grand supporters of their *historical parent*.

From this *allegorical source*, and those great divisions, which have again been divided and subdivided *ad infinitum*, have (whatsoever forms either may have assumed) emanated all the instruction and all the amusement that have, in continual succession, descended from age to age. We shall, however, at present, wave any further observations upon the *ancient trunk*, and one of the *branches*, in order to turn our attention to the other, *Biography*. This, from the causes to which we have, in the beginning of this article, alluded, has, we conceive, been rendered more peculiarly interesting than at any other period.

Of the truth of this proposition, we must repeat, we consider this work as a confirmation; and, therefore, rather with a view to excite, than from a desire, by our hasty remarks, to gratify the curiosity of the public, we shall proceed to give such an account of it as our time and space will permit.

• Sir Julius Cæsar, of whom Mr. Granger says, that “he was not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men of his time; whose parts and industry rendered him an ornament to his profession, and his great charity and benevolence an ornament to human nature; was the son of Cæsar Adelmare, of Treviso, in Italy, who having taken the degree of M. D. came into England in 1550; and, after practising with great success, he became physician to Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth, and ultimately arrived at the head of his profession.

His eldest son, the subject of this Memoir, was born at Tottenham, in 1557; and having lost his father when he was only twelve years of age, was educated in the Protestant religion, by the care and attention of his mother; from which cause he was enabled to become a student at Oxford, at which university he took his degree of master of arts in 1578. He then went to Paris to finish his studies as a civilian, where he proceeded bachelor, licentiate, and doctor of both laws, and received the complimentary appointment of advocate in the Parliament of Paris; but returning to England, it does not appear that he ever again quitted his native country, to which he afterwards became so great an ornament.

He received his first professional employment at London, in 1591, being appointed "justice of the peace in all cases of piracy, and such like, throughout the land," chancellor to the royal peculiar of St. Catharine's, and married the daughter of Richard Martin, alderman, and afterwards thrice lord mayor of London. This very respectable connexion introduced him to the corporation, and the situation of "counsellor to the city of London," commissary of Essex, Herts, and Middlesex; and, in 1584, he arrived at the dignity of judge of the court of Admiralty; the slenderiness of the profits of which office, however respectable, induced "The humble sute of Dr. Cæsar, judge of the Admiralty, to her most excellent Majesty, 16 Martii, 1587;" in which it is requested,

"That it may please her Ma^{tie} to graunt unto the said Cæsar, and to his assigns, by lease in reversion, without fyne, such and so manie of her manors, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, as shall amount unto the cleere yearly valewe of one hundred markes, or thereabouts, for the terme of fourtie yeares, the said Cæsar yielding therefore the accustomed rents.

"Or els, that it may please her Ma^{tie} to give him the graunt of the first deanry that shall fall voyde, either of Yorke, or of Durham, or of Bath and Wells, or of Winchester.

"Or els, that it may please her Ma^{tie} to graunt unto him the first hospitall that shall become voyde of these three; St. Katherine's nere the Tower of London; St. Croise, near Winton; and the hospitall of Sherborne, in the bishoprick of Durham.

"Or els, that it may please her Ma^{tie} to graunt to him the first vacation of the provostship of Eaton College.

"Or els, that it may please her Ma^{tie} to make him one of her Masters of Requests in extraordinary, and to cause him to be presentlie sworne into the place."

In 1589, we find Dr. Cæsar making heavy complaints upon the hardships of his situation, "the circumstances, however, of which it is impossible precisely to conceive. A judge relieving the wants of poor suitors in his court from his own purse; expending four thousand pounds more than his profits (a sum equal, at least, to ten thousand now), in seven years, on occasion of actual public service; and sacrificing his interests and his comforts to an

high sense of duty; are phenomena which we cannot hope to solve, and which, in these days, must be utterly incomprehensible by any class of professors of law, however acute in the discerning of things invisible, and in the understanding of things unintelligible to all inferior faculties."

But that these facts did occur, in the conduct of Sir Julius Cæsar, is very evident, from three curious letters written by him to Sir Francis Walsingham, the Countess of Warwick, and Lord Burghley, which are inserted at length, commencing at page 15 of the work before us.

The period from 1591 to 1595 seems to have been more propitious to this worthy man; for we find him appointed to the reversion of master of St. Catharine's, a justice of the peace for Middlesex, treasurer of the Inner Temple, and governor of the mine and battery works throughout England and Wales. In 1596, he succeeded to the absolute possession of the mastership.

Many unpleasant circumstances from this time occurred to render the life of Sir Julius uncomfortable, and among these the capricious conduct of the queen was not the least: the editor has, with great punctuality, inserted them; and as our limits will not allow us sufficient space to detail them here, we refer the reader to the work itself for more ample and curious information.

The new sovereign James, however, found in Sir Julius a valuable acquisition; he discovered in him a correct, an honest man, and a true subject, and as he found, so he rewarded. In 1610 the king granted to him, by patent under the great seal, the reversion of the office of master of the rolls, of which he took possession in 1614.

He continued in this post till his decease in 1636, aged seventy-nine, and was buried in the church of St. Helen, the Great, Bishopsgate-street, where a singular monument remains to his memory, of which fac-similes are engraved on two plates, to ornament the book.

The character of this great civilian is taken from Lloyd's "State Worthies," and forms an appropriate climax to the subject.

The volume contains the portraits of Mrs. Elizabeth Coke; Sir Thomas Cæsar, baron of the Exchequer; Henry Cæsar, dean of Ely; Sir Charles Cæsar,

master of the rolls; Lady Jane Caesar, his wife; Sir John Caesar; Charles Caesar, esq.; Joanna Caesar; Sir Thomas Leventhorpe; Mrs. Dorothy Wentworth; Mrs. Mary Masters; Sir Giles Allington; Hildebrand, last Lord Allington; Chas. Caesar, treasurer of the navy, and M. P. for Hertford; Charles Caesar, Esq.; and Henry Caesar, Esq. one of the cursitors for London and Middlesex; of all whom the Editor has furnished considerable anecdotes from authentic papers. At the conclusion is a very curious historical tract, denominated "NUMERUS INFRAUSTUS; a short View of the unfortunate Reigns of Six Kings of England," who were the second of their name, written by Charles, grandson of Sir Julius Caesar; in which he gives anecdotes of William II. Henry II. Edward II. Richard II. Charles II. and James II. The conclusion of this tract is singular; it is thus:

"Thus you have a brief epitome of the unfortunate reigns of six of our English monarchs, since William the Conqueror.

"The first broke his neck. The second broke his heart; all of them broke their vows to God and their promises to their subjects. The first of them came to an untimely end; the second died with trouble of mind; the two next were deposed, and violently put to death; the fifth died suddenly of an apoplexy or poison; the sixth dethroned himself, lives miserably, and in all human probability will die unhappily.

"I wish all those who desire to be called protestants, would understand their own happiness, and joyfully and thankfully acknowledge it to God, to live under a protestant king and a protestant queen (William and Mary), a blessing rare in these kingdoms, and not known for many years past. God grant them a long and prosperous reign, attended with all the instances of glory and felicity; that under their auspicious influence true religion may flourish, and detestable popery may for ever be banished out of these kingdoms."

Our province is now to notice the arrangement of the performance, and its diction; the first merits approbation, and the whole seems to be drawn up with great judgment, from scarce family and other documents. The only error we notice is in the Introduction; where the pronoun *I* persuades the

whole, without a signature to know who *I* means—it certainly would have been better, had we been substituted.

Independently of these, we recommend the work to public patronage, as a valuable acquisition to the library, to individual study, and general approbation—and it is no small addition to its praise, and confirmation of its merit, that it is dedicated, by permission, to the present MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Reformer; comprising Twenty-two Essays on Religion and Morality, with an Appendix, 1 vol. 12mo 1810.

It has ever been our wish (as it is our duty) to give publicity to tracts calculated to promote the interests of RELIGION and MORALITY; interests in which every person is concerned, by which we are all intimately connected, and from which, every deviation, however alluring it may seem, is "the downhill path that leadeth to destruction." For these reasons, it was with great satisfaction we observed the establishment of a society, whose object was the suppression of vice; and also of another, whose tendency was

— "to reclaim our youth,
And set their passions on the side of truth."

The Papers, that, under the title of "SUNDAY READINGS," were published by the latter, were most admirably calculated to further the pious and moral purposes of the institution; they form a theological and ethical code, in which speculation is reduced to practice, and, of course, have become a valuable addition to religious instruction and moral literature. Impressed with this idea, we were, when the volume we now contemplate was put into our hands, pleased to observe, that the author has laboured to the same end, by means in many respects similar to those of the writers of the papers to which we have alluded; for, after having made an apologetic observation on the threshold of his introduction, he further says,

"I hope and trust that a candid and generous public will do me the justice to admit, that whatever may be the result, at least my intentions in offering the following Essays to their perusal, are good and laudable, and that

my real aim is to encourage my fellow-citizens to emulate each other in treading the pleasant paths of virtue and true religion; and that their only contest may be, which may be the most useful, and consequently the most valuable members in the community. Then, indeed, shall we be a happy people, under the government of a good and gracious king; and all parties for ever burying in oblivion their former animosities, shall individually, do their utmost to increase the happiness of all around them; and as our beloved sovereign descends into the winter of life, to comfort and rejoice his heart, by finding that he possesses such good and loyal subjects."

A work undertaken in consequence of such sentiments and such feelings, carries with it its own recommendation. It consists, as is stated in the title, of *twenty Essays*, which, from the date of each of them, seem, like the *Spektators*, to have been published at different periods, and to have been very properly collected and arranged in the form that they now appear. Whether this be so or not, is not very material, as it is the *matter* rather than the *form* of this volume that is the object of our present speculation; and in this respect we cannot characterize it better than by letting our author speak for himself.

"My sentiments," he in his first number observes, "will be conveyed in a plain unaffected manner, not aspiring to be eloquent, but rather to be understood by the most unlearned of my readers. - I must premise, that on one particular subject I may reckon upon being considered as an unfashionable writer, for the reason that that subject to me is highly interesting. I mean the warmth with which I may be induced frequently to make mention of my abhorrence of the principles of the whole race of sceptical writers; and in the best manner I am able I shall point out the mischief they have done, and may continue to do in the intellectual world. And to this remark I must add, that my late learned friend, and most able coadjutor in that arduous task, will be Dr. Beattie, whose *Essay on Truth* has immortalized his name."

To repress the mischievous and irreligious principles of those modern free-thinkers, is certainly a task as arduous, as its undertaking is laudable; indeed the whole scope and tendency of this work is, as the author states, the pro-

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Jan. 1811.

motion of religion and morality: to further this pursuit, he has, in some instances, judiciously availed himself of the sentiments of Addison, Blair and Johnson: and when we consider the variety of topics that he has discussed, their importance, and the manner in which he has treated them, we really think as a writer, labouring in the cause of truth, and endeavouring to promote religious and moral purity, "he deserves encouragement."

A New Introduction to Reading: containing many useful Exercises for Lessons adapted to the Capacity of Children of either Sex, from Six to Twelve Years of Age; and intended for the Use of the lower Classes in Schools. By the Rev. G. J. Davis, A. M. Master of Campton Academy, Bedfordshire. 1 vol. 12mo. 1811.

SPURIUS CARBILIUS was, as we learn from Plutarch, the first that founded a reading school at Rome, where the teaching of children, even in the earliest stages of infancy, was accounted a most honourable office: it is with great pleasure we have observed, that in this respect, the classical opinion has of late years been adopted in this country, and that many persons of genius and talents have recently rescued the rising generation from that ignorance to which their ancestors were subject, and have in various publications consonant to various tempers, situations, and circumstances, rendered that kind of learning which used to be considered as a task, a pleasure, to the juvenile race of students.

Among numerous competitors, we are also happy to find, that Mr. Davis has undertaken the important office of forming the infant mind from its ideal germ to its intellectual maturity. We consider this work as the initiatory steps to so desirable a fruition. We think both the precepts and examples which he has in this small volume exhibited, admirably adapted to that purpose; and we therefore, (which with respect to elementary works of merit, we always do with pleasure) recommend it to the public.

A System of Commercial Arithmetic: containing a new and improved Arrangement of the Theory of the Science, with an extensive Application of its Principles to various Calculations, in

every Department of Business; particularly the Public Funds; Marine Insurances and Exchanges; with numerous Exercises and their Products. By *W. Tait, Master of the Academy in Cateaton-street.* 12mo. pp. 260.

An Introduction to Merchant's Accounts; or Commercial Book-keeping, by double Entry: with an Examination of the Principles of single Entry, for the Use of Schools and Counting-houses. By the same Author. 12mo. pp. 192.

FROM a due consideration that improvements may be made on the best models, we are induced to give these two volumes a place in our Review; and, as the author justly observes in his preface, from the evident utility of the undertaking, and the obvious necessity there is, for it in a commercial country like this, it appears surprising, that hitherto there has been no successful attempt made to make young persons at schools thoroughly acquainted with the rudiments of arithmetic, and to initiate them into the various calculations which are practised in trade. This desirable object *Mr. Tait* seems to have simplified in the most perfect manner; he considers arithmetic to be divided into two principal parts, the theory and the practice: which seems to be the most natural and easy form of arrangement, and avoids that confusion of ideas which results from their being promiscuously mingled.

We must express our approbation of the manner and plan recommended by him.

His Introduction to Commercial Book-keeping is also formed from actual transactions, and arranged to the present practice of business; at the same time so simple in its construction, as to be easily understood by those who never before made the science their study, and yet so comprehensive as to contain every information which may be required as a qualification for the first mercantile situation.

The History of the College of Arms, &c. &c. &c. By the Rev. *Mark Noble, F.A.S. of L. and E.* 1 vol. 4to. 1810.

THIS volume, as connected with many historical facts not altogether known, is curious, and deserves a place in the li-

brary. It serves to illustrate what may be called the chivalry of the country, and brings to view the bravery, gallantry, and munificence of our ancestors. The author seems to have taken great pains in the labour of research; and though, of itself, a mere chronological catalogue of Heralds and Pursuivants would be dry and uninteresting to the general reader, yet, with the annotations of the compiler, it may serve as a book of reference corresponding with the different data of remarkable events, or, rather, as an *illuminated roll* of the lives of our English kings.

The Preliminary Dissertation deserves great praise; and the etymology of surnames is very curious. The author says, that "Surnames were taken by the Welch people at the recommendation of those who presided in the courts of justice; leaving, therefore, their ancient method of giving a genealogy after their baptismal names, with *ap* between each of their ancestors, they dropped the *a*, and placed the *p* to the name they had adopted for their family one; which is the reason why we have so many names which begin with the letter *p*, as Parry, Price, Proger, Pugh, Prichard, Powell, &c. formed from Harry, Reece, Roger, Hugh, Richard, Howell."

Among other historical facts collected in this volume, is a remarkable account, by which it appears, that the pursuivant whose lot it was to convey the body of King Richard the III. from Bosworth-field, was *Blanc Sanglier*, or *White Bour*, called by Trussel *Blanc Senigleer*, the king's own pursuivant at arms, *i. e.* so before he became a sovereign, and probably, as the author says, for that reason, fixed upon to perform this office; we shall give our readers the following extract:

"When Henry, Earl of Richmond, came to claim the crown, Richard was in the middle of the kingdom, surrounded with all the ensigus of majesty; on that day which closed his reign and life he wore his crown; no doubt but he had many of his heralds with him amidst all this splendor. It appears by Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, that 'when Richard was come to Bosworth, to fight Henry, Earl of Richmond, he sent a pursuivant to the Lord Stanley, who hovered with his followers near the armies, to come to join him: which if he refused, he swore that he would strike off his son's head, whom he had then in his hand as

an hostage for his father's good behaviour. The Lord Stanley answered, that if he did so, he had more sons whereat King Richard commanded incitement to behead him; but his counsellors persuading that it was now time to fight and not for execution, it was forborne. Stow, in his Chronicle, acquaints us that, after the battle of Bosworth, 'the whole camp removed to the town of Leicester, as he gorgeously the day before with pompe departed out of the same towne; for his body was naked to the skinne, not so much as one clout about him, and was trassed behinde a pursuivant of armes, like a hogge or calfe; the head and arms hanging on one side of the horse, and the legs on the other side, and all sprinkled with myre and blood, was brought to the Grey Friars' Church, within the towne, and there homely buried, when he had reigned two years, two months, and one day.' There was something unmanly and indecent in this usage of a fallen enemy, though that enemy had been most criminally ambitious and cruel. His body at last, by the charity of the Grey Friars, was buried in the church belonging to their monastery, but without any of the pageantry due to royalty. Henry the Seventh, sometime afterwards, erected a tomb of various coloured marbles, with his effigies in alabaster. The monastery being destroyed, the stone coffin in which his body had been laid, was taken away, and used as a trough to water the horses at an inn."

We must notice, among our extracts, a very curious article, from the head of Provincial Kings Clarenceux, Geo. 1st—Knox Ward, Esq.

"Descended from the Wards seated at Wolverston Hall, in Suffolk: he resided in the parish of Hackney, at the time of purchasing this place of his predecessor, Sir John Vaubrug, knight, to whom he gave 2000*l.* for his resignation: an acceptable sum to the Vaubrug family, as Sir John died almost immediately after. It was a very illiberal usage in the deputy earl marshal to present utter strangers to all the superior offices in the college at this period; Mr. Ward, was probably not much better read in what related to the science of arms, than his predecessor; in every other respect, either personal or mental, he was much his inferior. A curious circumstance arose through him; being a question in law, whether it was requisite to give the heraldic name to a member of the

college, in a proceeding in the courts of Westminster? Clarenceux, a widower, had contracted a second with a person of the name of Holt; but refusing to marry her, she had sued him for damages, by the name and addition of Knox Ward, Esq. only; to which he pleaded in Michaelmas term, 3 George the second, in abatement, that the late king by letters patent under the great seal, dated 29th June, 11th of his reign, had created him king at arms, and principal herald of the south, east, and west parts of England, and given him the name of Clarenceux to hold during pleasure. The cause being pleaded, it was urged, that in the matter of Brooke, York, against Dethick, Garter, in Hilary term, 30 Elizabeth, in an action for words, the defendant, not being named Garter principal king at arms in the proceeding, demurred; when Judges Gawdy and Popham held, that he was named well enough, if the suit was brought against him as a private man: but if he was sued, or were to sue, for any thing concerning his office, it should be otherwise. Gawdy, separately speaking, said, though it were otherwise ruled in the court upon an indictment, yet it had always been against his opinion. Judge Fenner then held, that it was a name of dignity, and parcel of his name as knight, and therefore he ought to have been named by it in every suit, otherwise it should abate; and it accordingly did so. The court, taking this as a case in point, determined that in this of Mr. Ward's, the words, 'Clarenceux king at arms,' were not an addition, but a part of his name; and according to Sir William Dethick's case, gave judgment to abate the bill. The determination was undoubtedly just, but it could not do away the dishonourable conduct of Clarenceux in giving cause to commence such an action. He died at his seat, near Ipswich, September 30, 1741; his remains being conveyed to Wolverston, and buried in that church, on Sunday evening, October 4th. * He married, July 22, 1729, Miss Nettleton, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue. His eldest son and heir in-

* "It is evident, by the manuscript Anecdotes or Remarks upon the Heralds, by the late Mr. Brooke, Somerset, that he supposed Clarenceux Ward was meant for the person mentioned in Pope's couplet:

'Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil;
To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, or the devil:'

heited the manors of Goscebe's, in the parish of Stanway, and Bere church, alias West Donland, in the parish of that name, with its appendages Monk-week, near Colchester, both in the county of Essex: and probably other estates which Clarenceux had purchased.

The note, however, gives the disgrace to John Ward,* of Hackney, Esq. M.P. who being prosecuted by the Dutches of Buckingham, and convicted of forgery, was first expelled the house, and then stood in the pillory, on the 17th of March, 1727. He was suspected of joining in a conveyance with Sir John Blunt, to secrete 50,000*l.* of that director's estate, forfeited to the South-Sea Company, by act of parliament. The company recovered the 50,000*l.* against Ward; but he set up prior conveyances of his real estate, to his brother and his son, and concealed all his personal, which was computed to be 150,000*l.* These conveyances being also set aside, by a bill in chancery, Ward was imprisoned, and hazarded the forfeiture of his life, by not giving in his effects till the last day, which was that of his examination.

During his confinement, his amusement was, to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. To sum up the worth of this gentleman at the several eras of his life: at his standing in the pillory, he was worth above 200,000*l.*; at his commitment to prison, he was worth 150,000*l.*; but has been so far diminished in his reputation, as to be thought a worse man by 50 or 60,000*l.*" Pope mentions him in several other parts of his work. Before I speak of the Wards, I shall remark that F. Chartres died in Scotland, in 1731, aged 62; his widow, at Edinburgh, January 3, 1733; he was still more infamous than Ward. Mr. Waters's life is not given.

Upon the whole, we have been very much gratified with our perusal of this volume; and we trust that, from the extracts we have given in the small space allotted us, our readers may entertain reasonable hopes of being able to glean much useful information from its pages, by selecting the narrative from a dry and uninteresting genealogy of heralds and poursuivants. G. B.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

VOYENT-GARDEN, Dec. 26.—The Christmas holiday folks were invited to the representation of a new Pantomime, called "HARLEQUIN AND ASMODEUS; or, *Cupid on Crutches.*"

The piece opens with a view of a subterraneous cavern, in which Pillardoc seems to conceal a treasure; but this gloom is broken by the interference of Plutus, whose canopy is a most excellent piece of machinery.

The scene now changes to the study of Pillardoc, who appears in the character of an Alchymist; where three bottles are exhibited, from one of which the Devil upon Two Sticks is delivered from confinement.

When an engagement hath been duly entered upon between Le Diable Boiteux and Don Cleofas Zambullo (afterwards Harlequin), the scene changes to the Prado, by moon-light, where Don Pedro Alvara's house is on fire; from which Harlequin rescues Donna Seraphina (afterwards Columbine); and

from this event, an attachment between the parties arises.

We are now presented with the view of a Spanish amphitheatre, and a bull-fight.

We have then views of Cadiz Harbour; of Shanklin Chine, in the Isle of Wight; of Carisbrook Castle; and of the Bar Gate of Southampton; of the Bricklayers' Arms and Turnpike, on the Deptford Road; and, eventually, of a grand launch at Deptford.

We have now a Barber's and a Grocer's Shop; then a view of Mount Aetna; and, lastly, of Cupid's Bower, where all the enamoured parties are made happy, and the piece terminates.

The Pantomime, upon the whole, is got up in a very splendid style, and was received with great applause. The management of a cabbage, and its vegetable appendages, by Grimaldi, was one of the best tricks that we have seen for many years.

LYCEUM (*Lury-lane Company*).—The same evening, a new Dramatic Romance, called "THE MAGIC BRIDE," was produced, from the tasteful pen of Mr. Skelington; to whom the public

* See a representation of Mr. Ward's house, vol. XLVIII. 1805.—With an account, p. 327.

has before been indebted for much theatrical amusement.

The story of the drama is as follows:—

Don Alzano (Mr. Holland): who deploras the death of his mistress, the Princess Altamira, is inaccessible to any thing like pleasure, and deaf to the voice of consolation. It is in vain that his friend, Count Valmoni, would persuade him, that there are other women of wondrous virtue and beauty; Alzano can think only of Altamira; it is her image which remains fixed in his imagination and his heart. At length, a black, called Musaf, the slave of Valmoni, but who is a reputed sorcerer, possessed of the most potent powers of magic, picks up that he can be able to rivet Don Alzano from his fruitless passion, and, in the ruins of Portici, at the instance of his master, in the presence of Alzano, produces various demons, as proof of his skill in the magic art; and further promises to bring before him a supernatural being, who shall have all the charms, and even the form and features, of the deceased Princess Altamira. Don Alzano receives this offer with transport; and a beautiful female form appears, enveloped in a circumambient magic mist, displaying all the colours of the prism. The figure comes forward, and is the very image of Altamira. She calls herself AURORA; and tells Alzano, that she was created a celestial spirit to be his companion, and for his delight, and that her existence must cease the instant he feels love for any other being. Don Alzano professes the purest passion; and, at the invitation of Aurora, hastens from the ruins of Portici, and embarks for her enchanted habitation.

The second act begins with a most beautiful scene of a palace brilliantly illuminated, where a lady, called Laurentina, beloved by Valmoni, whom she rejects, being herself in love with Alzano, pursues the latter in disguise, and seeks to deter him from the pursuit of phantoms, and endeavours to persuade him that the beautiful Aurora is not a supernatural being, but a creature of the sorcerer's, made to practice on his credulity; and on this impression she urges him to stab Aurora, who, she remarks, if she should prove a supernatural spirit, would be impervious to the point of the dagger. Alzano, although he does not pursue this course, yet accuses Aurora of deception, sends her from him, and reproaches the black Musaf with having deceived him. In an instant, the lights of the illuminated apartment are extinguished, and Musaf asks Alzano if he will believe his powers of magic if he may be able to produce to him the dead Altamira; with which proof of his skill and sincerity Alzano promises to be satisfied; and after some conjurations used by Musaf, a pyramid rises from the ground, on the sarcophagus of which stands the shade of Altamira, which Alzano views with astonishment and adoration. He asks permission to address the phantom; to

which the black consents; and Alzano enquires whether he shall reject the beauties of the living, in honour of the dead. The shade of Altamira tells him to consult his heart; and the pedestal sinks into the earth. Through the inclinations of Laurentina, the Inquisition is by this time made acquainted with the practices of Musaf, who, together with Aurora, are summoned to attend the tribunal. Don Alzano, with a noble gallantry, promises his protection to her, as a woman, against the arts of Laurentina, and the parties meet before the holy fathers; when Laurentina produces her charge, and Aurora, who is covered with a mantle, presents, by the hand of Musaf, a scroll to the Grand Inquisitor, who, on perusing it, orders her freedom, to the astonishment of the enraged Laurentina, who now accuses the Inquisitor of injustice and partiality; when, at length, the mantle is removed from the supposed Aurora, and the Princess Altamira is discovered; the scroll containing the mandate of the King, her father, to release her, and explaining that the design of Altamira had been to try the affection and constancy of her lover, aided by the art of the black Musaf, the faithful servant of the Princess, and who now appears to have used no magic but that which skill and science had furnished for his contrivances. Laurentina now kneels at the feet of her Princess, Altamira, and obtains forgiveness. The black Musaf receives his reward in the complete happiness of which he was the chief instrument.

Thus ends a piece which, we think, our readers will consider to teem with interest. Curiosity is powerfully kept awake during the performance; and the mind, at length, is gratified by finding that it has not been the sport of vain impossibilities; while the *moral*, or, rather, the chastity of the piece, must be acceptable to all *true lovers*, as the virtue of *constancy*, so much required by the ladies, is displayed in the most pure and elegant language, not exceeded by that of any *Palmerin* of the thirteenth century. To assist the Magic Bride, the *magic of sweet sounds* was not wanting, composed by Mr. Horn with great taste. The overture was deservedly applauded.

The magic Aurora is new to the stage; and the spirit of the part was kept up, in its pure ethereal essence, by Mrs. Edwin, who has much dangerous magic in her eyes and action. Mrs. Powell performed with all her usual discrimination and judgment, and gave every effect to her part. Raymond exhibited a skilful delineation of character in the Black Musaf; and Knight, in the comic part of an attendant on Valmoni, shewed some colourings of

character from nature. Holland did like justice to Alzano.

To the praise of *originality*, Mr. Skeffington may justly lay a claim, as the first author who has introduced on the English stage the Rosicrusian philosophy; of which Mr. Pope had made such excellent use in his *Rape of the Lock*. The style of the piece is chaste, elegant, and energetic. The sentiments are excellent; and the mystery that pervades the whole, till the termination, is admirably calculated to excite curiosity and fix attention. The scenery throughout is beautiful in the extreme.

From the time of this piece being announced, great expectation was excited; and its representation has amply justified the idea that had been formed of its success.

We entertain hopes, that the elegant and classical pen of Mr. Skeffington may, some day, be employed in a regular comedy; for which his knowledge of high life, and his intercourse with the most polished part of society, must furnish abundant materials.

COVENT-GARDEN, Dec. 31.—A young lady of the name of JAMES, who had obtained some celebrity on the provincial boards, made her first appearance, at this Theatre, in the part of *Juliet*, in the Tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*. Her reception was highly flattering. She possesses a handsome figure, an interesting countenance, and a voice capable of giving complete expression, both to the tender and the impassioned feelings which unite in the character of *Juliet*; but, apparently, from a want of due confidence in her own powers, she was deficient of that energy which is essentially requisite in some of the scenes. Upon the whole, however, she evinced a degree of merit, which drew from a crowded audience repeated bursts of applause.

LYCUM, Jan. 2.—A new Comedy, called "LOST AND FOUND," was performed at this Theatre for the first time.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Testy Supple . . . Mr. DOWTON.
Sir Frederick Thimsy . Mr. RUSSELL.
Wilnot Mr. WROUGHTON.
Harry Ledger Mr. WRENCH.
Hustings Mr. HOLLAND.
Bastle Mr. DE CAMP.
Dantl Mr. OXBERRY.
Quick Mr. PEABON.
Lady Supple Miss TIDSWELL.
Louisa Supple Miss DUNCAN.
Emily Mrs. EDWIN.

This piece is the first performance of a new Dramatist—a Mr. Masters; we are informed, a medical gentleman at Watford. There is nothing singularly novel in the plot, or strikingly original in the characters; yet still it boasts much to please. The plot is of that species which appears to have been the favourite one with the fathers of English comedy. A man marrying against the inclination of his family, sent abroad, separated from his wife and child, returning after a long period, recognizing his child in some moment of peculiar danger, and discovering himself as her father. In this play the orphan has a lover; and the interest of the piece lies in the distresses of the parties, till the appearance of *Wilnot*, the father, who reconciles and restores every thing.—The dialogue is above the common-place trash that we have been accustomed to, and the serious scenes have considerable elegance and energy. It is not deficient in interest, and the actors exerted themselves with great success. Dowton, Wrench, Oxberry, and De Camp, merit particular notice. Miss Duncan was very happy in *Louisa*, a character somewhat between *Lydia Fanguish* and *Lady Caroline Braymore*, in *The Rivals*, and *John Bull*; and Mrs. Edwin, as the heroine of the piece, was all that could be wished.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Eyre, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Edwin; the latter comprehended some allusions to the late hoax in Berners-street, and possessed a few points. It was admirably delivered. This conclusive poetic *monocœu* is said to be written by a Mr. Smith, the author of the Song called "The Mail Coach."

Jan. 19. At the same Theatre, a New Musical Farce, called "THE BEEHIVE," was presented; the characters being as follow, and thus represented:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Captain Merton Mr. WRENCH.
Hannibal Rattan . . . Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Mr. Mingle Mr. MATHEWS.
Emily Hargrove . . . Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Cicely (her attendant) Miss KELLY.
Mrs. Mingle Miss TIDSWELL.

The parents of Emily Hargrove and Capt. Merton, who were intimate friends, directed, by their wills, that their children should be united, on their demise—and attached, as the p. n. b. of non-compliance with their mutual injunction, the entire loss of fortune to the defaulter. At this period, the young lady and gentleman had never seen each

other—the Captain having been for many years on foreign service. They had, however, corresponded—and the elegance of style and purity of sentiment which the letters on each side evinced, excited a strong prepossession in the minds of these *personally-unacquainted* correspondents in each other's favour. Miss Hargrove, however, unwilling to give her hand to a man whose real character might be very different from that which his letters had taught her to hope, determines to see and converse with him *incognito*. In furtherance of this object, she leaves London, accompanied by her confidential servant, Cicely, and retires to a small town on the coast, where she understands her intended husband's regiment, being recalled from foreign service, are likely to disembark. She there assumes the name of Mrs. Halifax, and takes up her residence at "The Beehive!" the only inn in the place; the master of which, Mr. Mingle, who owed every thing he possessed to the liberality of Emily's father, promises to assist her in procuring an interview with Merton, who, when he arrived, must necessarily put up at "The Beehive." Shortly after Captain Merton makes his appearance, accompanied by Adjutant Rattan, a complete *military pedant*, who expresses every thing *à la militaire*. Merton, being oppressed by pecuniary difficulties, passes as Captain Sinclair; and, under this assumed name, sees and falls in love with the feigned Mrs. Halifax, who is no less smitten with the supposed Captain Sinclair. The latter, however, recognises

the hand-writing of his mistress in some verses which he snatches from her attendant, Cicely, and determines to be revenged for the trick she has played him. For this purpose he informs Rattan of all the circumstances, and induces him to represent himself as Merton. To favour the cheat, he intrusts him with a number of letters which he had himself received from Miss Hargrove when abroad. By this stratagem Emily is almost driven to despair, as she detests the fictitious Merton—when Mingle puts an end to her uneasiness by informing her of the scheme her lover had planned to annoy her. She then, in her turn, determines to retaliate on the Captain and pretends the most violent attachment to the counterfeit Merton. Rattan is perfectly willing to carry the jest to the utmost length—but, after tormenting Captain Merton for some time, an *éclaircissement* takes place, and the Farce concludes with the union of Miss Hargrove and Merton.

The plot, it will be seen, is exceedingly slight, but the leading incidents of the piece are managed with judgment, and produce a truly comic effect. None of the characters are new to the stage; they are, however, drawn with some humour, and were extremely well supported; the music, by Horn, is very pleasing. The author of the piece, which has been very successful, is said to be a Mr. Millingen.

POETRY.

EULOGY.

On his Majesty the King of Sweden's Arrival and Reception in England.
BY CATHERINE BAXLEY.

HOW! cast, "like Remus, naked on the world."

Are monarchs left? Lo! Sweden's hero
now!

From diadem, and throne, and kingdom
hurl'd,

Sustain'd in Britain's ever-daring prow—

He gains the land!—The shouts resound
around;

Welcome!—yea doubly welcome to our
isle!

Beauty, with tears, applauds the cheering
sound;

While manhood listens with exulting
smile!

Hail, glorious king!—In exile more than
great;

Greatly to struggle,—greatly, too, to dare
Were thine;—the victim of "o'ermastering
fate."

We hail thee with the soul's best feelings
here.

Th' adventurous chieftain on the billowy
main;

Has seen his gallant bark th' infernal
spot

Of elements—he strove to stem in vain—

One plank he grasp'd, and hop'd to gain
the port.—

Gasping, he buffetted th' o'erwhelming
waves,—

Again!—again!—again!—He rises! Lo!

Again!—again!—again! his fate he braves!

SAVE HIM!—OH, SAVE HIM! he is sinking
now!

AGAIN HE RISES!—from the friendly shore
A rope has reach'd the grateful grasping
hand;

All and his efforts,—and, one struggle more,
The sun'ring hero gains the echoing strand.

ALL JOIN THE SHOUT!—And, to an injur'd
King,

Britannia still awards the greeting due;
The Lyrist, too, shall sweep th' harmonious
string,

And, in sweet verse, award her tribute
too.

Hail! Hero, hail! Whence *Vasa* rul'd
thou'rt fled.—

That state gave Europe thee:—its pride,
its boast:—

Fate fought with *Cæsar*, guiltless *Pompey*
bled,

—But Rapture welcomes thee on Bri-
tain's coast.

And yet again! Her timbrell rear'd on high,
She bids thee welcome!—Sacred Truth she
sings;

Before whose fervid beams the caitiffs fly,
That bade Rebellion spread her soaring
wings.

London, Jan. 10, 1811.

ON CONTENTMENT.

FRAIL Nature says, we seek in vain
For happiness on earth:
But yet, a bliss we here may gain,
Content's intrinsic worth!

The ambitious mind pursues the prize,
In aiming to be great;
But grandeur oft, too oft repels,
'Tis but a splendid bait.

Then vain our toil, abroad to roam,
Our toil, alas! how vain!
For sure the gem resides at home,
And in the heart must reign.

Turn inward, then, thy view to find
Content's imperial throne!
It claims the mansion of the mind,
And centres there alone.

Lambeth, Jan. 11, 1811.

A. B.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST ODE OF ANACREON.

Made January, 1800.

I.

[Y pride would be, to celebrate
The Grecian wrongs, and Trojans' fate,
In numbers pure and terse;
Of Cadmus, Thebes's sire, and king
(The site of letters too), to sing,
In ever-living verse:

II.

But my opposing, am'rous lyre
Thwarts all my injur'd hero's ire,
And quite destroys my aim;
With all its willing chords combines
Text, in sweet, harmonious strains,
Love's pleasures, and Love's fame.

III.

Oft have I chang'd the stubborn strings,
Yet still, of nought, but Love, it sings,
And other subjects puns:
Then would I all the lyre reverse,
Stive deeds heroic to relapse:
To Love it still returns.

IV.

Ye heroes then, for e'er, farewell;
I'll try no more your praise to tell;
Thy honour I resign—
Since Fate has will'd my lyre should own
No other god but Love alone,
Love's bays alone be mine!

R. S. W.

EPIGRAM

*Upon one who, instead of patronising the
Efforts of poor, but clever Authors, set a
Price upon their Labours, and published
them under his own Name.*

DOST marvel *Dapés* should obtain,
For us, so woud rous gie it a name?
Dapés has wealth: and love of gain
Tempts many a man to barter fame,
And sell the birthright of his head,
For *Dapés*'s fish—flesh—~~foot~~—and bread!
Written November, 1799. R. S. W.

TRANSLATION OF ANACREON'S 58TH ODE.

A FRAGMENT.

LOVE's delicacies now I'll sing;
Love, crown'd with chaplets of the
spring;

Ye gods, assist my lay!
"In monarchs' realms the urchin raves;
All earthly beings are his slaves;—
E'en gods his darts obey."

Translated January, 1800.

R. S. W.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE.

No. XLI.

The Match.

ADASHING lady, bold and spunky,
Somehow had lost a fav'rite donkey
Its qualities she well displayed,
And advertis'd it, stolen or strayed;
For, till she found her dappled brown,
Her curriole must be put down;
The news was spread the country round;
But no such Jack Ass could be found.
What could she do, in such a case?
She sent John to a watering-place,
And told him not to be too nice,
But buy its Match, at any price.
John his instructions understood,
And said he'd do the best he could;
But thought it odd, your tonish lass
Should be so fond of these Jack Asses.
Mean time, our fair was in a stew;
Her donkey lost, what could she do?
For her dear favorites were a pair,
That made the wondering people stare,
And, if a Match she could not buy,
She'd lose her notoriety.

At length John came, with a sly grin.
"John, ma'am!"—"That's right! Well
shew him in.

Did you succeed, John, where you went?"
John pulled-out the advertisement:

"A dappled brown, five hands the size,
With spanking ears and ferrit eyes;
About the muzzle a black spot."

"This was our Jack Ass, was it not?"

"Exactly! you have made despatch!"

"Well, ma'am," cried John, "I've found
your MATCH."

BADINE,

No. XLII.

The Attentive Judge.

SOME causes in a court came on,
 'Bout libels, battery, crim. con. :
 The counsel smiled; the bench looked grave;
 The jury a true verdict gave;
 But round about was such a clatter,
 They knew but little of the matter.
 Outrageous plaintiffs, and defendants,
 Witnesses, lawyers, and attendants,
 And every one that could get in;
 Joined in the universal din,
 And so kept up the loud debate,
 The court was a mere Billingsgate.
 Silence was called; the cryer's lungs
 Had not the force to stop their tongues;
 'Till, angry that he could not hear,
 The judge got up to interfere;
 "What is the reason," cried out he,
 "Of all this rude indecency;
 Attention better would heed you;
 If you go on, I shall commit you.
 Some remedy must be provided;
 On several causes I've decided;
 But for the question, through this rout,
 I've never heard what 'twas about."

BADINE.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE XI.

To Leuconoe.

SEEK not, Leuconoe, the gods' decree,
 To know what end they grant to you or
 me,
 Nor try by magic charms to ascertain
 Whether they destine joy, or whether pain,
 Or many winters grant, or this the last
 That rends the Tuscan sea with furious blast.
 Grow wise betimes; the luscious nectar pour,
 And cease to hope in this our shorten'd hour.
 E'en while we speak th' invidious moment
 goes;
 Enjoy to day, nor heed to-morrow's woes.

S. II. C****.

HORACE, BOOK II. ODE II.

To Sallustius Crispus.

WHERE, my friend Crispus, is the
 beauty found
 Of gold and silver hidden under-ground?
 And what avails it to the churlish lord
 Never to spend his wealth, but only hoard?
 On wings wide-spreading, everlasting fame
 Thy acts, O Proculus, shall proclaim,
 † Who towards thy brothers shew'd a father's
 care,
 Bid them rejoice, and thy possessions share!

* *Babalonios numeros.*

† Proculus was a Roman Knight, who,
 when his brothers, Scipio and Muræna, had
 forfeited their estates to Augustus for having
 sided with Pompey, and thereby being re-
 duced to extreme distress, not only inter-
 ceded for them to the Emperor, but gene-
 rously divided with them the whole of his

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Jan. 1811.

More worthy he who sordid passions sways,
 Than he whom Libya, Carthage, Spain,
 obeys.

Dire dropsy, lo! extends its baneful pow'r
 Through ev'ry vein, and gathers strength
 each hour:

Restrain the fatal thirst—remove the cause,
 The monster weakens, and his fangs with-
 draws!

Sworn enemies to truth, the vulgar herd
 Calls Phraates blest, to Parthia's throne pre-
 fer'd;

But virtue, see, to him the laurel brings
 Who wants not kingdoms, nor the crown
 of kings;

And who with eyes unbiass'd can behold
 Heap of well-temper'd and persuasive gold.

S. II. C****.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XXII.

To Diana.

DIANA, guardian of the woody plains,
 Who help'st, thrice call'd, the labouring
 matrons pains,
 And sav'st from gloomy fate;
 To thee, the pine which shades my small
 domain,
 Sprinkled with blood of victims yearly slain,
 I'll gladly dedicate.

S. II. C****.

HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XXIII.

To Phidyle, a Countrywoman.

IF to the gods your earnest vows you pay,
 When Luna first displays her silver ray,
 And tightlously appease the household train
 With increase, fruit, and blood of victim-
 slain,
 No more your glass, no more your corn shall
 find
 The dire effects of Libya's sultry win;
 Your lambs the noxious heats shall feel no
 more,

When autumn yields again her purple store
 The victim destin'd to the godhead, need
 'Midst oaks in Latian or Albanian mead,
 And at the altar's base will yield its life,
 Tinging with purple blood the pontiff's
 knife.

But thee it ill befits the gods to gain
 By blood of victims at their temples slain;

property and estates during his life-time.
 Towards these ill-fated men he uniformly
 manifested his fraternal love; and to his
 nephews he afford'd substantial marks of the
 regard he bore to them as an uncle. Alas! that
 we should have to record such conduct as
 singular!

‡ *Avidque potâ, a pig.* was the victim
 generally offered to the *lares*, though it
 does not appear that any thing came of it.
 It was the custom, in sacrificing to them,
 to devour all that the *Flamines* left; whence
 a glutton was designated by the term, *Lari*
sacrificat.—L. DIT

H

Rather prepare, more fitting to thy hands,
The crowns of rosemary,* and myrtle bands,
And know that they who guiltless touch the
shrine,
And bring but crackling salt,† and cates
divine,
Sooner propitiate the celestial train,
Than herds of fatted sheep, and oxen slain !
S. H. C****.

TRANSLATION

OF A FRAGMENT FROM THE GREEK OF
EUBULUS.

THOSE friends who to listen to Prudence
incline,
I'd only indulge in three bumpers of wine :
The first in due order, our health to improvq ;
The second be saged to pleasure and love ;
The third having settled our slumbers aright,
The guest, truly sober, will wish me good
night.
Far, far be the fourth from our peaceable
joys,
It leads but to insult ; the fifth but to noise ;
And madness and broils from the sixth will
arise.
Tho' small be the bumper, if often repeated.
The stoutest is quickly by Bacchus defeated.
C. T. S.

SONNET TO NIGHT.

Written on the 24th of December, 1810.

THY furious gales, O Night ! terrific
sublimity ;
Dull Slumber, startled, opens his heavy eyes,
And on his downy bed affrighted lies,
At the wild uproar raging all around.
What shelt'ring haven has the traveller found ?
What haven's streaming light invites from
far
The shatter'd vessel, and the toil-worn tar ?
Haply their efforts with success are crown'd.
But see pale Pen'ry on the humid ground,
Finds no asylum from the savage storm,
" No fire fair-blazing, and the vesture
warm."
Thy gelid curtains o'er him surround.
The howling blasts oblivious sleep destroy,
And Morn beholds the wretch, devoid of
ev'ry joy.
Tottenham. J. S.

THE JOURNLY OF LIFE.

MAJESTIC, smiling, o'er yon summit
tall,
The orb of life, of very life to all,
Refulgent, glittering, seems to bid us view
The work of God, of life the mirror true ;
Reflect on that, the mysteries but extend,
" a this reflect, and know how life to spend ;

* rosemary.

† salted milk.

By Sol we see (now in the eastern sky)
Our youthful moments swiftly gliding by.
Aspiring still, both youth and morning sun,
Keep gliding on till their meridian's won ;
How like their lustre changes, spreads, col-
lects,
Now shining, dark'ning, glimm'ring through
defects ;
If yonder beams oft meet with darkling
clouds,
Our life as frequent meets some dimming
shrouds :
Thus through our day and varied course we
steer,
Till evening warns us that our night is near,
When as bright Sol's refulgent rays descend,
Majestic, smiling, may life's journey end.
VIGRE.

SCOTTISH SONG.

I.

I HAVE a lock of raven hair,
I have a white silk glove ;
And they are rain'd with many a tear
Of sad despairing love ;
And I have kisses on my lips,
Sealing the lover's token ;
I have a treasury of vows,
But faithless all, and broken.

II.

Ye lovers rich in sighs and prayers,
And many a smile and vow,
O deem them cou'd in base alloy !
These were my treasures too.
I like a miser nightly priz'd
Those stamps of virgin ore ;
But oh ! heaven's best impress was forg'd,
Upon a drossy core.

III.

Dear was once her lillie hand,
Which propp'd her rosie cheek ;
Dear was the blink of her black eye,
Which speechless love could speak ;
Dear, dear was her lisping tongue,
Confessing love so meek ;
And dearly she dwells within this heart,
Which her neglect doth break.

IV.

She cast aside her brooch'd gray plaid,
Her skin wool hose and shoon ;
A gold west veil o'er her neck is laid,
And a silver-dropped gown ;
And she has forgot her bonnie Scotch song,
Which so sweet from her lips did move,
And thrown a nobler raiment off,
My long and faithful love.

V.

She may show at the church her chain of gold,
Hung o'er her bosom bare ;
She may show those silver-netted sprains
Which tress her inky hair ;
And she may show her new domain,
So richly laid and fair ;
And she may show her heart to her God,
What broken vows are there.

HIDALLAN.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE MOST REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES OF THE YEAR 1810.

JANUARY.

1. **T**HE Auction Mart was opened to the Public.

— A dreadful fire at Whitefriars-dock.

2. Accounts received of a rebellion among our troops in the East Indies.

— Orders received at Naples from Paris, to seize and immediately dispose of all American vessels and cargoes.

4. The O. P. Reconciliation Dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

5. The Persian Ambassador visited the Bank of England.

9. A very numerous meeting of the Livery of London, who unanimously resolved to petition his Majesty in person for an enquiry into the disastrous expeditions to Spain and the Scheldt.

— The Diocesan Court of the Officialty of Paris pronounced a nullity of marriage between Buonaparte and Josephine.

11. The Directors of the East India Company entertained the Persian Ambassador at the City of London Tavern.

12. Accounts received of the annexation of Dutch Zealand to France.

14. Peace between Sweden and Denmark signed on the 10th of December.

— A violent shock of an earthquake felt at Vienna.

15. A dreadful fire in Long-acre.

16. A part of the King's Powder-mills at Faversham blew up, by which several lives were lost.

17. The Persian Ambassador presented to her Majesty, at the Queen's Palace.

18. Lyon Levi, a jeweller, threw himself from the Monument.

19. The Narcissus captured two privateers, the Daugay Trouin, and the Amicable Josephine, of 14 guns each.

21. The Amazon captured the French privateer brig, General Perignon, of 14 guns, after a chase of 160 miles.

22. The French forced the passage of the Sierra Morena.

— A flag of Truce arrived at Dover, with despatches for Mr. Pinkney, the American Ambassador.

23. The British Parliament assembled, in pursuance of his Majesty's proclamation.

24. The Persian Ambassador visited the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-house.

— A meeting of the Livery of London, to receive the report of the Sheriffs as to the time when his Majesty would receive their Address.

25. Information received of the surrender of Seringapatam, by the mutineers in the Mysore country.

26. In the House of Commons, Ministers in a minority on the question of Inquiry into the Expedition to the Scheldt.

28. Prince Stahrenberg, the Austrian Ambassador, left London for Calais.

30. Mr. Wardle received the Thanks of the City of London, in a gold box, for bringing forward the charges against the Duke of York.

— French Decree issued, confiscating all English merchandise between the Atlantic and the Scheldt.

Eighty-nine Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

FEBRUARY.

2. A French lugger privateer captured an English brig off Newhaven.

— Mr. Yorke, in the House of Commons, moved the Standing Order for the exclusion of Strangers, on the question of Inquiry into the Expedition to the Scheldt.

3. Le Gascon French privateer, of 16 guns, captured by the Unicorn.

— Guadaloupe surrendered to the British.

— The French frigate, *Cannoniere*, laden with colonial produce, captured by the *Valliant*, Captain Bligh.

— Le Comte de Hunebourg, of 14 guns, captured by the *Pheasant* sloop of war.

— The French destroyed the quicksilver mines at La Almoden del Azoque, near Seville.

4. Accounts received of a Revolution in South America, in favour of Ferdinand VII.

5. Two French frigates, of 40 guns each, full of troops, destroyed on ~~the coast of~~ ^{the coast of} Guadaloupe.

7. General Picton tried for acts of cruelty to Louisa Calderon.

8. Information received of the Island of Bosen having entirely disappeared under water.

— His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, recommending a pension to Lord Wellington.

9. A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster in Palace-yard, to petition his Majesty and Parliament for a Reform.

13. The Gazette contained despatches from Admiral Rowley, relative to the capture of St. Paul, in the Island of Bourbon.

— Part of a French convoy destroyed by the boats of his Majesty's ship *Christian* VII.

14. The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby arrived from Cadiz, with despatches for Government.

15. Accounts received of the Toulon fleet being at sea.

17. French Decree issued, uniting Rome to France.

21. The French frigate *la Necessité*, of 40 guns, captured by the *Horatio* frigate.

24. Messrs. Lambert and Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, tried for a libel on his Majesty, and acquitted.

— The Prince Eugene, French privateer, of 14 guns, captured by the Royalist sloop.

30. *Le Modeste*, French privateer, of 14 guns, captured by the *Raleigh* sloop.

31. The Hon. William Frederick Eden found drowned in the Thames.

36. Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, stated the failure of our finances.

27. The Duke of York entertained the Persian Ambassador.

— Mr. Fuller taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms, for using unparliamentary language.

28. A General Fast.

One hundred and thirty Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

MARCH.

1. Buonaparte announced to the Senate his intended marriage with a Princess of the House of Austria.

3. Marquis Wellesley invested with a Blue Ribbon of the Order of the Knights of the Garter.

— Sir Gore Ouseley appointed Minister to the Court of Persia.

5. Ministers in a minority on Mr. Whitbread's motion relative to the conduct of the Earl of Chatham.

9. A very heavy rain, by which many parts of London were rendered impassable for many hours.

10. Accounts received of the capture of *l'Éole* French privateer, of 20 guns, by the *Weazle* sloop, Captain Prescott; on the 25th of December last. Also of the capture of *l'Angle* French privateer, of 10 guns, by the *Plades* sloop, Captain Ferguson.

11. The Spanish Regency acknowledged, by the British Court.

15. A Flag of Truce arrived at Dover, with despatches relative to an exchange of prisoners.

— A fire in Duke-street, Aldgate, by which two persons lost their lives. Another fire in Holles-street, Clare-market, by which seven persons lost their lives.

16. The Persian Ambassador gave a grand rout.

17. Lord Collingwood died on board the *Ville de Paris*, on his way to England.

19. The Bishop of Elphin died in Dublin.

22. The *Nuvaron* French privateer, of 16 guns, captured by the *Rhin* schooner.

24. Ceuta taken possession of by British troops, in the name of Ferdinand VII.

— Accounts received of the seizure of American property in France.

— Many hundreds of persons met in St. George's-fields, for the purpose of pulling down houses.

25. Buonaparte issued a Decree, giving liberty to all State Prisoners in France, and granting a free pardon to all deserters.

27. Mr. Lethbridge moved, in the House of Commons, two Resolutions against Sir F. Burdett, charging him with a Breach of Privilege.

29. Accounts received of a dreadful hurricane at Cadiz, by which a large portion of the Spanish fleet were destroyed.

31. The Gazette contained an account of the taking of three small islands in the West Indies.

One hundred and fifty-two Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

APRIL.

1. Buonaparte's marriage with a Princess of the House of Austria celebrated at Paris.

— The Court went into mourning for her late Serene Highness the Abbess of Gandersheim.

— Professor Robertson ascended in a balloon from Berlin.

5. Sir Robert Salusbury moved, in the House of Commons, that Sir Francis Burdett be committed to the Tower, for a gross breach of privilege.

6. Great commotion in and about Piccadilly, on account of the Order for Burdett's commitment to the Tower. Great part of Westminster illuminated.

— A duel was fought in Copenhagen-fields, betwixt Captain Stevens and Mr. Collington.

7 and 8. The commotions in Piccadilly increased to an alarming height: several lives were lost.

9. Sir F. Burdett's house forcibly entered by the Civil and Military Power, and Sir Francis taken therefrom, and conveyed to the Tower.

— The *Tilsit*, French privateer, of 18 guns, captured by the *Diaks* schooner.

12. Sir F. Burdett sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, informing him of his, Sir F. Burdett's, intention to file a bill against him for false imprisonment.

14. The sword, buckler, and straps, fell from the Equestrian Statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross.

— A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of J. Pledge, who was shot by a Life-guardsmen, and brought in a verdict of *Willful Murder*.

16. St. Manra surrendered to the British troops, commanded by Brigadier-general Oswald.

17. A numerous meeting of the Electors of Westminster in Old Palace-yard, who agreed to petition Parliament to restore Sir F. Burdett to his seat in the House of Commons.

18. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of T. Ebrall, who was shot by a Life-guardsmen, and brought in a verdict of *Willful Murder*.

19. The Grand Napoleon brig, of 16 guns, captured by the *Helena*, Captain Wouth.

20. Accounts received of the capture of the United Kingdom, Windham, and Charlton, India-men, by the French.

21. The town and suburbs of Pera, in Constantinople, nearly destroyed by fire.

22. Fort Matagorda surrendered to the French.

23. The Prince of Wales gave a most

superb entertainment to the Knights of the Garter, at Carlton-house.

24. General Junot took possession of the city of Astorga, after a bombardment of two days.

26. A meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at Hackney, who agreed to petition Parliament to reinstate Sir F. Burdett in his seat in the House of Commons.

— The Mayor of Norwich laid the first stone of the New Bridge at Carrow.

30. The Prince Regent of Portugal issued a Proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of wine from Portugal.

— His Majesty sent a Message to the House of Commons, requesting a provision might be made for the Duke of Brunswick.

Ninety-seven Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

MAY.

3. The Middlesex Petition rejected by the House of Commons.

4. A pension of 7000*l.* per annum granted to the Duke of Brunswick.

— A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Livery of London, to petition Parliament for the release of Sir Francis Burdett and Gale Jones; an address was also voted to Sir Francis Burdett.

— The *Arnim*, assisted by the Cadmus sloop and Monkey and *Jaring* gun-veech, commanded by Lieutenant S. Roberts, attacked a convoy of coasting vessels, at the Isle of Rhe, and destroyed 17 of them.

6. Accounts received of the arrest of Baron de Kolli, the bearer of letters from his Britannic Majesty to Ferdinand VII.

9. The French privateer *la Dorade*, of 10 guns, captured by the *Orestes* sloop, Captain Laperoniere.

— The Address of the City of London presented in state to Sir F. Burdett, in the Tower.

— The City Petition rejected by the House of Commons.

— Sir F. Burdett served the speaker of the House of Commons with a process of an action of trespass, laying the damages at 30,000*l.* Sir Francis also served the Sergeant at Arms with a similar process, laying the damages at 20,000*l.*

10. A Petition from the City of London presented to the House of Commons, praying for a Reform.

— *La Canonniere* French brig captured by the Nonpareil schooner, Lieutenant J. Dickinson.

11. Lord Collingwood's remains interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

12. Hostalrich, in Catalonia, taken possession of by the French, after a siege of five months.

14. The French defeated by the Catalonians, in which the former lost 45,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the latter 25,000.

15. The Bachelors of Windsor erected an Obelisk in their Acre, in commemoration of the late Jubilee.

— A fire broke out in Queen-street, in the Borough, in which several houses were destroyed.

16. Ministers contracted for a loan of 12,000,000*l.* for England and Ireland.

— Mr. Perceval informed the House of Commons, that no additional taxes would be wanted for the service of the year.

— A meeting of Freeholders of Middlesex at Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of dissenting from the Resolutions adopted at the late meeting at Hackney.

17. Mr. Perceval informed the House of Commons, that he had declined accepting the salary attached to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; also that Mr. Yorke had given up 2000*l.* per annum granted to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

21. Mr. Brand made a motion in the House of Commons for a Parliamentary Reform, which was lost by a majority of 234 against 115.

— A Common Hall was held for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation at the rejection of the City Petition by the House of Commons, and another Petition was ordered to be presented.

22. A Convivial Meeting of the Livery of London, at the Old London Tavern.

24. Accounts received of the surrender of the fortress of Santa Maria to the British, after ten days bombardment.

— A mutiny broke out among the Local Militia at Saint Alban's.

— Two Danish privateers captured by the *Prometheus* sloop, Captain Robinson.

26. A Danish cutter privateer destroyed off Hadstrand, by the *Woodlark* sloop.

31. An attempt made to assassinate the Duke of Cumberland. Sellis, the Duke's valet, found in his room with his throat cut.

One hundred and forty-four Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

JUNE.

3. Accounts received of the capture of Fort Hostalrich, in Catalonia, by the French.

4. Died, Mr. Windham, Member of Parliament for Higham Ferrers.

6. General Sarrazin escaped from Boulogne harbour in an open boat, and landed at Dover.

— A meeting of the Common Council of London, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons, complaining of their imprisoning the people of England for crimes cognizable in Courts of Law.

— Accounts received of the sudden death of the Crown Prince of Sweden, whilst reviewing his troops near Helsingbourg.

8. A meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex at Hackney, to petition the House of Commons to receive a former Petition of theirs.

11. The Bishop of Salisbury confirmed, at

34 Chronological Sketch of the most remarkable Occurrences of the Year 1810.

Eton College, 170 young Gentlemen educated in that Seminary.

13. A meeting of the Electors of the Borough of Southwark, who agreed to petition his Majesty for a Parliamentary Reform.

— French Decree issued, prohibiting further exports of grain.

14. Lord Hawke was thrown out of his phaeton, and much bruised.

15. Mr. Cobbett found guilty, in the Court of King's Bench, of publishing a libel against the Local Militia and the German Legion.

16. A numerous fleet sailed from Spithead, with reinforcements of men and stores for our armies in Spain, Portugal, &c.

19. The Vengeur, of 74 guns, launched from the dock-yard of Mr. Graham, at Harwich.

20. A new Lottery contracted for.

21. Both Houses of Parliament prorogued; in consequence of which, Sir F. Burdett was released from the Tower, and Gale Jones from Newgate.

29. A duel was fought at the back of Copenhagen-house, betwixt a Captain Tildard and W. B. Richards, Esq. the latter was wounded in the left breast.

One hundred and twenty-three Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

JULY.

1. A very high wind this day occasioned considerable damage in and about London, many persons being killed by the falling of tiles, chimnies, &c.

— King Louis published a very impressive proclamation addressed to the Legislative Body of Holland, expressing his intention of abdicating the Throne, for the good of that country.

2. A dreadful fire at the Prince of Schwarzenberg's Palace near Paris; in which the Princess was burnt, and the fire occasioned much distress.

3. King Louis abdicated the Throne of Holland, which was subsequently annexed to France as a province.

— Lord Grenville installed as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, amidst great rejoicings, and a most numerous assembly in Convocation succeeded, which was attended by many of the Nobility and Gentry.

4. Burdett v. the Speaker: Mr. Serjeant Shepherd shewed cause against the Rule obtained hereon for a trial at bar, which was ultimately made absolute.

— French troops enter Amsterdam.

7. Intelligence arrived of the appointment of Councils of Manufacture and Commerce in France.

— The firm of Brickwood and Co. very eminent Bankers in the City of London, gazetted as Bankrupts, which was succeeded by very considerable failures in the City, and a great stagnation of Trade in the Commercial World. Several Country Banks stopped payment.

— Intelligence from our "Eastern Em-

pire" informed us, that a petty warfare was going on between the noted Meer Khan and our Government there.

— Massena, a French General, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a party of Spaniards.

— Cobbett, the conductor of the "Political Register," received sentence for a libel—two years imprisonment in Newgate, and a fine of 1000*l*.

10. Great distress among the Irish Manufacturers, owing to the stagnation of trade.

11. Sir Gore Ouseley kissed hands previously to his departure for Persia.

12. Order to convoke the Cortes in Spain published.

— Intelligence arrived from Sweden, that Count Fersen had been attacked by the mob, on the supposition that he poisoned the late Crown Prince, and that the Count was ultimately literally torn to pieces by the infuriated people.

— A Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and the Prince of Brazil concluded.

"Providence Chapel," belonging to Mr. Huntington, a "sinner saved," burnt down.

17. The Queen Charlotte, a beautiful ship of 120 guns, launched at Deptford, amid thousands of admiring spectators.

20. Gale Jones found guilty of publishing a libel, and was ultimately sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 12 months.

— At a Quarterly Assembly in Dublin, a Resolution was carried to Petition for a Repeal of the Union.

21. Ciudad Rodrigo fell into the hands of the French, after a most gallant defence of 16 days.

24. An obstinate battle took place on the Banks of the Coa, between the French and the English commanded by General Crauford, which obliged the English to retreat.

— Intelligence arrived of the death of the Queen of Prussia, which took place on the 30th of June.

One hundred and forty-eight Bankrupts were gazetted this month.

AUGUST.

1. A grand dinner at the Crown and Anchor to commemorate the liberation of Sir F. Burdett from the Tower, at which an immense and almost unprecedented concourse of people attended.

— The Argus, an English newspaper printed at Paris, discontinued; the last paper containing a philippic against England.

7. An Imperial Decree and Tarif published in France, to regulate Commerce between that Country and England.

22. A desperate boxing-match took place between two prize-fighters, Blake, and a black named Molineaux.

— The Sampford Ghost Story made public, and shortly afterwards satisfactorily exposed.

— An unsuccessful attempt made to carry

off King Joseph by a party of Spanish cavalry.

26. Paris papers informed us, that the Deputies of Holland, accompanied by the great Officers of State, declared the sentiment of admiration and obedience of the Dutch nation to Napoleon at Paris.

— Bernadotte elected successor to the Crown of Sweden.

— Intelligence arrived of Revolutions in South America; the Caraccas, Paraguay, and Carthagena, throw off the Spanish yoke.

— Lord Wellington appointed of the Portuguese Regency.

28. A dreadful hurricane at Barbadoes.

One hundred and fifty-one Bankrupts were this month gazetted.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Roberts and Harper, two men who were confined in the House of Correction, escaped from that prison, under peculiar and suspicious circumstances: Mr. Aris, the Governor, was ultimately discharged from his situation, on the ground of improper conduct with respect to those prisoners.

6. Intelligence arrived of the destruction of Murat's flotilla on the coast of Sicily.

— The Spaniards fought with a division of the French army under Mortier, and were worsted.

— Intelligence received from India, that the censure passed by Government in General Orders on the Court Martial who acquitted Colonel Doveton, had excited a ferment that was highly dangerous, and had tended to re-ignite party animosities.

12. His Majesty addressed the Governor of Curaçoa, declaratory of the line of conduct he should pursue with regard to Spain and Curaçoa.

— Intelligence received of our complete success over the Pirates of the Persian Gulf.

14. Information received that new measures of rigour against our Commerce was in the contemplation of the French Ruler.

Empecinado, a Spaniard of a very chivalrous, heroic disposition, about this time, made an attack upon King Joseph, at his country seat, and succeeded in spreading consternation among Joseph's Court.

— His Majesty ordered medals to be distributed to those Officers who had distinguished themselves in the peninsula of Spain, but nothing was apportioned to the brave subalterns!

— Mr. Powell, the American Secretary of Legation, not suffered to land at Calais, and obliged to return to Dover.

— O. P. riot renewed at Covent-garden Theatre, the Managers not having removed the private boxes, as was agreed upon at the "Reconciliation Dinner."

— Almeida fell into the hands of the French, after a glorious and long defence, on capitulation.

11. P. rioters at the Liverpool Theatre, found guilty at the Assizes.

15. A most sanguine plot, for the murder of the British forces at Lisbon, was happily discovered and frustrated.

17. The O. P. or "Contract" War, at Covent-garden Theatre, concluded, the House being shut up "in order that the Contract might be fulfilled;" and re-opened on the 24th inst. with the objectionable boxes removed.

18. A great meeting of the Citizens of Dublin came to the Resolution of petitioning the Parliament for a Repeal of the Act of Union.

24. Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from Bristol; and after having been in the air for some time, it descended into the sea with great precipitancy; and it was with considerable difficulty that the aerial voyagers were preserved.

28. Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, a rich Jew and Loan Jobber, shot himself at his country seat.

29. Roberts, a noted swindler, &c. who, escaped from the Cold-bath-fields prison, re-captured, he being found in a public-house at Vauxhall.

— Intelligence received that the staunch republican, Lucien Buonaparte, was on his way to England.

One hundred and twenty Bankrupts were this month gazetted.

OCTOBER.

1. Brigadier-general Catlin Craufurd died at Abrantes, Portugal.

— A severe affray occurred in the Isle of Wight, between part of a foreign corps; principally composed of Brunswickers and some East India recruits, but timely interposition prevented any material damage.

8. Intelligence received that the Turks had been defeated in an engagement with the Russians.

— Great inundations at Botany-bay.

12. Intelligence arrived of a gallant and successful attack having been made by some English boats on three French brigs near La Rochelle.

16. Despatches received from Lord Wellington, bringing information that he had obtained an important victory over the French, commanded by Massena, at Busaco, and 5,000 French captured at Coimbra.

— Intelligence received that the French had sustained many defeats in Spain, in their skirmishes with the Spaniards.

— The first Meeting of the Cortes in Spain since the usurpation of Buonaparte.

19. Mr. Jackson, our late Minister to the American Government, returned to England.

— A monument of marble erected in the Guildhall of London to the memory of Lord Nelson.

— The press in France regulated and restricted—to secure its liberty!

— A decree issued in France, ordering that all servants of both sexes be registered.

25. Some demonstrations of joy evinced in London at our Sovereign's having completed the fiftieth year of his reign.

26. Intelligence arrived of the Capture of the Isle of Bourbon.

— Jeffery the seaman, who was put on the desert Island of Sombiero by Captain Lake, arrived in England; and after having received a liberal compensation from the Captain's friends, proceeded to the country.

— The Court of Common Council of the City of London resolved to have a Jubilee Statue of his Majesty placed in their Court.

27. All goods of British manufacture found in France, ordered to be publicly burnt.

One hundred and fifty Bankrupts were this month gazetted.

NOVEMBER.

2. The President of the United States rescinded all acts respecting Neutrals, so far as they regarded France and her Dependencies, on the supposition that it was Napoleon's "Intention" to revoke the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

3. The Princess Amelia died, after a very long and lingering illness.

— His Majesty afflicted with a similar disposition to that with which he was confined in 1788. It continued, and warm debates took place in Parliament with respect to the propriety of adjourning without further proceeding to supply the deficiency occasioned in the kingly office.

— The deposed Gustavus of Sweden is wandering about in Prussia; and treated with great respect by all persons of distinction.

— Lord Aylesbury's town-house robbed of property to a considerable amount, by some workmen employed about the premises.

— Earl Dartmouth died.

13. The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia consigned to the vault of the Chapel Royal of St. George's, Windsor, with great pomp, and followed by all her Royal Brothers, together with an immense number of the Nobility and Gentry.

— Dreadful inundations at Exeter and in its neighbourhood.

14. The deposed Gustavus of Sweden arrived in England.

— The Countess de Lalla, her Most Christian Majesty, died of the dropsy, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

— A Despatch of Massena intercepted, containing his account of the Battle of Busaco.

— The Negotiation with France for an Exchange of Prisoners proved unsuccessful.

16. Great inundations in Lincolnshire, which did very considerable damage.

20. The Cork mail stopped near Cashel by a party of Irish ruffians, who called on the guards to surrender their fire-arms; observing, that they wanted the arms only, and that they would have them.

28. Harvey and Fisher, the printer and publisher of "The Day," sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Newgate, for printing and publishing a libel in that paper.

Three hundred and forty-one Bankrupts were this month gazetted!

DECEMBER.

1. Intelligence received of a conspiracy having been discovered in Guadaloupe in favour of the French; but the timely discovery enabled the Government to frustrate the views of the conspirators.

Gottenburgh papers brought intelligence, that Sweden had declared war against England, by order of Buonaparte.

3. Four thousand sailors raised in Denmark for the French service, in pursuance of a treaty entered into by those two countries, that the former should supply the latter with seamen.

13. His Majesty still continuing unable to exercise the functions of Royalty, the two Estates of the Realm met this day, and appointed Committees to examine the Physicians touching the state of his Majesty's health.

— Lucien Buonaparte, together with his family and suite, arrived in this country, in the President frigate, from Malta.

15. Intelligence arrived of the disastrous catastrophe of an attack made by an English squadron on the Isle of France, three frigates being destroyed.

Information received from Rio Janeiro, that Liniers, late Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, and the Chiefs of his party, had been tried, sentenced, and shot, by the new Government.

— A great part of the cliff near Guildford Battery, at Dover, gave way, and its fall occasioned much damage, seven persons being literally crushed to atoms.

20. His Majesty's malady still continuing, the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the state of the Nation, when certain Resolutions were come to, declaratory of the powers of Parliament; and that some means ought to be provided to give the Royal Assent to such Bill for restricting the Regent as the House might approve.

— All the Royal Dukes protested against the appointment of a Regency with limitations and restrictions, as inconsistent with the Prerogatives of Royal Authority, and derogatory to those principles which placed the family of Brunswick upon the Throne.

— Information received that Holland was in a most deplorable state from the new system of burning and seizing English commodities; and that Louis the Ex-King was in Paris.

22. St. Paul's Cathedral was robbed of all the Communion plate, together with silver covers and clasps of the ancient Bible and Prayer-book. The plate, &c. was estimated at 2,000*l*.

— A great pugilistic battle took place

between two noted prize-fighters of the names of Molmeaux, an American black, and Crib.

23. The Duke of Queensberry died, a nobleman of great wealth and eccentric disposition.

27. A warm debate took place in the House of Lords, on the moving of certain Resolutions similar to those carried in the House of Commons on the 20th, and they were agreed to by the Peers, the Ministers having but a small majority.

29. An Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers arrived in London.

31. A debate took place in the House of Commons on the Resolutions for restricting the powers of the proposed Regency, and four of them were carried by very small majorities.

Two hundred and seventy-three Bankrupts were this month Gazetteed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 24, 1810

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was last night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Vincent Wellington, dated Pero Negro, Nov. 10, 1810.

NOTHING of any importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 3d instant. The enemy recommenced Abrantes on the 5th instant, and, under cover of that operation, moved a small body of cavalry and infantry through Bura Basa towards Villa Velha, evidently with an intention of obtaining possession of the bridge on the Tagus at that place. They found it, however, destroyed, and this detachment returned to Sobriera Formosa. I have a letter from General Silveira, of the 3d inst. from Fiancoso. He had his detachments on the Coa, and one of them (consisting of a battalion of the 24th regiment, which had been in garrison at Almeida during the siege, and which Marshal Massena had reported to the Emperor as having voluntarily entered the French service) had driven in the out-posts of the present garrison at Almeida.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Joseph, off Toulon, Sept. 12, 1810.

SIR,

I cannot desist from forwarding to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed detailed account of a gallant enterprise performed by the boats of the *Amphion*, *Active*, and *Cerberus*, which resulted in the surrender of the garrison of Grao, and the capture and destruction of a convoy of the enemy from Trieste.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

*Amphion, Gulf of Trieste,
June 29, 1810.*

SIR,

A convoy of several vessels from Trieste, were chased into the harbour of Grao, by the boats of the *Amphion*, yesterday morning, and the officer (Lieutenant Slaughter), on his return, reported they were laden with naval
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stores for the arsenal at Venice. As the Italian Government are making great exertions at the present moment to fit out their marine at that port, the capture of this convoy became an object of importance; and I was the more induced to attempt it, as its protection (it was said) consisted only in twenty-five soldiers stationed at Grao, an open town in the Frank, the sequel will shew that we were both deceived as to the number of the garrison and the strength of the place; and if I should enter too much into detail in relating to you the circumstances attending its capture, I trust, Sir, you will consider it on my part as only an anxious desire to do justice to the gallant exertions of those who were employed on the occasion.

The shoals of Grao prevent the near approach of shipping of burthen, the capture of the convoy therefore, was necessarily confined to boat service, and I telegraphed to His Majesty's ships *Cerberus* and *Active* on the evening of the 28th, that ten boats and marines should assemble alongside the *Amphion* by twelve o'clock that night. It fell calm in the early part of the evening, and concealing, from our distance from Grao, that the boats of the *Active* (which was considerably in the offing) would not arrive in time, I wrote to Captain Gordon to request they might be sent immediately, I mention this as it will account why that ship's boats and marines were not in the station assigned them in the attack, and that no possible blame can be imputed to the officers and men employed in them for their not being present, as distance alone prevented them. Captain Whitby, of the *Cerberus*, very handsomely volunteered his services on this occasion, but I considered it as a fair opportunity for my Second Lieut. (Slaughter) the First Lieutenant being absent (having been detached on other service in the barge the day before), to distinguish himself, and he has fully in every way justified the confidence I had in him.

The convoy were moored in a river above the town of Grao, and it was absolutely necessary to be first in possession of it: the defences of the town were two old castles, almost in ruins, with loop-holes for musketry, and a deep ditch in their front, extending from one castle to the other. The boats

from the Amphion and Cerberus put off from the ship about forty minutes past eleven, and the marines of both ships, under Lieutenants Moore and Brattle (of the marines), and Lieut. Dickenson, of the Cerberus, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Slaughter, landed without musket-shot to the right of the town before day-light, and instantly advanced to the attack; the launches with cannonades, under Lieutenant O'Brien (5d of the Amphion) accompanying them along shore. It had been intended that the Amphion's and Active's should have landed to the right of the town, and the Cerberus to the left, but the former boats not arriving, Lieutenant Slaughter very properly took the Cerberus's with him, and left the gig to direct the Active's to the left; of course they had much further to row, and, much to the regret of all, did not get on shore till after the place was taken. A very heavy firing commenced about dawn of day, the enemy considerably stronger than was imagined, and, assisted by a numerous peasantry, kept up a very destructive fire upon our men, whilst advancing, who purposely retired a little to the left, taking shelter under some hillocks, and what the unevenness of the ground afforded; they were followed by the French troops, who, conceiving this to be a retreat on the boats, quitted their advantageous position and charged with the bayonet. It no longer became a contest to be decided by musketry, they were received with the steadiness and bravery inherent in Englishmen; both Officers and men were personally engaged hand to hand, and out of the number killed of the enemy in this encounter, eight were bayonet wounds, which will convince you, Sir, of the nature of the attack.

A struggle of this kind could not last long, and the French troops endeavoured, in great confusion, to regain their former position; they were closely pursued, and charged in their turn, which decided the business, and the whole detachment of the enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant, Sergeant, and 38 privates of the 81st regiment (all Frenchmen) were made prisoners, leaving our brave men in possession of the town and 25 vessels laden with stores and merchandise. The Active's boats landed at this moment, to the left, and her marines, under Lieutenant Foley, were of great use in completely securing the advantages gained. Every exertion was now made to get the convoy out of the river; but it being almost low water, it was late in the evening before they could be got afloat, and much labour and fatigue was occasioned, being obliged to shift the cargoes into smaller vessels to get them over the Bar. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an attack was made on the town by a party of French troops coming from Maran, a village in the interior; the force nearest them, under Lieuts. Slaughter, Moore, and Means of

the Active, instantly attacked, assisted by the launches in the river, and the enemy finding all resistance ineffectual, after losing two killed, threw down their arms and surrendered. In this latter business a Lieutenant and 22 men of the 5th regiment of light infantry (all French troops), were made prisoners. The same intrepidity which had insured success before was equally conspicuous on this second occasion. About seven in the evening I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole detachment coming off to the squadron, which I had anchored about four miles from the town directly the wind allowed, and every thing was secured by eight o'clock.

[Captain Hoste then modestly declines all merit in planning the enterprise, in favour of those who so gallantly executed it. He recommends in warm terms to the consideration of their Lordships, Lieut. Slaughter; with Lieut. Dickenson of the Cerberus, and Moore and Brattle of the Marines—the latter of whom was severely wounded in the thigh. —The captured vessels were laden with steel. The prisoners are two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and 56 privates of the 5th and 81st regiments, which composed part of General Marmont's army, and distinguished themselves at the battle of Wagram.]

(Signed) W. HOSTE.

Our loss consists in four killed and eight wounded—the enemy's, ten killed and eight wounded. Twenty-six vessels were burned, and five brought out and sent to Lissa with cargoes.

[This Gazette also contains a copy of a letter from Capt. Waldegrave, of the Thames frigate, dated so far back as the 26th of July, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Martin, mentioning the destruction of a convoy of 34 vessels, with 12 gun-boats and transports, on the Calabrian coast, carrying stores and provisions to Murat's army at Scylla, and which led to the postponement of the invasion of Sicily. Also a letter from Captain Markland, of the Bustard, noticing the destruction of some armed feluccas.

A letter from Capt. Bullen of the Volontaire, gives an account of his co-operation with the Spanish troops on the coast of Catalonia, under General O'Donnell. On the 14th O'Donnell had a smart action with the French near Tarragona, and took the French General Swartz, with 500 men, prisoners. The Spaniards, after several actions, recovered Filin, Palamos, and Bager, and took in all 1500 French. The letter mentions several other defeats over small parties of the French, who were in a very bad way before Tortosa.

A letter from Captain Fané, of the Cambrian, states, that on the 10th of September General Doyle, with Spanish soldiers and marines, disembarked near Bega, on the Catalonian coast; and destroyed a battery

and took 36 French soldiers. The Cambrian afterwards assisted the Spaniards in taking Palamos. General O'Donnell was badly wounded, and conveyed in her to Tarragona.

The Gazette likewise contains a copy of a letter from Captain Hardy, noticing the destruction of two large gun-boats off Langeland, on the 31st ult. with eight men wounded.—Another from Capt. Sayer, of the Raleigh sloop, mentioning the capture, on the 2d instant, of the Admiral Neel Siul, Danish privateer schooner, of 10 guns, and 28 men.—A third from Lieutenant Jamney, of the Cracker gun-vessel, announcing the capture of the Diane French lugger privateer, of four guns and 28 men, on the 20th instant.—A fourth from Captain Bolton, of the Endymion frigate, announcing the capture on the 11th instant, off Cape Clear, of Le Milan French privateer, of St. Maloes, with 14 guns and 80 men. A fifth from Capt. Doyle, of the Lightning sloop, reporting the capture in the North Sea, on the 21st instant, of the Gen. D'Orsanne lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 69 men.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27,

[This Gazette contains the Copies of three Letters transmitted by Admiral Drury—two from Lieut. A. V. Drury, of the Sylvia cutter, reporting his having destroyed in April last, two piratical armed galleys and a lugger, in the Straits of Sunda, and also having captured the Dutch national brig L'Eclio of 8 six pounders and 46 men, after a contest of 20 minutes, with the loss on our part of four killed and three wounded. The Dutch brig had some vessels under convoy for Batavia, two of which (transports) mounting 2 nine-pounders and 60 men each, were taken; they were laden with artillery and European goods. Sub-Lieutenant Chesnaye particularly distinguished himself.—A third from Captain Spencer of the Sumatry sloop, reporting a successful attack made on the fort of Pulo island, and also the destruction of 1 ship, 6 brigs, 4 sloops, and 53 other vessels, by the squadron under Captain Tucker, of the Dove.—A Letter from Captain Hotham of the Northumberland, mentions the capture in the Channel of the French privateer La Glaneuse, of 14 guns and 85 men, from St. Maloes.]

SATURDAY, DEC. 1,

[This Gazette contains the Copies of two Letters, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez—one from Captain Acklon, of the Ranger sloop, reporting the capture in the Baltic, on the 11th ult. of the Bornholm Danish privateer, of 4 guns and 30 men, with her prize, a Swedish galliot.—The other from Captain Pettet, of the Wrangler gun-vessel, mentions the capture off Anholt, on the 14th ult. of the Danish cutter privateer Danneiskjold, mounting two carriage guns

and 12 men, with a sailing boat attached—were from Wals, and made no capture.]

**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, DEC. 3.**

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 3.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartago, Nov. 21, 1810.

The enemy retired from the position which they had held for the last month, with their right at Sobral, and their left resting upon the Tagus, in the night of the 14th instant; and went by the road of Alenquer towards Alentejo with their right, and Villa Nova to their left. They continued their retreat towards Santarem on the following days. The Allied Army broke up from their position on the morning of the 15th inst. and followed the march of the enemy; and the advanced guard was at Alenquer on the 15th, and the British Cavalry and the advanced guard at Azambuja and Alentejo on the 16th, and at this place on the 17th. In these movements they made about 400 prisoners. These troops have been followed on their march by Sir B. Spencer's division, and the 5th division of infantry under Major Gen. Leith.—On the 17th I received accounts from Major Gen. Fane, from the left of the Tagus, that the enemy had constructed another bridge on the Zezere, that which had been first thrown over that river having been carried away by the floods, and that they had on that day marched a large body of troops from Santarem towards Golem, and I immediately passed Lieut. Gen. Hill's corps across the Tagus at Valada, in boats which Admiral Berkeley had been so kind as to send up the river to aid and facilitate the operations of the army. Having advanced from the positions in which I was enabled to bring the enemy to a stand, and to oblige them to retire without venturing upon any attack, it is but justice to Lieut. Colonel Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability and diligence with which they have executed the works by which these positions have been strengthened to such a degree as to render any attack upon that line occupied by the Allied army very doubtful, if not entirely hopeless. We are indebted for these advantages to Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, among whom I must particularly mention Captain Chapman, who has given me great assistance upon various occasions.—Your Lordship will have observed how much the effective strength of the army in proportion to its total numbers has increased lately. There is no sickness in the army of any importance; and above one-half of those returned as sick in the military returns are con-

valescents, who are retained at Belem till they will have gained sufficient strength to bear the fatigues of marching and of their duty in the field. Besides the Allied Army, your Lordship will observe, that an additional force had been provided from the fleet; and I take this occasion of informing your Lordship that in every instance I have received the most cordial and friendly assistance from Admiral Berkely, and the officers and men of the squadron under his command. Rear-Admiral Sir T. Williams has even done me the favour to come up the Tagus to superintend the passage of Lieutenant-General Aill's corps over the river. In my dispatch of 20th October I informed your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the Allied Army in their positions in front of Lisbon, with a considerable detachment of the Spanish army under his command; he still continues with us, and I receive from him much valuable advice and assistance. Throughout the period during which we occupied those positions, every thing went on with the utmost regularity and to my satisfaction, notwithstanding that the force was composed of troops of various descriptions, and of different nations, and I attribute these advantages entirely to the zeal for the cause in which we are engaged, and the conciliating disposition of the Chiefs and General Officers of the armies of the different nations, and I have no doubt that the same cordiality will prevail as long as it may be expedient that the armies should continue united.—Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer and Marshal S. W. C. Heresford, and the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, have continued to give me every assistance in their power.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Downie, of his Majesty's Sloop the Royalist, transmitted by Commodore Owen.

His Majesty's Sloop Royalist, in the Downs
SIR, Dec. 5.

I beg leave to inform you, that at two o'clock this morning, St. Vallery en Ceux bearing S. S. E. about four miles, his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, after a short chase, the French lugger privateer Roi de Naples, of 14 guns and 48 men; a few hours from Dieppe, and had made no capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Geo. DOWNIE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 15.

Copy of a Letter from W. Shield, Esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at the Cape of Good Hope, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated at the Cape, the 24th September, 1810.

It is with the deepest regret I acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon.

the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the loss of a part of his Majesty's squadron on this station. The account I have now the honour to present to you, came to my knowledge by his Excellency Lord Caledon having had the goodness to send, for my perusal, dispatches he received last night by the late Master of the Sirius from the governor of Bourbon. I have transcribed and inclosed such part thereof as may lead their Lordships' judgment to the extent of this disastrous event. The Isle de la Passe had fallen by assault from a party landed by two of the frigates, subsequent to which, the Bellona, Minerva, and Victor, arrived and run into Port South East, with their prize the Hon. East India Company's ship Ceylon, taken in company with the Windham, after a gallant resistance, on their way from the Cape to Madras with a part of the 24th regiment on board.

The Windham was turned from Port South East, and recaptured by the Sirius, by the troops which had been removed to the Bellona; Captain Pym appears to have immediately determined on attacking these ships, and to his not being aware of the difficulties of the navigation within the port is to be attributed his failure and the loss of the King's ships. The Sirius and Magicienne were burnt by their crews, after doing every thing that was possible to extricate the ships from the situation they had fallen into. The Nereide, after every officer and man on board were either killed or wounded, fell on shore a mere wreck, and was taken possession of by the enemy. I am sorry to add to this list of misfortunes, that the Ranger transport, laden with provisions for the squadron, and having some stores on board, has also fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The transports having the troops on board, and which were to have sailed yesterday from hence without convoy, will be prevented putting to sea, by the arrival of this lamented intelligence. If it should prove that I have not been exactly correct in the information I have now given, I hope for their Lordships' indulgence, and that they will impute it to my anxiety to give them the most early intimation of so important an event.

I have, &c.

W. SHIELD.

P.S. Captain Willoughby has lost an eye, and is otherwise wounded, and is in the hands of the enemy.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Pym, of His Majesty's late Ship the Sirius, addressed to Captain Rowley, of the Boadicea.

L'Isle de la Passe, Aug. 24,
SIR, 1810.

By my last you were informed of my intention to attack the frigates, corvette, and Indiamen in this port.—Magicienne having joined, as the recaptured ship was about to

make sail, I sent Captain Lambert orders to bring her and the gun-brig with all dispatch off L'Isle de la Passe; and that the enemy in Port Louis should not be alarmed, I made all sail round the south side, and although blowing very hard, reached L'Isle de la Passe next day. At noon Nereide made signal ready for action, I then closed, and from the situation of the enemy decided on an immediate attack; and when her master came on board as pilot, made signal to weigh, but when within about a quarter of an hour's run of the enemy, he unfortunately run me on the edge of the inner narrow passage. We did not get off (and that with wonderful exertion) until eight o'clock next morning. At noon on the 23d, the Iphigenia and Magicienne came in sight; the enemy having moved further in, and making several batteries, as also manning the East India ship, and taking many men on board the frigates, I called them to assist in the attack, and being assured we were past all danger, and could run direct for the enemy's line, we got under weigh, and pushed for the stations; viz. Sirius alongside the Bellona, Nereide between her and the Victor, Iphigenia alongside La Minerva, and Magicienne between her and the East India ship; and just as their shot began to pass over us, sad to say, the Sirius grounded on a small bank, not known, Captain Lambert joined his post, and had hardly given the third broadside before his opponent cut her cable. Magicienne, close to Iphigenia, run on a bank, which prevented her bringing more than six guns to bear; poor Nereide nearly gained her post, and did in the most gallant manner maintain that and the one intended for Sirius, until Bellona cut. All the enemy's ships being on shore, and finding Sirius could not get off, the whole of them opened their fire on Nereide; and even in this unequal contest, and being a-ground, she did not cease firing until ten o'clock, and sorry am I to say, that the Captain, every Officer and Man on board, are killed or wounded.

Captain Lambert would have immediately run down with the enemy, but there was a shoal a very little distance from and between him and them; he did all that could be done, by keeping open a heavy, although distant fire; nothing was wanting to make a most complete victory, but one of the other frigates to close with La Bellona.

I must now inform you, that the moment we took the ground, every possible exertion was made to get the ship off, by carrying out stream and kedge anchors; but both anchors came home together. I then got a whole bower cable and anchors hauled out (not a common exertion for a frigate) as also the stream, although having the one with the captain, and the other with purchase on purchase, we could not move her one inch from the nature of the ground, and the very heavy squalls at that time. We continued lighten-

ing every thing from forward, and made many severe but fruitless attempts to heave the ship off before day-light, but all to no effect. At that time the Nereide was a perfect wreck, Magicienne in as bad a situation as Sirius, no possibility of Iphigenia closing with the enemy, the whole of the enemy on shore in a heap. We then tried the last resource by warping the Iphigenia to heave us off, but could not get her in a proper situation until the 25th in the forenoon.—I had a survey by the Captains, masters, and carpenters, in which they agreed it was impossible to get the ship off; I had the same report yesterday from Captain Curtis, and that his men were falling very fast; I ordered her to be abandoned at dusk and burnt; and, as the enemy's frigates cannot get off, I thought it most prudent to preserve L'Isle de la Passe, by warping Iphigenia for its support, and, having no prospect of any other immediate support, I thought it most prudent to quit my ship, then within shot of all the enemy's posts and ships, and only being able to return their fire from two guns. After seeing every man safe from the ship, Lieutenant Watling and myself set her on fire; and, I trust, Sir, although my enterprise has been truly unfortunate, that no possible blame can be attached to any one, and never did Captains, Officers, and Men, go into action with a greater certainty of victory; and, I do aver, that if I could have got alongside the Bellona, all the enemy's ships would have been in our possession in less than half an hour. My ship being burnt, I have given up the command to Captain Lambert, and have recommended his supporting and protecting the Island with his ship and ship's companies of Sirius and Magicienne. Provisions and water will immediately be wanted.

I have, &c.

S. Pym.

Commodore Rowley, &c, Boudicca.

N. B. By other dispatches received at the Admiralty it appears, that his Majesty's ship *Phæbe* arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of September last, and that the *Menehaus* sailed from St. Helena for the Cape on the 16th of October.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of a French privateer, *Le Renard*, of six guns and 24 men, by the *Quebec*, commanded by Captain Hawtayne; of the French privateer, *Le Caroline*, of one gun and 42 men, by Captain Bluet, of the *Saracen*, and of the *Mumclouck* privateer, of sixteen guns and 45 men, by the *Rosario* sloop, Captain Harvey.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 22.

Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. K. B. has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Ack-

lom, of his Majesty's sloop *Ranger*, giving an account of his having captured, and afterwards destroyed, the *Melampe* Danish privateer, of 3 guns and 17 men.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Downie, of H. M. Sloop the Royalist, addressed to Vice-admiral Campbell, and transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq.

SIR,
H. M. sloop *Royalist*, off
Fecamp, Dec. 18, 1810.

I beg leave to inform you, that the French lugger privateer *l'Adventurier*, of 14 guns and 50 men, was this morning captured by H. M. sloop under my command, *Fecamp* bearing S.S.E. five leagues. She is a very fine vessel, only a month old, had been out a few days on her first cruise, and had made no capture.

I have, &c.

GEORGE DOWNIE.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 25.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received last night at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, dated Caxao, Dec. 8, 1810.

MY LORD,

The detachment of the enemy's troops committed by General Gardanne, which had returned to Sobreira Fornos, have continued their march to the frontier, and by the last accounts had entered Spain. I have not heard that this detachment had any communication with the enemy's troops on the left of the Zézere, from whom they were distant about three leagues. I understand that, having lost some prisoners taken by a patrol and by a party of the Ordenanza which accompanied the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Ponsonby on a reconnaissance from Abrantes to the river Codes, they made very particular inquiries respecting the position of Lieutenant-general Hill's corps, and the means which the allies possessed of crossing the Tagus at Abrantes; and having commenced their march from Cardigos towards the Codes in the morning, they retired about eleven, with great precipitation, and continued their retreat in the same manner till they reached the frontier. They were followed by the Ordenanza, who did them much mischief on the march, and took much baggage from them. The enemy destroyed many horses and mules which could not keep up with them; and this march, if it was ordered by superior authority, and is connected with any other arrangement, had every appearance, and was attended by all the consequences, of a precipitate and forced retreat. No alteration of any importance has been made in the position of the enemy's troops since I addressed your Lordship.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON,

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Douglas, of the *Beltona*, reporting the capture, on the 18th instant, of the French schooner privateer *le Heros du Nord*, belonging to Dunkirk, mounting 12 2-pounders and two 12-pound carronades, with 44 men. She left the Brill the preceding evening, and had made no capture.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir R. Curtis, Bart. Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated the 25th Instant.

SIR,

I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Grant, of the *Diana*, informing me that the boats of that ship, under the command of Lieutenant Rowe, had succeeded in setting fire to the enemy's frigate *l'Elize*, which was reported in his letter, transmitted with mine yesterday, as having run on shore to the northward of Tathou, in attempting to escape from la Hogue. I cannot avoid expressing my extreme satisfaction that Captain Grant, after having so long and arduously watched this frigate to prevent her escape, has, by his perseverance and judgment, at length accomplished her destruction; and it appears by his report, that the conduct of Lieutenant Rowe, and the other officers and men employed under him on this occasion, has been highly merito-

I am, sir, &c.

ROGER CURTIS.

H. M. S. *Diana*, off La Hogue,
Dec. 21, 1810.

Since I had the honour of addressing you by the *Vautour*, I have ascertained that the enemy's frigate was so far embayed and protected by Tathou, and the batteries on the north shore, that nothing could be done with the ship to prevent the enemy from working during the falling tide to save the stores, and that the ship was so completely bulged that there appeared little chance of their being able to save the hull; however, as I once already had been deceived in my expectations of her being destroyed, I determined to risk the chance of the boats being able to set her on fire, which service was generally volunteered, notwithstanding the ship was completely under the fire of heavy batteries, and three armed brigs lying within hail of her. I anchored immediately after dark, and gave the charge of the boats to Lieutenant Rowe, of the *Diana*, in the barge (who I knew would execute it if possible), Mr. Bean, the gunner, and Mr. Noble the boat-swain, who always volunteer; Lieutenant Sparrow went in the gig to reconnoitre and watch the brigs, to prevent surprise; and Mr. Klocker, master's mate, went in the cutter; and, as the service required the least possible loss of time, they took no other materials but two kegs of the combustible

matter received from the Roman; and I am happy to say that, though the water was nearly up to her quarter-deck, we had the satisfaction, in an hour from the time they left this ship, to see her completely on fire. The batteries and brig immediately opened a very heavy fire of round and grape; and, as our people did not leave the frigate until the fire took effect, it is with extreme pleasure I inform you that not a single man is hurt.

Lieutenant Rowe speaks in the strongest manner of all employed under him; and I hope you will agree with me in thinking, that this service was most gallantly and well executed; they have brought off with them the colours of the frigate and two other ensigns. Captain Collier very handsomely offered the boats of the Cyane to assist; but as it was not to be done by force, deemed it best to send the boats of this ship only. Although there had been boats constantly employed about the enemy's frigate since she ran on shore, they had not cleared any part of the wreck.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.
Admiral Sir R. Curtis, Bart. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K. B. addressed to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. and transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. Milford, Cadix Bay,
Nov. 24, 1810.*

Having observed the enemy to have collected several gun-boats in the River of Santa Maria in a situation subject to bombardment, at a proper time of time yesterday, I placed the mortar and howitzer boats under the able direction of Captain Hall (whilst the Devastation, Thunder, and Afta, with one division of Spanish and two divisions of English gun-boats, under the zealous command of Captain T. Fellowes and Lieutenant W. F. Carroll, successfully drew the attention and fire of Fort Catilina), threw, seemingly with considerable effect, some hundred shells amongst the gun-boats and about the place of construction, until the wind coming in from the westward, made it necessary to move them out.

We have not yet ascertained what has been the damage or loss on the part of the enemy; but we have unfortunately, on this occasion, to lament the death of two highly-esteemed and respectable young officers, Lieutenant T. Worth and Lieutenant John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, whose loss is the theme of universal regret. Mr. Samuel Hawkins, Midshipman of the Norge, also fell gallantly; which, with four Spanish and four English seamen wounded, constitutes our loss in killed and wounded, on a service, the execution of which merits my warmest praise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Rear-admiral Otway has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Monk, of H. M. late ship the *Pallas*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 13th instant, under the directions of Lieutenant M'Curdy, captured, in the Cove of Siveiraag, on the coast of Norway, two Danish culver privateers, one of four guns, and the other of two.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 31.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Carlaco, 15th December, 1810.

No alteration has been made in the enemy's position in front of this army since I had the honour of addressing you on the 8th instant, and all the deserters and prisoners continue to report the distress which the troops suffer. The enemy detached a body of cavalry, consisting of four regiments, towards Coimbra; but, finding that town occupied by Gen. Biscarra, they have returned again to their station in the rear of the right of their army. I am concerned to forward the enclosed report from Marshal Sir William Beresford, of the death of Captain Fenwick, the late Commandant of Obidos. During the last two months he had been engaged more than twenty times with the enemy's foraging parties, and I have had several opportunities of reporting his success. Upon this last occasion he had made an attack upon, and had driven in, a party, consisting of 80 grenadiers, in the neighbourhood of Evora, near Alcobaca, which had come there in search of provisions, having under his command a detachment of the same number of the militia of the garrison of Obidos, and was pursuing them when he was mortally wounded, and he died on the 10th; we have thus sustained a great loss, and he is lamented by all who had any knowledge of his gallantry and exertions. It is generally reported that the battalions composing the 9th corps have marched towards Madrid, where preparations were making for the assembly of a large body of troops. It is certain, that all these troops, as well as Gardanne's detachment, have retired from the frontiers of Portugal.

MY LORD, *Carlaco, Dec. 11, 1810.*

It is with much regret that I communicate to you the loss of Captain Fenwick (Lieutenant in the Buffs), who died the following day of the wounds he received in the attack he made upon the enemy at Evora, on the 8th instant. Your Lordship will equally feel with me the loss of this enterprising gallant young Officer, who, since the ene-

my's being in their late and present position, has been of so much service, and who has in such various instances given proofs of his talents and undaunted courage.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) W. C. BERTSFORD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 5.

Vice-Admiral Sir H. E. Stanhope, Bart. Commander in Chief at Sheerness, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Ferguson, of his Majesty's sloop Pandora, giving an account of his having, on the 31st of last month, captured the French privateer cutter, the Chasseur, of 16 guns, (thrown overboard during the chase) and 36 men; but two days from the Island of Foré, without making any capture.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 14.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was yesterday received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartago, Dec. 22, 1810.

MY LORD,

The enemy still continue in their position at Santarem, in which no alteration of consequence has been made since I addressed your Lordship on the 15th instant.—They continue to collect boats on the Zézere, over which river they have now two or three bridges.—The enemy have shewn themselves on the Lower Coa, according to the last accounts from General Silveira, but not, in his opinion, in such force as to pass that river. The reports which I had received of the march of the troops of the 9th corps towards Madrid, have not been confirmed.—The last accounts which I have received from Cadiz are of the 8th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The following Extract of a Dispatch, is dated Cartago, December 29.

Since I addressed you on the 22d instant, I have received reports that the enemy's troops which had retired from Lower Beira, in the end of last and the beginning of this month, had crossed the Coa at Almeida, on the 15th and 16th instant, and had moved into Upper Beira, by the roads of Pinhel and Trancoso, and of Alverca and Celorico.—I have not been able to ascertain exactly the strength of the body of troops which have entered by this frontier, but it is stated to be 16 or 17,000 men, and consists, I should imagine, not only of Gardanne's division, but of some, if not the whole of the

troops of the 9th corps. By the last accounts I have of these troops, the advanced guard had arrived at Maceira, in the valley of the Mondego, on the 22d, and their progress has not been rapid. But if they have continued their march, they ought by this time to be in communication with the enemy's post in the neighbourhood of Thomar. General Silveira had retired with his division of troops to Moimenta de Beira; but he and General Miller and Colonel Wilson were prepared to act across the Mondego, upon the flank and rear of the enemy's troops, the whole of which, it appears, were marching on the left of that river. No alteration has been made in the position of the enemy's troops in front of this army, excepting that a detachment of between 2 or 3000 cavalry and infantry had moved into Lower Beira, across the Zézere towards Castello Branco, probably with a view to gain intelligence. By accounts from Estremadura, it appears that Generals Mendizabal and Ballasteros have had some success in their operations against a French division belonging to Mortier's corps, which had been stationed in Llerena. They have obliged this division to retire from Guadalcanal, with some loss.

— ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 15.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Stewart, of the Blossom sloop, giving an account of the capture of a French privateer, the Cosar, of four guns and 59 men, by the boats of that sloop, under the directions of Lieut. S. Davies and Messrs. Hambly and Marshall, midshipmen; she was carried in a gallant manner by boarding, in which, and in the chase, the Lieutenant and three men were killed, and Mr. Hambly and nine others wounded; the enemy had four killed and nine wounded.—A letter from Captain Ayscough, of the Success, stating the destruction, on the 4th and 6th of October, of two of the enemy's gun-boats, and 34 troop vessels, on the coast of Naples, by the boats of the Success and other vessels, under Captain Ayscough's orders.—And a letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of the Thames frigate, giving an account of the boats of that ship, and the Eclair sloop, having, on the 5th of October, brought out ten of the enemy's empty transports, collected near Agropoli, in the gulph of Salerno.—Captain Tobin, of the Princess Charlotte, has, in his letter to J. W. Croker, Esq. of the 11th instant, giving an account of his having, on the 9th, captured at sea, the French privateer L'Amable Flore, of Granville, mounting 14 six-pounders (pierced for 20), and having on board 91 men.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Papers of the 22d ult. contained the annual *Exposé* of the state of the French Empire, laid before the Conservative Senate on the 10th, accompanied with a Message from Bonaparte. The Message announces the gigantic aggrandizement of the French Empire; and proposes to unite, by means of an inland navigation, the river Seine with the Baltic sea—a measure rendered necessary by the maritime system now acted upon by Great Britain.—The *Exposé* goes over the history of the coalitions against France, and the negotiations for peace; states, that an offer was made to us that the independence of Holland should be preserved, if we would repeal our Orders in Council, which was refused; and declares that France will persevere in her Decrees so long as England persists in her Orders in Council. With respect to Spain and Portugal, neither the Message nor the *Exposé* takes any notice of them—a circumstance which of course augurs not unfavourably to the cause of those countries.

A fresh levy of 120,000 men, of the conscription of the year 1811, is to be placed at the disposal of the War Minister. A Maritime Conscription is likewise to be established among the maritime cantons of 30 departments, to consist of 30,000 children who are to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine. As France possesses neither trade nor fisheries, petty flotillas are to be established in the different ports, on board of which these pigmy heroes are to be trained.

By a Financial Decree, issued by Bonaparte on the 20th ult. relative to Tobacco, all manufactories of tobacco and snuff, by individuals, are suppressed; and the manufactory of these articles is to be carried on by a particular Committee, for the benefit of the State. No individual is to have in his possession tobacco not manufactured at the Imperial manufactory, nor is any manufactured tobacco to be exported into France; not even that of Holland. This regulation is calculated to yield 1,250,000*l.* sterling per annum to the State.

One of the Paris papers contains the names of six farmers, and two merchants, amerced in fine of from 800 to 4,000 francs, with limited imprisonment and whipping, for aiding the escape of some refractory conscripts to whom they were related.

The Parisians are extremely solicitous for the conclusion of the war in the Peninsula; not so much, from the ignorance in which they are kept of its progress, the least doubt of its terminating in their favour. They flatter themselves, that Spain and Portugal once subdued, and the colossal power of the French Empire firmly cemented, England would gladly accept terms of peace,

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rather than risk an invasion by the numerous forces with which the opposite coast would be covered. It is reported in Paris, that a national bankruptcy is expected in London, and is likely to be followed by a civil war.

The advices from Holland mention, that the Conscription, in that unhappy country, was extended to children of the age of thirteen. It is also said, that in Norway, 3000 men intended to man the ships of war had refused to proceed to Holland; and that the Danish troops, which were ordered to compel them, had declined interfering.

Letters from Hamburgh state, that the French flag was displayed in that city on the 1st instant; when its formal annexation to France took place. The Senate continued to discharge their functions; but it was understood, that their authority would cease as soon as a new government was organized. Davoust, it was expected, would be appointed Lieutenant of Governor-general of the House Towns and districts thereto appertaining.

A Letter from Germany asserts, that the duchies of Holstein and Mecklenburg have been annexed to the dominions of Buonaparte.

The merchants in Dantzic, and the Prussian towns in the Baltic, having failed to pay the duty of 40 per cent. imposed on colonial property, the French *dominairs* have adopted an extraordinary mode of liquidating this impost. They seize such a proportion of property of this kind, as, in their estimation, will cover the duty, and send it off to Paris. Every *valet* immense quantities of goods are taken out of the merchants warehouses, and forwarded to the French capital, amidst the hisses, groans, and execrations of the populace.

We find, by an article in the Dutch Papers, that the Prussian military establishment is to be reduced to 10,000 men; and that this measure is adopted in compliance with, and to appease the jealousy of, the French Ruler.

A Treaty of marriage is reported to be in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a near relation of the Emperor Alexander, and a coalition between the two Crowns.

Masters of Danish ships, detected trading with England, are, by a late Decree of the Danish Government, to suffer death, and the owners to be branded.

An article dated, Warsaw, Dec. 10, says, "Our virtuous and benevolent Governor, his, by command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, made known, that preparatory to other great designs in our favour, the peasantry on the estates of our Nobles shall be emancipated in a manner hereafter to be regulated. In the interim, the children

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born of such parents, from the mouth of January, are to be considered free: the expense of their maintenance to be defrayed by the Nobles on whose estates they may be born, till further measures can be adopted. This amelioration of an useful and virtuous class of subjects, long called for by every consideration of humanity and policy, belongs to the Great Napoleon, and will ensure to the State, additional and zealous defenders."

The Spanish Cortes have passed a Decree for abolishing all unnecessary places and employments.

They have also granted a general amnesty to deserters from the army and navy, and to all minor offenders.—Respecting the inviolability of their members, they have declared that they cannot be called to account for any sentiment or opinion delivered in the assembly: all complaints against them are to be laid in writing before the Cortes; and no action, either civil or criminal, can be entered against them but before a special tribunal appointed by the Congress, to which the sentence must, in all cases, be submitted, previous to its being definitively passed.—On the subject of ecclesiastical livings, they have resolved that no vacant benefice shall be filled up, except livings with cure of souls and some prebends; and that the income arising from the same shall be applied to the wants of the state.—They have likewise reduced, until further orders, the appointments of all public functionaries to 2000 dollars a year; with the exception only of the Regents of the Kingdom, Ministers, Ambassadors, Generals and Admirals, actually employed, among whom are included the Captains-general of Provinces and Governors of Towns.

All males in Cadiz between the ages of 14 and 44, have been required to enter on military duty.

The former Members of the Council of Regency have received orders from their successors, under the mandate of the Cortes, to leave, not only Cadiz, but the Isle de Leon, and to each of them is assigned the particular province in which he is in future to reside.—This expulsion of the persons who composed the Executive Government, without inquiry, and without trial, has occasioned a strong feeling of indignation; and a powerful appeal is made to the justice, humanity and honour of the Cortes, on this serious occasion.

By a Turkish Bulletin, it appears, that, in addition to the calamities of external war, civil dissensions had arisen in the Ottoman Capital; and the Janissaries, with their adherents, composing an army of 40,000 men had menaced the seat of Empire. The Sultan had sought refuge on board his fleet in the Bosphorus, while the insurgents plundered the Seraglio, and set fire to the imperial City. A conflict in the streets succeeded, in which some thousands of the

rebels were slain; after which order was restored. The official account of these transactions is accompanied with a notice, that the negotiation between Russia and Turkey had been broken off, in consequence of the demands of the former being considered unreasonable; but that overtures had afterwards been made by Russia, and that the negotiation was recommenced. It appears from a subsequent bulletin issued at Constantinople, that *three thousand* Janissaries fell in the late insurrection; *three thousand* bled by the hands of the public executioner.—and *three thousand* have been condemned to imprisonment for life; or, as it is expressed, "until they are released from the torments of this world, to experience those of the next!"

An article from Kingston, Jamaica, of the 25th ult. says: "a most curious occurrence has taken place in Port Royal Mountains: the dwelling-house &c. and from 25 to 30 acres of full-bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr. R. Dalhouse, sunk down and disappeared, on Tuesday se'night, and nothing but the ridge of the house is now discernable. Some days previous, the earth was observed to crack and sink in a trifling degree, and the house to be affected by it, when Mr. Dalhouse was advised to remove with his furniture, which he fortunately did. The cause is not well ascertained, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by a hollow or subterranean passage in the earth, as there was not the smallest symptom of an earthquake at the time."

An earthquake occurred at Cuba in October last, the effects of which were dreadful. The waves rose to the height of 40 feet, and swept away the pier, the church, and sixty buildings. At St. Jago de Cuba, the hurricane and earthquake were simultaneous in their operations. On the morning of the 28th, the greater part of the town, which had escaped the fury of preceding shocks, was swallowed up, and a chasm, 80 feet broad, remained the only vestige of this frightful ruin. The river Aquadare, near which St. Jago was situated, was for sometime agitated like the waves of the sea; but though raised in the centre many feet above its ordinary level, did not overflow its banks.

Letters from India state, that the forest of I-nel-dbar (in the kingdom of Ava), was, through the negligence of some wood-cutters, who had kindled a fire at the roots of several lofty trees, in a state of conflagration in the early part of June. The forest was 65 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; and such was the power of the flames, aided by a high wind, that masses of burning wood, weighing half a ton, were carried through the air to a distance of 20 miles. Fifty villages in the vicinity of the forest were destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives believing

the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames.—At the date of these letters the conflagration had

continued with unabating fierceness for five weeks; and from the vast area in which the body of fire lay, together with the contiguity of other forests, the destruction of half the kingdom appeared certain.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 23.

THIS morning the vestry of St. Paul's Cathedral was discovered to have been broken open, and every article of the ancient communion plate to have been stolen, amounting to 1761 ounces. The silver covers of the bible and prayer book were also taken away. The robbers had opened nine different apartments before they came to the vestry. The amount of the loss sustained is upwards of 2000l.

A Thunder Storm on Christmas Day!— About eight o'clock at night the neighbourhood of Leeds was visited by a severe storm of hail, loud peals of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. The house of Mrs. Waddington, of Wither, near Kirkstall, suffered much from the fury of the storm; and two of her daughters were so affected by the lightning, that they have been under medical care—one of them, who was in the kitchen, being struck by the electric fluid, appeared for some time lifeless; the other, who was up stairs, was stricken less severely; but, either from alarm, or its effects, fell down stairs and was much hurt. Mrs. Waddington, her son, and a young lady had a most miraculous escape. They were sitting in the parlour, where the electric fluid passed with such force, that it struck out the candle and the fire from the grate; without, however, injuring any of them.

27. Mr. Milton's engagement, to ride 100 miles in five hours, was performed this day. He started from Piccadilly at eight in the morning, and at the end of the first hour he had gone over 23 miles. When about 40 miles from the place of starting, he was disappointed in not finding a horse, and was obliged to continue for some miles on that which he rode. He arrived at Stamford at 25 minutes past 12—thus winning the wager by 35 minutes. He rode 13 different horses. The turnpike gates were, by a previous arrangement, kept open.

Last week, as Sarah Plowright, cook to a gentleman at Lynn, was going along the Custom-house quay, into Purfleet, she fell off, and sunk so deep into the mud, as to be unable to extricate herself. The wind blew a hurricane at the time, so that her cries were not heard. In this horrible situation she remained five hours, amidst the darkness of the night, the roaring of the wind, and the dashing of the waves, till the tide flowed, and put an end to her miseries.

30. The Pinnacle at Beachy Head, called the Charles's, or Charles, which has been for years the terror and wonder of the numerous visitors at East Bourne, has fallen; but as the fall fortunately took place in the night, no damage was done. Its ancient inhabitants (the foxes) being on their prowl, suffered no other injury than the loss of their habitations. The chalk that fell computed at more than a million of waggon loads.

At Dover serious apprehensions are entertained that more of the Cliff will fall. It has absorbed so much wet, that scarcely a day passes without a fall. There have been seven between Dover and Folkestone—one covered seven acres of ground. Parts of the Lower Cliffs have also given way, and fallen into the sea between Folkestone and Sandgate.

JAN. 2. An extraordinary twelfth cake was exhibited in the shop of a pastry-cook in the City. The materials which composed it, weighed half a ton. It contained 270 pounds of currants, and 1000 eggs; its circumference measured 18 feet, and the icy top was garnished with a variety of appropriate characters. The novelty of this exhibition attracted a great number of spectators; and many of them proved fine subjects for the practical dexterity of the pickpockets.

Madame Lucien Buonaparte is extremely handsome and fascinating; Lucien's daughter, of whom so much has been said, has great claims to a genteel figure, and elegant demeanor; but she is not beautiful. The motto on Lucien's carriage is an extraordinary one, and may be considered as a sarcasm on his brother; *Luceo non uro*, "I shine without burning."

The baneful effects resulting from sleeping in a room with charcoal burning, were exemplified lately at Bayswater; where a poor woman, delivered but a few days before, with her husband, was, on the door being broken open, found suffocated, with the infant alive, and sucking at the mother's breast.—On Sunday se'nnight three female servants of P. Mahoney, Esq. near Kilmoney, having unthinkingly placed some coals of fire in a room which had no chimney, two of them were found lifeless next morning, and the third was with difficulty recovered.

15. This night, about eight or nine o'clock, as Mr. Rogers, a surgeon, of Hampstead, was passing about half-way between Ivy-house and the five-mile-stone, on the Hendon-road

he was stopped by two foot-pads; each of them presented a horse-pistol to his breast, and demanded his pocket-book, watch, and cash. He of course surrendered to such a formidable attack. The robbers, however, proceeded to tie his hands behind him with a tarred rope, and then took a worsted ruff off his neck, and blindfolded him with it; and after rifling his pockets, inhumanly pushed him into a ditch, where he lay till he heard some persons passing to whom he called for assistance, and they got him out.

The young Prince of Orange, it is generally understood, is now pursuing his studies at the University of Oxford, with the view of ultimately offering his hand to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It has been asserted, that his Majesty facilitated his departure from the Continent, with the express intention which has been mentioned, and that the King personally gave directions as to the plan of education which this young Prince is to follow.

19. Four abominable miscreants, Barnes, Fenn, Moore, and Smith, were put in the pillory, pursuant to their sentence, for a detestable crime. One of the culprits, from taking deleterious drugs, was so extremely ill, that after being in the pillory about ten minutes, he was obliged to be taken back to Newgate. The wretches were pelted with all sorts of filth by a number of women who stood round the pillory.

DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY'S WILL.—The will is dated the 16th January, 1809. His Grace devised all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth, for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them; and, after their death, to Frances, daughter of the said Lady Yarmouth, then of the age of 11 years, and the children of the said Lady Yarmouth, born, or to be born, and their heirs for ever.

BEQUESTS BY THE CODICILS.—*Annuities.* Burrell, 200*l.*; Brown, 5*l.*; Mrs. Corri, 250*l.*; General C. Craufurd, 500*l.*; Colonel Dickson, 200*l.*; C. Diacon, 100*l.*; Dubois, 300*l.*; General Fitzpatrick, 500*l.*; M. Cummar, 300*l.*; G. Haydon, 15*l.* 12*s.*; Herrenswand, 200*l.*; Lady Hamilton, 500*l.*; Mark Jackson (poiter), 200*l.*; Haughton James, 500*l.*; J. Ketteridge, 200*l.*; A. Neghini, 100*l.*; Roscilli, 100*l.*; J. Radford, 200*l.*; with all his horses and carriages, &c. at London and Richmond; Cath. Robertson, 20*l.*; C. Sims, a footman, 1*l.* 4*s.*; Janet Shells, 4*s.*; M. Sal. Pietro, 100*l.*; Colonel Thomas, 1000*l.*; M. Walker, &c. —*Legacies.* Bissot, 100*l.*; Colonel Robert Craufurd, 10,000*l.*; Miss Connor, 2,000*l.*; Colonel Douglas, 10,000*l.*; Captain Douglas, 10,000*l.*; Andrew Dickie, 5,000*l.*; Edward Bullock Douglas, 10,000*l.*; Major Douglas, 10,000*l.*; Madame Dorton, 1,000*l.*; Mrs. Elliott, 5,000*l.*; Pere Eluice, 5,000*l.*; Lady Susan Fincastle, 10,000*l.*; General Fitzpatrick, 1,000*l.*; Rd. Goodison, 1,000*l.*; Lord W. Gordon, 2,000*l.*; Lady

W. Gordon, 10,000*l.*; Lady M. Hamilton, 10,000*l.*; Rev. F. Hamilton, 10,000*l.*; Lady Hamilton, 5,000*l.*; Lock Hospital, 5,000*l.*; Sir James Montgomery, 10,000*l.*; Lady E. Montgomery, 10,000*l.*; W. Murray, 5,000*l.*; Madame Martineville, 5,000*l.*; Major-Gen. Pictou, 5,000*l.*; F. Reting, 200*l.*; Countess D. Rutault, 5,000*l.*; Sam. (footman), 200*l.*; Duchess of Somerset, 10,000*l.*; Viscount Sidmouth, 5,000*l.*; Colonel M. Sharp, 5000*l.*; St. George's Hospital, 5,000*l.*; Colonel Thomas, 10,000*l.*; Capt. Woodford, 5,000*l.*; Mr. Wraxall, 1,000*l.*; Mrs. Wraxall, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Veitch, 10,000*l.*; Earl of Yarmouth, 50,000*l.*; Lady Yarmouth, 100,000*l.*; besides houses in Piccadilly and Richmond, and stables in Brick-street, for her separate use; Lady Yarmouth's daughter, 50,000*l.*; Lord Yarmouth's youngest son, 50,000*l.*

The residue of personal estate to Lady Yarmouth's daughter, and Lord Yarmouth's youngest son at 21, with benefit of survivorship; if both die under 21, the Lady Yarmouth and her youngest son. By his Grace's will, which is legally executed, and attested by three witnesses, so as to convey freehold property, he devises all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth, and their children; this devise, is, however, revoked by the codicils, and pecuniary legacies, to the amount of 250,000*l.* given them instead, but, as the codicils are only so many sheets of note paper, most of them in his Grace's handwriting, and not attested legally, they are insufficient to revoke the devise legally made by the will; so that, by this informality, of which his Grace does not seem to have been aware, Lord and Lady Yarmouth, and their family will receive to an enormous amount more than his Grace seems to have intended.

The legacy duties on the property of the late Duke of Queensberry amount to 120,000*l.*

INDISPOSITION OF HIS MAJESTY.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

DEC. 27. The Earl of Carlisle, on the Lord Chancellor's taking the woolsack, commented on the delay in submitting the subject of the Sovereign's indisposition to parliament, and providing for the defect in the kingly office—a work so important, and of which they were now only about to lay the foundation, whereas the edifice should have been, before now, ready to be roofed in and completed. He regretted that the constitution had been so prostrated; but, upon this, however, he would not dwell. The different view given by the bulletins of his Majesty's health, from those held out by ministers, he could not suffer to pass without remark—their subject was procrastination, and they had succeeded. He should not make any specific motion on the subject, but should

suggest the propriety of a re-examination of the physicians, particularly on account of the contents of recent bulletins.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the nation,

The Earl of Liverpool rose, and, after exculpating himself and his colleagues from all blame for delay, or for any proposals they made to Parliament, declared it was impossible to avoid great difficulties with respect to any arrangements. He had hoped that all would agree to the precedent of 1788, as a ruled case, but he regretted to find that objections were taken to the whole course of proceeding in 1788. The great advantage of monarchy was a certainty in the operations of government, and a stay against anarchy, by holding up, as high as it could, the state and capacity of the King. Our constitution knew nothing of a Regent, but through some special creation, grounded on the necessity of the case, and carried no farther than that necessity strictly warranted. His lordship here took a review of different periods of our history in support of his opinion, and contended that an address of both Houses would confer no legal power, and that none of the courts below were bound to recognise power so conferred; while, on the contrary, any act of the two Houses, to which the great seal was affixed, could not be questioned, but as binding upon the courts below, and all inferior jurisdictions. [Here the noble Earl was interrupted by Lord Stanhope, but who was himself immediately called to order.] In declaring that the legality or illegality of the great seal was matter fit only for the discussion of Parliament, he was not delivering a new opinion, but an opinion which was avowed by Lord Camden, and all the eminent lawyers and statesmen who had graced our history. His lordship afterwards detailed the proceedings in 1788, and, having expatiated upon the importance of the question, observed it was the duty of their lordships to make effectual provision for the maintenance of the constitution, to assert and defend the privileges of both Houses; and to preserve the political capacity of the Monarch entire, whether in the weakness of infancy, or in the infirmity of old age. Upon these principles he would move, that their lordships do agree to the resolutions communicated by the other House.

The first resolution was then put and carried—on the second being proposed.

Earl Stanhope remarked, that the noble lord put great stress upon the arbitrary acts of James II. and attached too much importance to the great seal. If the possession of the latter could legalize every thing, he would, merely for the sake of argument, and without any doubt of the noble lord's integrity, suppose he had stolen it from the noble lord on the woolpack; what was then to hinder him from creating himself Duke of

Flushing; then giving himself as great a pension as he chose, and, lastly, make an impression on the green wax to get himself a pardon? His lordship then quoted a clause in the 6th of Anne, cap. 7. directing the appointment of justices, as a retutation of part of the noble lord's argument; and, after dwelling upon the difficulty of stating the precise period when the Regency should terminate—which reminded him of the answer made by Judge Burdet to a country squire, who, remarking that there could be little merit in filling the judicial character, as it was only to distinguish between *black* and *white*, was answered, "that the judges never felt any difficulties in the *blacks* and the *whites*," but that all the difficulties lay in the *grey*,"—concluded by moving an amendment to the second resolution, to the effect, that the powers of the Regent should not cease until the Lords and Commons had ascertained his Majesty's recovery, which was negatived without a division.

The second resolution being then carried, the third was put—on which

Lord Holland rose, and, in a long argument, pointed out the absurdity in proceeding by Bill, which, to be complete, must receive the assent of the King, to remedy whose very incapacity to give such a sanction it had been introduced. He perfectly agreed in the paramount power of Parliament, and even thought it able to bestow the Regency upon any individual. It was this principle which was acted upon at the revolution, and secured the present royal family upon the throne. His lordship then noticed the gross contradiction between the second and third resolutions. The second admitted that the two Houses alone were competent to supply the defect in the executive government, and yet the third asserted, that it became necessary to call in other assistance. After dwelling upon this and other topics connected with the subject under discussion, and incidentally noticing the ascendancy obtained by certain persons over his Majesty's mind, and which had, at former periods, been made instrumental in giving the royal assent by commission to various acts of government, his lordship concluded by exhorting the House to banish all unseemly delicacies, and adopt an amendment, which he proposed, for proceeding by Address.

The Duke of Norfolk observed, that the virtues of the great seal did not consist in the metal, or the wax, but in its legal application, which as matters now stood, could not be rendered available.

The Duke of Sussex said, that as it was evident from the distressing details of his Majesty's illness already made public, that his Majesty had no communication with any of his ministers, nor with any of the royal family for several weeks, he would ask what right had the former to talk of the King's

approval of their acts? In the natural conduct of things, the ministers reported to the King, the King issued his orders to the ministers—he commanded them to act, and they were responsible for their acting. But ministers had not seen the King for three weeks, and yet they dared to talk of the King's approval of their measures. [Here his Royal Highness was so agitated by his feelings as to be unable to proceed directly] If the ministers assumed to themselves a power, as of right, to act as they had hitherto done, it was the most serious blow which the Constitution had suffered since the revolution. The King was a corporation; he never died; he enjoyed a sort of political immortality. The act of ministers, in usurping his power, was a kind of political regicide. He could not separate the rights of the King from those of the people. In defending the royal authority, he only defended the principles of the Constitution. It was expedient to defend the rights of the throne, if the Constitution was to be preserved. If the proceeding, by Bill, was adopted, and the House took it upon itself to select a temporary governor, it might go the length of interfering with the future and rightful possessor. The principle of succession, was the principle of common law; the right of the modern succession, of that of the House of Brunswick, was to be found in the Statute Law, grounded upon the ancient principle of the Common Law. If a Regent were to be chosen, he must be made an effective magistrate, with the power of performing the duties of Royalty. He must not be the mere mimicry and mockery of Royalty. His Royal Highness next made a warm eulogium upon the British Constitution, and observed, that the surest way to overthrow the Monarchy was, to degrade the King and his Her apparent in the public estimation. With respect to his feelings for his Royal Father, he could, with the utmost sincerity, quote the remarkable expression of Lord Thurlow. "When I forget my King, may God forget me." But feeling, as he did most sincerely, ~~and~~ wishes with respect to his Father, he would also add, with equal sincerity and devotion to the Constitution of this Country, "May God forget me, when I forget the Constitution which raised my Family to the Throne." (*Hear! hear!*). It was this Constitution on which, amidst the ruin and desolation that emanated from the French revolution, preserved this Country, free and invincible, like a mighty rock on the sea, which defies the fury of the storm. To this Constitution every subject in the realm should cling for the protection of their rights and liberties, and to the support of this Constitution, none were more deeply pledged than his family, whom it had called to the Throne, for the purpose of protecting it. He felt himself pledged by every tie to support the Constitution in all its parts;

and it was from this feeling that he had conceived it his duty to state his sentiments to the House.

Lord Mulgrave stated some historical facts—denied that the precedent at the Revolution applied to the present case, and concluded by expressing his opinion that the only just, constitutional, and loyal course, was the proceeding by Bill.

The Duke of York, in a neat speech, declared, that the opinions he now held were the same as he formerly maintained, and which he had publicly stated. He was led by every feeling of duty and attachment to his beloved father, of solicitude to preserve the rights of the Crown, and of regard for the Constitution, to deprecate the adoption of a course, which appeared to him highly detrimental to all those valuable interests. No individual could feel more for the critical situation in which the country was placed by a calamity which none could more seriously deplore. Great as the difficulties had been on the former occasion, they were now much increased, by the pressure of the times, and by the arduous but proud struggle which this country is supporting, not only for its own honour and independence, but for that of the only people on the Continent which scorns to submit to tyranny and oppression. He would have supported an adjournment, and gave Ministers full credit for not wishing to hazard any danger or inconvenience to the State, by postponing too long the measures which the existing circumstances required. He must object to the mode and the principle upon which it was proposed to carry into effect that which is now indispensably necessary, as being, in his opinion, unconstitutional, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and subversive of those rights which cannot safely be attacked in the person of the King's substitute. He must deny the right of the two Estates of the Realm to substitute a phantom in the place of the King, and to pass an Act for which by the Constitution the Royal sanction was necessary. He therefore preferred proceeding by address, which was free from those objections.

The Earl of Moira, alluding to the speeches of the Royal Dukes, congratulated the House on having heard the true principles of the monarchy, so well and so constitutionally declared by two of his Majesty's sons.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, was authorized, in the absence of a Noble Friend (Lord Sidmouth), to declare his acquiescence in the Resolutions proposed by the Noble Secretary.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the amendment at great length, and stated, that the motion would have been opposed by a Noble Earl (Grey) had he been present.

Lord Erskine was prevented by a sudden bleeding at the nose, from supporting the proceeding by address.

Lord Grenville, in an eloquent speech,

supported the original motion, and urged his opinions with many powerful arguments.

The Lord Chancellor followed on the same side, and remarked, that under the present circumstances, conscientious motives alone, could induce his retention of the Great Seal. The House then divided—Contents for the Amendment 74; Non-Contents 100.—Majority for Ministers 26.

28. On the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation, being received, and the question being put on the third Resolution, Lord Holland opposed it, and moved an amendment, which was supported by Lords Erskine and Darnley; and combated by Lord Kenyon, after which the amendment was negatived without a division.—Adjourned till Monday.

31. Their Lordships met, and appointed Commissioners to hold a conference with the Commons, for the purpose of communicating to them that their Lordships had concurred in their Resolutions sent up on the 22d inst. The conference being held accordingly, their Lordships adjourned to Wednesday.

JAN. 2. The Earl of Dartmouth (late Lord Lewisham) took the oath and his seat.—No business being before the House, nor any communications made from the Commons, their Lordships adjourned.

3. The Commons, in a conference with their Lordships, communicated the Resolution to which they had agreed; and their Lordships, on their return, resolved that they would to-morrow resolve themselves into a Committee on the State of the Nation.—Adjourned.

4. Their Lordships having formed themselves into a Committee on the State of the Nation,

Lord Liverpool moved the reading of the Resolutions which had been brought up from the Commons. He disclaimed being actuated by any thing like personal disrespect towards the personage to whom the Resolutions most materially referred; but it could not be denied that he was liable to the bias and impression of wrong advice. That great maxim of the Constitution, "the King can do no wrong," ought always to be kept in view; and applying it to the Prince of Wales, should he, in the capacity of Regent, become possessed of regal power, care should be taken that he should be made incapable of doing wrong. His Lordship, after dwelling upon the Resolutions, declared that the first four had his perfect concurrence, but it would be necessary to amend the fifth. He concluded by moving the question upon the first Resolution.

Lord Carlisle decidedly opposed the Resolutions, and questioned the merits of Mr. Pitt's administration; alleging, that it was one tissue of errors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne could not assent even to the first of the five Resolutions. After censuring the restrictions upon the

Regent, he asked, was it constitutional thus to make Parliament judges of the exercise of the prerogative? The power of rewarding merit was to be withheld from the Regent, while punishment, the most ungracious attribute of the State was to be allowed him. He should move that all that part of the first Resolution, connected with and following the words "subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided, &c." be omitted.

Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Eldon, Grenville, and Harrowby, and Earl Clancarty, supported the Resolutions, which were opposed by Lords Erskine, Holland, Selkirk, and the Duke of Norfolk.

A division taking place on the Marquis of Lansdowne's amendment to the first Resolution, there appeared for it 105, against it 102; majority against Ministers 3.

The Earl of Liverpool then proposed an amendment to the second Resolution, by omitting the power given to the Regent to appoint Peers in cases of naval or military achievements, and extending the restrictions generally to the grant of peerages, by which he met the wishes of Lord Grenville: for the amendment 106, against it 100; majority in favour of Ministers 6. The third and fourth Resolutions were carried without a division.

An amendment being proposed by Lord Liverpool to the fifth Resolution, respecting the household, restoring it to its original state, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lower House, the numbers were, Ayes 97, Noes 110; majority against Ministers 13.

A discussion then ensued on a proposition from the Ministerial side, to admit the votes of proxies; and after considerable argument a division was called for, in favour of the respective votes by proxy 99, against them 102; majority against Ministers 13.—Adjourned at half-past five in the morning.

5. The Lords appointed to manage the conferences on the part of their Lordships were, Lord Camden (President), Earl of Liverpool, Bishop of Killala, Lords Napier, Elphinstone and Mulgrave.—(The conferences being concluded), the Lord Chancellor gave notice that he should, on some day not very distant, call the attention of their Lordships to the situation in which the House at present stood, as to the Proxies, and should submit to them a motion on that subject.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the subject of the Resolution respecting the issue of money for the public service received by them from the Commons.

The Earl of Liverpool introduced the subject, by dwelling on the imperious necessity of the case, which warranted the present extraordinary call for the intervention of the two Houses of Parliament.

Lord Grenville, while he yielded to the necessity, contended that he should not by his agreeing to the vote of to-night, be sup-

posed to wave inquiry into the propriety or impropriety, or more properly into the guilt or innocence, of Ministers.

The Resolution was supported by Lord Redesdale, the Lord Chancellor, Lords W. Somerset and Liverpool, and opposed by Earls Spencer and Rosslyn, Lords Holland and Lauderdale, Marquis of Lansdowne, &c. and was finally agreed to.

On carrying up the Report,

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved as an Amendment to restrict the sums to be issued to the amount of the present exigency, being 1,000,000l.

Lord Lauderdale and Lord Holland also moved Amendments, for the sake of having them entered on the Journals.—That of Lord Holland went to omit the word *command*, and substitute in its stead the word *obey*—Lord Lauderdale's went to limit the period of the issues, either to the time of supplying the deficiency, or of the recovery of his Majesty. All of these Amendments were negatived without divisions, and the Resolution agreed to without an Amendment.—It was ordered on the Motion of the Earl of Liverpool, that a communication be sent to the Commons requesting a conference on the subject of the Resolution.

Lord Holland presented a Petition from the Mayor, Alderman, and Corporation of the Borough of Nottingham, praying, that the Prince of Wales might be appointed Regent without any limitation or restriction.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

7. A conference took place between their Lordships and the Members of the Lower House, relative to the issue of public money; when the blank in the Resolution was filled up with the words “the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.”

8. The agreement of the Commons to the Amendments made in the second Resolution, relative to the Regency, was notified.

The Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal were appointed to attend the Prince of Wales with the Address requesting his Royal Highness to take upon himself the Regency, in conformity with the terms of the Resolution; and Earls Harcourt and Morton to attend the Queen.—Adjourned till Thursday.

10. Their Lordships assembled at ten o'clock.—A message from the Lower House acquainted their Lordships, that the Commons had appointed a Committee to go with the Lords' Committee, to wait upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Resolutions and Address of both Houses, for supplying the defect in the personal exercise of the royal power; and also, that they had appointed a Committee to go with the Lords, to wait upon her Majesty with the Resolution and Address of both Houses. Adjourned.

11. The Duke of Norfolk presented the Petition of the Common Council of London, praying for an unrestricted Regency in the person of the Prince of Wales, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Earl Camden brought up the Answer of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Resolutions passed by that House, and which was as follows:—

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“I received the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me of their joint Resolutions, on the subject of providing for the exercise of the Royal Authority during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two Houses.

“With the same sentiments I receive the expressed hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty, and the Nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me, under the Restrictions and Limitations stated in those Resolutions.

“Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shown all the reverential delicacy towards him imputed in these Resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

“Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice, consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his People, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are; still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.”

“In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“You will communicate this my Answer to the two Houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition; by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health.”

Earl Harcourt then presented the following Answer of the Queen, to the deputation appointed by both Houses to wait on her Majesty:—

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this Country, which induced me, in the year 1789, readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time

intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience, under the protection of his Majesty, since that period: and I should be wanting to all my duties, if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

"The assistance, in point of counsel and advice, which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

"Of the nature and importance of that charge I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a People endeared to me by so many ties and considerations; but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

Both answers were, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, ordered to be printed and published.

The Earl of Liverpool said, they were now arrived at that stage of the business when he thought it was his duty to move a Resolution that they should authorize a Commission, under the Great Seal, for the purpose of opening Parliament. This subject had been so thoroughly discussed, that unless something should that might occur, he did not feel it necessary to enter into any long detail on that occasion. The Resolution which he had to propose would be the same as that agreed to on the 31st of January, 1789; with this variation, that the names of some Royal Personages, who were then appointed on the Commission, and who had afterwards withdrawn their names, were now omitted. If they wished, however, that their names should be inserted in the Commission, he would, of course, offer no opposition to it. His Lordship concluded, with moving a Resolution for authorizing a Commission under the Great Seal for opening the Sessions of Parliament.—On the question being put,

Earl Grey lamented that he was under the necessity of being absent when much discussion took place on the topic of the Regency. But he availed himself of this occasion, to say that he fully approved and concided with, and in, the sentiments expressed by Noble Lords on his side of the House; and was for the Prince being in possession of the Regency without Bill, but as of right inherent.

The House divided on Lord Liverpool's motion—Contents, 53, Non contents, 33—Majority, 20.—Thus the motion that the Parliament be opened by letters patent under the Great Seal, was carried.—Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that then meeting was in expectation of receiving some Resolutions from *Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Jan. 1811.*

the House of Lords; but as none had been brought, he should propose that the House do adjourn till Monday.—Adjourned.

31. After the Chair had been taken, a conference took place with the Lords, who notified their agreement to the Resolutions which were communicated in a conference on 22d Dec.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Mr. Perceval said, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Servants to propose the transference of the Executive Authority to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied with certain specified exceptions, which are, however, only to be operative for a limited time. These exceptions extend to the granting Peerages, Pensions, and Places for Life, for the period of twelve months. The care of his Majesty's Person to be entrusted to the Queen, assisted by a Council; and that her Majesty have power to remove from, or nominate persons to, his Majesty's household. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing Resolutions embodying the above statement.

The Hon. Mr. Lambie disapproved of the restrictions with which it was intended to fetter the Regent; and which, he conceived, went to fix an unnecessary stigma on him. He pointed out the necessity of investing him with the full powers of royalty. He concluded by moving, that the Resolutions be amended, and that all the part after they begin to state the limitations and restrictions on the Prince Regent should be omitted, with exception of the provisions for entrusting the care of his Majesty to the Queen, and respecting the disposal of his Majesty's private property.

Mr. Canning spoke against the Resolution. He thought that the patronage in appointing Officers of his Majesty's household, should not be lodged any where, and wished that his Majesty should retain the splendour of his rank, but that the Executive Government should not be deprived of its imposing magnificence. He disapproved therefore of the restrictions as to creation of peers, and with respect to patronage, with the exception of the Household. He concurred in the amendment.

Lord Castlereagh, and Messrs. Montague and B. Bathurst, combated the Hon. Gentleman's arguments; Lord Kensington and Mr. W. Smith supported them.—The Committee divided on the amendment, Ayes 260, Noes 224.—The second Resolution was carried by 226 to 210; and the third by 233 to 214.—Adjourned.

JAN. 1. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Perceval, after a few preliminary observations (in which he dwelt upon the shock his Majesty's feelings would sustain upon recovery, if he found any material alterations in his Household, and declared that if a separate establishment for the Regent was thought absolutely necessary

the expence would not exceed 15,000l.) submitted the following Resolution: "That, it appears to the Committee, that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, should be committed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; and that her Majesty should have power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several Offices in his Majesty's Household, and to dispose, order, and manage, all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the time aforesaid; and that for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important trust, it is also expedient that a Council should be appointed to advise and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid, and with power from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the Physicians, and others attending his Majesty's Person, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

Lord Gower considered the expence of the two separate establishments as highly unnecessary: during his Majesty's retirement he would have no occasion for his present Household; and it was besides dangerous, as tending to form a party in the country, which might weaken and impede the powers of Government. He should therefore propose, as an amendment, that that part of the motion from the words "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," should be omitted, and to insert in its place, "together with such direction of his Household as may be available for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and the maintenance of the Royal Dignity." A general discussion ensued; the arguments urged turning on the danger of crippling the Executive Government by restricting the powers of the Regent, and endeavouring, by the above Resolution, to embody an influence, under the pretext of being necessary for the protection of the reigning King, but with the view of serving the purposes of Ministers, against the Government of his Representatives.

Messrs. Canning, Stephen, and Wilberforce spoke with much eloquence in favour of the Resolution; Lord Dysart, and Messrs. H. Addington and Fuller also supported it: Sir S. Romilly, Lord Milton, Mr. Whitbread, opposed it at great length; Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Johnstone, H. Martin, and Bathurst, were against it.

The House divided on Lord Gower's amendment, Ayes 226, Noes 213—Majority against Ministers 13.—Adjourned.

2. The Report of the Committee on the State of the Nation was presented by Mr. Lushington. The Resolutions being read, the question was put that the Report be received; when a long and animated discussion arose, in which Lord Porchester, Sir S. Romilly, and T. Turton, Messrs. Whitbread, Canning, Sheridan, Wyre, Morris, Mr. Sec-

retary Ryder, and the Master of the Rolls participated.

Lord Porchester proposed, as an amendment to the first Resolution, that the concluding words—"subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall hereafter be provided," be left out, but no division took place on it; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved an amendment to the same Resolution, which went to restore it to its original state, it was lost by a majority of 3.

3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that as a difficulty had occurred between the Departments of the Treasury and the Exchequer, with respect to the issues of public money for military and naval purposes, he was desirous of removing it, by obtaining of that House the authority of a Resolution. He then moved for the Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, directed to the Auditor of the Exchequer, with the Correspondence between the Treasurer and Auditor. After a few words from Messrs. Ponsonby and Tierney, who thought that the application should have been made before, the motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

4. Copies of the Correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Lord Grenville, Auditor of the Exchequer, were laid upon the table. The facts stated are briefly these;—The Lords of the Treasury, requiring the sum of 500,000l. to be applied to the service of the navy, and unable to obtain it out of the Exchequer, during the present indisposition of his Majesty transmitted a warrant requiring the Auditor to draw upon the Bank of England for that sum. Lord Grenville declined; and a case having been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, they declared the warrant of the Treasury, which took all responsibility upon itself, not imperative upon the Auditor, and decided that he had no discretion. Subsequently Messrs. John and James Larpent, Clerks of the Privy Seal, refused to sign the warrant, as the necessary and accompanying docket had not been returned to their office.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the Chancellor moved, that three or four of the Lords of the Treasury be authorized and required to issue their warrants to the Auditor of the Exchequer for drawing the public money, and that the different officers of the Exchequer be requested to pay obedience to their warrants during his Majesty's indisposition.

5. After a discussion, in which Lord Temple, Sir C. Seabright, Messrs. Rose, Ponsonby, Whitbread, Dundas, Tierney, Wynne, Horner, Yorke, and W. Smith, took a part, the motion was agreed to; with an amendment, that the issues of public money should be confined to the army and navy, and to no other branch of the Government service.—Adjourned.

5. Mr. Long was ordered to carry to the

Lords, the Resolution of last night, authorising the issue from the Exchequer of the Sums voted during the last Session of Parliament, for the Army, Navy and Ordnance, and to request a conference with their Lordships thereon, and their concurrence on said Resolution.

On Mr. Long's return, he informed the House that the Lords had appointed a conference forthwith in the Painted Chamber on the subject of said Resolution.—Mr. Long, Mr. Secretary Ryder, the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General of Scotland, Mr. Mannerv Sutton, Lord G. Thynne, &c. were appointed to manage the conference on the part of the Commons, and went forth accordingly for that purpose. On their return, Mr. Long informed the House that they had had a conference with the Lords on the subject of the Resolution, and that their Lordships had agreed to take the same into consideration.

A message was afterwards brought from the Lords, desiring a conference with the Commons on the subject matter of their conference of the 1st Jan. inst.

The same managers were appointed to conduct this conference, who on their return, presented a copy of the Resolutions of that House relative to the Regency, as they had been amended last night in the House of Lords; to which amendments the Lords had requested the concurrence of the House of Commons. On the motion of Mr. Secretary Ryder, the amendments were read a first and second time; and ordered to be taken into farther consideration on Monday next, to which day the House Adjourned.

7. A Committee was appointed on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to attend his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and acquaint him with the Resolutions agreed to, empowering him to assume the Government. A similar motion was made respecting the address to her Majesty.—Adjourned.

8. Messrs. Perceval, Ryder, H. Dundas, and the Master of the Rolls, were appointed to accompany the Lords President and Privy Seal with the address to the Prince of Wales; and Lords J. Thynne, Clive, Palmerston, and Col. Desborough, to attend her Majesty.

11. The Sheriffs of London presented a petition of the Common Council against restrictions on the Regent.—The Committees appointed to wait on the Prince of Wales and her Majesty, reported their Answers, which will be found in page 72.

BULLETIN OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

[Continued from Vol. LVIII. page ---]
Dec. 26.—“His Majesty, since the abatement of his fever, has continued nearly in the same state.”—Dec. 27.—“His Majesty has passed an indifferent night, and conti-

nues much the same as he was yesterday.”

—Dec. 28.—“His Majesty has been rather better through the last twenty-four hours.”—Dec. 29.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and continues as well as he was yesterday.”—Dec. 30.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and is rather better this morning.”—Dec. 31.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and is as well to-day as he was yesterday.”

Jan. 1.—“His Majesty has passed a quiet night, without much sleep, and continues the same as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 2.—“His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as during the last two days.”

—Jan. 3.—“His Majesty has not declined from the state in which he has been during the last four days.”—Jan. 4.—“His Majesty continues as well as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 5.—“His Majesty has passed another quiet night, and remains very much in the same state as for some days past.”—Jan. 6.—“His Majesty had several hours sleep in the night, and is as well in all respects as he was yesterday.”

—Jan. 7.—“His Majesty is as well as he has been in any part of the preceding week, the whole of which has passed favourably.”—Jan. 8.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and is still rather better.”

—Jan. 9.—“His Majesty has passed a good night, and remains as well as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 10.—“His Majesty continues to go on well.”—Jan. 11.—“His Majesty appears to be a little improved since yesterday.”—Jan. 12.—“His Majesty is not quite so well this morning as for some days past.”—Jan. 13.—“His Majesty has had a good night, and is better to-day.”—Jan. 14.—“His Majesty is as well to-day as he was yesterday.”

—Jan. 15.—“His Majesty had a good night, and is in all respects as well as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 16.—“His Majesty's state is little different from what it has been these last two days.”—Jan. 17.—“His Majesty remains as well as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 18.—“His Majesty continues very much in the same state in which he has been for the last two or three days.”

—Jan. 19.—“His Majesty continues very much the same as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 20.—“His Majesty appeared to be more indisposed in the course of yesterday, but is this morning as well as he was before.”—Jan. 21.—“His Majesty appears to be in a favourable state this morning.”

—Jan. 22.—“His Majesty is quite as well this morning as he was yesterday.”—Jan. 23.—“His Majesty appears rather better to-day.”—Jan. 24.—“His Majesty is as well as he has been on any preceding day.”—Jan. 25.—“His Majesty continues in the same state in which he was yesterday.”—Jan. 26.—“His Majesty goes on in a satisfactory manner.”

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BIRTHS.

IN Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, of a son. — At Belvoir Castle, her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, of a daughter. — At his Lordship's house, in Portland-place, the Right Hon. Lady Gardner, of a daughter. — At Redbourne Hall, Lincolnshire, the Lady

of the Right Hon. Lord William Beauchamp, of a daughter. — In Gloucester-place, the Countess of Albemarle, of a son. — At his seat, Ashley Park, Surrey, the Lady of Sir H. Fletcher, Bart. High Sheriff for Cumberland, of a daughter. —

MARRIAGES.

AT Battersea, Mr. Jos. Deyey, jun. of the Coal-exchange, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Francis Hurry, Esq. of Hampton-court. — Henry Armwell Frankland, Esq. late Captain in the 23d Light Dragoons, and son of Vice-admiral Frankland, to Mary, daughter of Henry Streater Gill, Esq. of Eashing House, Surrey. — The Rev. Mr. Kegwin, of Cambohrn, to Miss Mary Ann Richards, of Penryn, Cornwall. — At Lymington, H. Combe, Esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square, to Anne, second daughter of Charles St. Barbe, Esq. of the former place. — The Rev. J. Bridges, Rector of Saltwood, to Charlotte, third daughter of Sir H. Hawley, Bart. of

Leybourne Grange. — Messrs. James and Jeremiah Davies, linen-draper, Holborn, to Miss Christie and Miss S. Christie, daughters to Mr. Christie, of Poland-street. — Capt. M. Riddell, of the Madras Cavalry, to Caroline Alicia, third daughter of the late C. L. Sheridan, Esq. and niece to the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. — At Chiswick, the Rev. C. H. White, Rector of Shalden, Hants, to Miss Elizabeth Wise, second daughter of the late Edward Wise, Esq. of Oakingham, Berks. — At Edmonton, William Leathley, Esq. of Hackney, to Emma Maria, daughter of Henry Maule, Esq. of the former place.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Mr. R. Page, formerly of Spooner-row, Wymondham, Norfolk; Mr. Page fell a victim to a dreadful fever, prevalent in the neighbourhood of Wymondham, which within a month, carried off himself and three of his family; viz. Ann Matthews, single woman, aged 19, sister to Mrs. Page; Sarah their daughter, aged five years, and Mr. Page's nurse, who died the day before him. Mrs. Page was nearly falling a victim to the fatal malady a few weeks since, but escaped to be a melancholy survivor; her nurse also dying while engaged in her service.

DEC. 12. At Bristol Hot Wells, Thomas Irvine, Esq. late of St. Margaret's-hill, South-wark.

14. At Bath, William Crowder, Esq.

19. Mr. Unwin, a Clerk in the London Assurance Office. His death was caused by a puncture at his finger, occasioned by catching at a penknife while falling from a desk. The accident occurred on the 7th, and the incision made by the penknife was so small that hardly any discharge of blood took place. He continued to attend his business until the 10th; and on the 19th he was carried off by a mortification which had previously taken place. Mr. Unwin was only 18 years old, in the bloom and flower of youth, and apparently possessing an excellent constitution.

21. Mrs. Catherine Barker, wife of Mr. Robert Barker, of Houndsditch. — At Sandford Park, Oxfordshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Cox, Bengal Establishment. — William, youngest son of Mr. Jordan Hookham, of New Bond-street. — Mrs. Prince, wife of Mr. Prince, dentist, of John-street, Oxford-street. — At Upper Holloway, adjoining Highgate, the wife of Jacob

Phillips, of the Inner Temple, Esq. and sister of Sir Edward Berry, of Catton, near Norwich, Bart.

22. At her brother's, Lord Dynevor, in Dover-street, the Hon. Mrs. John Markham, wife of Vice-Admiral Markham; and on the evening of the 21st her infant son, two days old. — On the South Parade, Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Fuller.

23. Off the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Dwyer, of the Commissariat Department; son of the late Mr. Dennis Dwyer, of Stanmore, Middlesex. He was on the eve of sailing to join the army in Portugal; when, returning from the Isle of Wight in a boat to join his ship off Cowes, the sail jammed, and the boat was most unfortunately upset; by which accident he perished, in the 25th year of his age. — In King-street, Covent-garden, Lieutenant Daniel Daly, of his Majesty's Navy, after a lingering illness, occasioned by jumping overboard to save the life of a seaman.

25. At West Lodge, in Cambridgeshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Rock, relict of George Rock, Esq. of Swincombe, Oxfordshire. — At Ramsgate, Mr. Henry Beaumont, aged 84. He was found drowned between a ship and the wall of Ramsgate harbour. He was acting as a tide-waiter; and, it is supposed, in consequence of the darkness of the night, he fell off the wall into the harbour. The deceased, in his youthful days, was a servant in the retinue of the unfortunate Princess Caroline Matilda, and attended her when she left England on her marriage with the King of Denmark; prior to which, he was in the suite of our present Queen, when she embarked at Stadt for Eug-

land.——At Bramhall, Cheshire, aged 63 years, *Martha, Lady of Wm. Davenport, Esq.*

—Aged 73, *Mrs. S. Clack, of Fleet-street.*
26. At Kensington, *Mrs. Rebecca Green*, widow of the late Benjamin Green, Esq. one of the Registrars of the High Court of Chancery, in the 80th year of her age.

27. At Colebridge, Twickenham, Stephen Cole, Esq. eldest son of the late Stephen Cole, Esq. of Heatham Lodge, Middlesex.

28. At Crowland Abbey, Robert Lincoln, Esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 55 years.
—At Turnham-green, *Mrs. Pratt*, in the 88th year of her age.——At Walmer, aged 72, *Sir Henry Harvey*, Knight of the Bath, and Admiral of the White.

29. In the Isle of Thanet, Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq. of Knebworth-place, Herts. aged 65.——*Mrs. Sarah Donne*, relict of the late Richard Donne, Esq. formerly Common Councilman for the Ward of Coleman-street.

31. *George Kier*, Esq. of Parliament-street, aged 60 years; many years one of the Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

JAN. 1. In the 21st year of her age, after a few days illness, at her father's house, in Silvester-row, Hackney, *Miss Anne Butler*, of Oxford-court, Cannon-street. The virtues and graces of *Miss Butler's* mind were adorned by all the desirable accomplishments of female education. She was naturally of a most amiable and engaging disposition; and her premature loss has been a deep source of affliction to every one who knew her.——At Cheltenham, in the 37th year of his age, *James Maxwell*, Esq. of Orange Grove, in the island of Tobago, who had a few months ago returned to this country on account of ill health. *Mr. Maxwell* was of the family of Monteith in Scotland, and first cousin to her Grace the Duchess of Gordon; and, what is rather an uncommon circumstance, was one of nine brothers, the whole of whom, except himself, have been bred up in the service of their country; in which service, a few years ago, he had the misfortune to lose two of his brothers, both Captains in the army. *Mr. Maxwell* leaves behind him six brothers, three of whom are Post-Captains in the Navy, who have eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their King and Country, on several occasions; two are Captains of Artillery, and one is in the service of the Honourable East India Company.——*Mr. Thomas Baird*, of the house of John and George Barton and Company, Broad-street.——*Randle Ford*, Esq.

2. *Mr. Joseph Willis Heath*, youngest son of *Mr. Joseph Heath*, of Standard-hill, near Nottingham, in the 18th year of his age. (He was accidentally drowned, while endeavouring to ascertain the strength of some ice on a fish-pond, near Beccles).

3. Of an apoplexy, *George Fryer*, Esq. of Chancery-lane.——At Brompton, the

Rev. Henry Hodges, Vicar of Embleton, Northumberland.——At 77, Long Acre, *Mrs. Julia Weippart*, wife *Mr. Weippart*, Professor of the Harp.

4. At Hammersmith, *Mrs. Phoebe Burnell*, in the 64th year of her age.——*John Walter*, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.——On Clapham Common, *Mrs. Smith*, wife of *John Smith*, Esq. banker, Lombard-street.

5. At Whitby, aged 85, *Mr. Richard Watkins*, of that place. And also in the same house, and nearly about the same time, his son, *Mr. William Watkins*, Author of "The Whitby Spy, Fall of Carthage," and other ingenious performances.

7. In the 79th year of his age, *A. Brodie*, Esq. iron-founder, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.——At Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, *George Aatt*, Esq. aged 72 years.

8. *Mrs. Bush*, wife of *Mr. Thomas Bush*, Surveyor, of Sloane-street.——At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in the 66th year of her age, *Lady Pinhorn*, the Lady of *Sir John Pinhorn*, of Southwark, and of Ringwood House, Isle of Wight.——In Portland-road, *Sir Francis Bourgeois*, the Historical Painter. His illness was attended with severe pain, which he bore with fortitude and even cheerfulness, and was able to enjoy the society of a few particular friends till a day or two preceding his death. His merits as an artist are well known to the public. His works are in high esteem with the best judges. His Landscapes are characterized by lightness, elegance, and spirit. His late friend *Mr. Desenians* bequeathed an ample fortune to him, and the whole of the fine collection of pictures which he had selected with profound judgment, and at a vast expence. During the short period which *Sir Francis* had possessed that fortune, he had employed much of it in acts of friendship and humanity. It is said, he has left his fine collection of pictures and the bulk of his fortune to *Dulwich College*.——In New-street, Spring-garden, *Mrs. Anderson*, the Lady of *John Proctor Anderson*, Esq.

10. At Greta Green, *Mr. Joseph Paisley*, the celebrated COMPOSER, aged 79.——For the last 40 years of his life he is supposed to have drank not less than two bottles of brandy daily. He was originally a tobacco-smoker, but afterwards a fisherman; and was a most inordinate swifter of brandy. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker; they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than ten gallons of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the facility with which mortals are celebrated in Scotland; for a more unpolished and rough man in his manners it is impossible to conceive, and his conversation is represented to have been always mixed with obscenity and grossness.

Monthly Obituary.

11. In Cleveland-court, St. James's-street, Patrick Clason, Esq. in the 76th year of his age. — In Castle-street, Leicester-square, Thomas Thompson, Esq. in the 63th year of his age. — The wife of Mr. Charles Holmes, of the Royal Exchange.

12. At Windsor, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Gorton, wife of William Gorton, Esq.

13. At his house in Westbourne-place, Piccadilly, that justly celebrated Comedian, William Thomas Lewis, Esq. in the 62d year of his age. This respectable and respected public servant had been declining in his health for several years before his demise took place; but the misery of mind that he endured in consequence of the death of a favourite and lovely daughter, greatly tended to hurry him

"To that bourne, from whence no traveller returns."

He was confined to his bed during one week; was sensible even to the last moment of his existence, and expired without a groan, in the arms of his affectionate son. The late Mr. Lewis was most exemplary in the discharge of all the greater duties of life; — as a more tender husband, a kind father, or sincere friend, never existed. Mr. Lewis was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, on the 4th of March 1749. His grandfather was a clergyman, Rector of Traheze, in Caermarthenshire, and second son of Erasmus Lewis, Esq. (Private Secretary to Mr. Harley, Minister to Queen Anne,) the confidential friend of Pope and Swift, whose name appears so often in their correspondence. His father, Mr. William Lewis, served his time to a linen-draper on Tower-hill, but quitted business for the stage. He performed in Dublin at the same time with Garrick, under the direction of the then manager, Mr. Sheridan. — In 1749, young Lewis was carried to Ireland, and educated at a Grammar School at Armagh, kept by a Mr. Heaphy, whose son lost a leg in the service of the East India Company, and in consequence thereof obtained a considerable post in the India House. Mr. Lewis went on the stage very young, and early distinguished himself at Edinburgh under the management of Mr. Digges. In the year 1772 he was performing at Dublin with great success, and his fame soon reaching London, Mr. Coleman, then Manager of Covent-garden Theatre, immediately sent for him, and he made his first appearance at that Theatre, on the 13th of October 1779, in the character of Belcour, when he so fully answered the expectations of the Manager, that he allotted him the principal part in his then new Comedy of "The Man of Business," and he eventually succeeded to the parts of Woodward and Bary, with great credit to himself, and the applause of the public.

In the year 1789, he became Deputy Manager of Covent Garden Theatre; and one

of his first acts shewed his good sense, in quitting the buskin for the cock, in which latter his superiority was very apparent. — This Gentleman has had several children; his eldest son went out to India with recommendations equal to any ever sent from this country, and which, to the credit of both father and son, were voluntarily offered and given; he has also a son on the stage, who has acquired much reputation at Hull, whose wife died in 1804. Few who have officiated as Acting Managers, have escaped the ill-will of either Authors or Performers; the former, however, Mr. Lewis made his friends, for, he was in general the chief support of modern Comedies, but the complaints of the latter he was sometimes obliged to bear. In consequence of a severe fit of illness in the spring of 1803, he was under the necessity of resigning this arduous office, (which he held upwards of twenty years) and was succeeded by Mr. Kemble, who became the Deputy Manager, on his first appearance at this Theatre.

As an actor, Mr. Lewis was unequalled in the sprightly cast of Comedy, and there was an undescribable elegance in his deportment which no modern actor could even imitate with success. In the sustaining a part which comprehended serious dignity, such as Lord Towaley, he was inferior to Mr. Smith and Mr. Holman; but in such fashionable and supple characters as Sir Harry Flatter, Tom Shuffleton, and Sir Charles Rackett, he was eminently attractive, and left all rivalry at a measureless distance. He enjoyed the smiles of a London audience for 36 years; during the whole of which long period, he never for a moment departed from his duty. The proudest aim of his life was to merit approbation. He would frequently remain by himself for a whole day together, endeavouring to throw some new light beauties into his different characters. His favourite parts were Belcour, Ranger, Benedict, Mercutio, and the Copper Cupman, in which last, he took a final leave of the stage about eighteen months ago. He then assured the audience, that it would be gratifying in his seclusion, to reflect, that during the long period he had been in their service, he had never once incurred their displeasure.* His respected remains are removed to Liverpool, to be there interred in a family vault. — In Upper Guildford-street, Mrs. Hinckley, relict of the late Dr. Hinckley, many years Treasurer of the College of Physicians. — Mr. Morgan Gould, of Ludgate-hill, latter. — In the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Howman, Rector of Gipping and Florida, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Suffolk. — In King-street, Bath, Mr. John Ring, a Commissioner for taking special bail. He formerly kept the public-house called the

* For a Portrait of Mr. Lewis, see *European Magazine* for April 1791, Vol. XIX.

Bell, in Moutmouth-street, the sign of which consequently bore his appellation—
"I Ring."

14. Of a dropsy, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Harral, wife of Mr Harral, of Park street, Islington; fourth daughter of the late William Empson, of Isleworth, Middlesex, Esq. and sister of the late John Masters Empson, Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Castor.—Her illness—sudden in its commencement, rapid in its progress, and fatal in its close—proved to be a combination of *anasarca* and *ascites*. It may be regarded as furnishing one of the melancholy proofs which we daily witness, of the yet infantile state of physiological science; as, of three professional gentlemen, of acknowledged skill and experience, who were consulted upon the case, two entertained opinions directly at variance with each other, while the third felt himself incapable of deciding, till the disease should have acquired a more distinct character. Thus, the unfortunate sufferer was deprived of all aid which she might possibly have derived from medicine; and, in one month, from the period of her first attack, she was consigned to her native dust; leaving, for

"another and a better world," a circle of loving and beloved friends to lament her early and premature departure.—In White-Mart-lane, Tottenham, W. Robinson, Esq. aged 74.

16. At Huntingdon, Mrs. Bell, of Chinkford, daughter of Matthew Consett, Esq. of Guildford-street.

17. At his father's, in Queen's square, Bloomsbury, Robert Macfarlane Hammond, in his 20th year, the third son of William Hammond, Esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Buda, in the 84th year of his age, Gen. Alvinz, who commanded against Bonaparte in his first campaigns in Italy.—At Barbadoes, Thomas Turquand, Esq. aged 46. He was on his way from P. Jamaica to visit his brother, at Surinam, when he fell a victim to an epidemic fever, then raging at Barbadoes.—At Antigua, on the 17th of October last, Mr. Charles Rowbotham; and on the 10th of November, Mr. John Rowbotham, sons of the late Mr. Rowbotham, of the Bristol Theatre.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock-brokers, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st January, 1811.

Grand Junction Canal. 265l. per share.
Kennet and Avon ditto 43l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks ditto .. 46l. ditto.
Grand Surry ditto..... 76l. ditto.
Thames and Medway do. 48l. per share pr.
Huddersfield ditto 32l. per share.
Rochdale ditto..... 55l. ditto.
Lancaster ditto..... 25l. ditto.
London Dock Stock ... 128l. per cent.
Ditto—Scrip.... 26l. per cent. pr.

West India Dock Stock 161l. per cent.
East India ditto 130l. ditto.
Commercial Road ... 136l. ditto.
East London Water works 166l. per share.
West Middlesex ditto .. 120l. ditto.
South London ditto.... 126l. ditto.
Kent ditto..... 32l. per share pr.
Globe Insurance 20l. per share.
Albion ditto 159l. ditto.
Imperial 75l. ditto.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1810	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Dec. 30	30.40	29	N	Fair	Jan. 14	29.49	48	S	Rain
31	30.39	29	N	Ditto	15	29.50	47	SW	Fair
1811					16	29.75	37	W	Ditto
Jan. 1	30.10	28	E	Snow	17	29.64	46	S	Rain
2	29.89	27	NE	Fair	18	29.60	44	W	Fair
3	29.57	25	SE	Snow	19	30.35	36	NW	Ditto
4	29.79	29	SE	Fair	20	30.39	35	SW	Ditto
5	29.75	25	NE	Ditto	21	29.56	36	SW by S	Rain
6	29.73	26	E	Ditto	22	30.15	36	NW	Foggy
7	29.63	26	E	Ditto	23	30.20	37	W	Fair
8	29.71	27	E	Ditto	24	30.33	37	N	Ditto
9	29.70	28	N	Snow	25	30.40	37	NW	Ditto
10	29.83	23	E	Gr. Fog	26	30.13	34	W	Ditto
11	29.52	40	S	Rain	27	29.97	31	SW	Ditto
12	29.51	40	S	Fair	28	30.02	28	WNW	Ditto
13	29.33	37	S	Rain					

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 26, 1810, TO JANUARY 25, 1811, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Cts. per Ct	4 per Ct	Navy	Long	Imp.	3 per Ct	Imp.	Ans.	6	1-16	Ans.	5 per Ct	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	So. Sea	City	Free.	Cons.	for	Acc.
1810	Stock	Reduc.	Consols	5 per Ct	Ans.	3 per Ct	Ans.	3 per Ct	Ans.	6	1-16	Ans.	5 per Ct	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	So. Sea	City	Free.	Cons.	for	Acc.
Dec. 26	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan. 1	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	21 holiday	65½	—	—	17-9-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of JOHN BANNISTER, Esq.; and, 2, a View of CAPEL CERIG, NORTH WALES.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec; and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJANT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GALT, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Feb. 1811.

M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE Proprietor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE was under the disagreeable necessity of APOLOGIZING to the PUBLIC last Month for the omission of the PLATE, MERCERS' HALL, CHILPSIDE (the Frontispiece to the LIXth Volume), which should have accompanied that Number; but, owing to the neglect of an Engraver (not the Artist usually employed in executing the Views for the Magazine), was not finished in that style of *taste and elegance* which would satisfy the Proprietor in laying it before the numerous Readers of that Work. It has been *re-engraved*, and inserted in the present *Monthly Number*, in addition to the usual Embellishments.

To the Compiler of "*Literary Gleanings*" we must apologize for our *seeming* neglect of his article; but the fact is, that the pressure of a variety of affairs has hitherto precluded us from examining it with that attention which its importance demands.

Owing to the indisposition of our respected friend, Mr. MOORE, *The Adventures of Mahomet* are unavoidably deferred till the next month; when, he informs us, it will be drawing to a conclusion.

A COURT OF APPEAL from *periodical criticism* would, probably, be a very useful institution; but as it is impossible for us to enter into a *controversy* with any other publication, we have, therefore, returned the letter and pamphlet of X. Y. Z. to Mr. Aspinwall.

The medical letter of our "Old Correspondent" is inadmissible.

The account of the *Conquest of Spain*, by the Romans, is to be found in many histories.

There is much merit in the poem of J. S. but its length precludes its publication.

AZIRA's favour, and the poem of BRITANNICUS, are received.

The first section of THE HERMIT is also received: we should be obliged to the author for the remainder.

Enough has been already done with *Cowper's Riddle*.

The *Impromptu* of S. H. is not polished enough for its subject.

If the Poem of 72 lines have sufficient merit, its length shall not exclude A. B.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from February 9 to February 16, 1811.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	94	8 36	0 36	8 30	4 15	0	Middlesex	98	2 41	0 39	2 30	1 48	6
Kent	92	0 35	0 37	0 30	9 14	9	Surrey	103	4 18	0 40	0 32	0 52	0
Sussex	97	1 00	0 36	6 27	10 00	0	Hertford	88	4 19	0 39	0 28	0 45	9
Suffolk	91	1 41	0 35	5 27	7 38	1	Bedford	84	3 46	4 36	5 26	6 12	2
Cambridge	81	0 00	0 10	10 19	6 37	4	Huntingd.	86	1 00	0 35	2 42	8 08	7
Norfolk	85	9 30	6 32	7 26	6 38	1	Northampr.	83	8 37	0 35	4 21	4 40	4
Lincoln	85	1 45	10 34	1 70	10 12	9	Rutland	86	9 00	0 37	7 24	6 13	6
York	80	11 44	0 34	4 23	4 53	10	Leicester	85	9 46	2 37	9 23	5 41	5
Durham	84	1 00	0 14	0 24	5 00	0	Nottingh.	89	8 16	2 38	7 25	4 49	2
Northumb.	74	3 46	1 34	2 24	2 00	0	Derby	85	2 00	0 40	8 25	0 51	6
Camberl.	80	7 50	8 39	7 26	3 00	0	Stafford	95	4 00	0 42	9 27	9 57	3
Westmorl.	90	6 48	1 11	1 27	1 10	0	Salop	101	3 65	8 14	6 31	11 00	0
Lancaster	85	9 00	0 39	1 27	1 61	4	Hereford	102	10 57	6 40	10 29	5 16	7
Chester	89	11 00	0 46	10 27	0 00	0	Worcester	103	9 00	0 39	5 34	9 11	0
Gloucester	110	1 00	0 38	6 29	5 51	5	Warwick	104	5 00	0 42	3 51	4 52	2
Somerset	111	7 00	0 40	11 24	0 52	0	Wilts	105	0 00	0 36	10 27	5 55	10
Monmouth	116	2 00	0 48	7 00	0 00	0	Berks	102	10 00	0 37	0 29	1 49	8
Devon	108	6 00	0 44	0 19	0 00	0	Oxford	102	1 00	0 35	5 25	10 44	6
Cornwall	92	9 00	0 41	0 21	4 00	0	Bucks	100	6 00	0 32	4 37	9 44	4
Dorset	104	0 00	0 36	0 26	0 02	0	WALES.						
Glouc	103	1 00	0 38	7 28	10 00	0	N. Wales	88	8 00	0 14	0 22	8 00	
							S. Wales	100	0 00	0 40	4 16	11 00	2

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1811.

JOHN BANNISTER, ESQ.*

OF THE LATE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

OF the various pleasures which biography affords, there appears to be none sought after with more avidity than the Memoirs of Theatrical Persons, "who have long gladdened or improved human life" will, by their talents, make themselves acceptable to the Public, and become the organs of *moral sentiments* and the promoters of *innocent hilarity*. Although we seldom see them but in their professional forms, yet we generally identify the ideas which they give us at the time with their persons, habits, and *real* characters: hence they grow upon our affections, because they are contributory to our pleasure; and their absence is lamented in proportion to their private worth and public excellence.

This celebrated comedian, *Mr. John Bannister*, who is one to whom we allude, was born in London, in the year 1764, and is the son of the late *Mr. Charles Bannister*, a veteran of the stage, who was much respected, and whose vocal powers were held in universal estimation.*

At the close of the London theatre for the season 1768, his father took him to Ipswich, where he performed, at the tender age of four years, the character of the infant York, in *Shakespeare's* *Richard the Third*; a character which has introduced numerous children to the stage. This early exertion induced his father to place him at a school, where his mind might receive all the advantages attendant on a regular education.

After passing the usual period of youth in pursuit of classical attainments, he evinced a desire to study

printing, in consequence of which he became a pupil in the *Royal Academy*, and gave many specimens of his graphic talents that warranted the encouragement of his genius in the fine arts; while from the rapid advance he made, a lady of fashion, to whom his efforts were shown, solicited *Mr. Garrick* to mention him to *Loutherbourg*, who, on the recommendation of that extraordinary actor, agreed to take him as a pupil, with a premium of two hundred pounds; but this sum being beyond the means, rather than the spirit, of his father, the treaty ended, we think, fortunately for *young Bannister*, as its extinction gave another turn to his ideas, or, rather, called into action that histrionic propensity of which, by irregular effusions, he had evinced the existence: he, therefore, "smit with the Muse," in less than six months, resigned the imitation of *still life* for that of *animated nature*. In fact, hereditary genius was now fully displayed. The stage presented a variety of fascinating objects to his juvenile mind; he thought it was more agreeable, as we have hinted, to exhibit *characteristical existence* than merely to pourtray it. In the pursuit of the dramatic profession he was strenuously encouraged by *Mr. Garrick*, who had a very high opinion of his talents; an opinion which, fostered by his early instruction, has in every respect been realized.

The proposal which the manager, in consequence, made to him, carried with it too many charms to be resisted; and he immediately undertook the character of *Dick*, in the farce of *The Apprentice*; a character respecting which *Mr. Garrick* observed, that he could display the variety of his powers to more ad-

* For a Portrait and Memoir of the late *Mr. Charles Bannister*, see *European Magazine*, Vol. XLV. p. page 323.

vantage than in any other. Accordingly, in the season of 1778, he made his appearance, for the benefit of his father, on the boards of *Old Drury*, and, although *Woodward's* comic excellence in *The Apprentice* was then strongly impressed on the public mind, performed *Dick* with all the whim and versatility of an established favourite; and taught us to expect at once the nature and the eccentricity by which his riper efforts have been characterized. The various talents which he exhibited, both in private and public, endeared him so much to *Mr. Garrick*, that he became a principal object of his care and instruction in his retirement at Hampton, where, *Mr. Bannister* has been heard to say that he enjoyed the sweetest hours of his life.

In the following season, 1779, he appeared for the second time on the boards of Drury-lane, in the part of *Zaphna*, in *Mahomet*; and his delineation of this character gained him considerable reputation as a promising tragedian: he afterwards assumed the characters of *Dorilas*, in *Merope*, and *Young Norval*, in *Douglas*, with great success. In consequence of the coalition which took place between the two theatres, *Mr. Bannister* performed *Achmet*, in *Barbarossa*, and the *Prince of Wales*, in *King Henry the Fourth*, at Covent-garden both of which drew from the public an ample share of applause.

In the summer of the year 1780 he made his first appearance at the Little Theatre, in the Hay-market, as representative of the whimsical *Gradus*, in *Mrs. Cowley's* pleasant inter-piece of *Who's the Duke?* His success in this character was a new proof of the great versatility of his powers. In the same year he joined the Drury-lane company, then under the management of *Mr. King*, and made his debut in *Pabbie*, in *The Humourist*; in which character he was so successful, that he determined to relinquish for ever his acquaintance with *Melpomene*, to pay his more steady devotion to *Thalia*.

In 1791 he married *Mrs. Harper*, at that time an actress much esteemed at Covent-garden, and a young lady whose musical genius and accomplishments were only equalled by her domestic virtues. To her scientific proficiency, it is said, *Mr. Bannister* is indebted for the cultivation of his vocal talents, which were called into action in *Mr. Cobb's* comic opera of the *Strangers at Home*, in

which he, with extreme fear, and literally in sober sadness, ventured on the drunken song. Nothing could be more flattering than the approbation manifested on the occasion; and our adventurous hero had ample reason to be proud of the issue of his experiment. At the close of the summer season of 1794, he took leave of *Mr. Colman*, in the most friendly manner, to embrace several very lucrative, but short, engagements in different parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and has continued, with the exception of one summer, to occupy his vacation in the same pleasant and profitable way.

In 1802-3 he succeeded *Mr. Kemble*, as acting manager at Drury lane; which laborious office he resigned in 1804. In the summer of the same year, he appeared again at the Hay-market, with great success to himself and profit to the proprietors.

In the month of September, *Mr. Bannister* met with a very serious accident, while on a shooting-party, some few miles from London. He borrowed of *Mr. Wroughton* the gun of his friend the late *Mr. King*, the comedian, and after having discharged it several times it burst, and tore his left hand almost to pieces; the top joint of one of his fingers was in consequence amputated and his recovery has been very slow, though the cure performed is considered as highly creditable to the skill and judgment of *Mr. Jynn*, his surgeon.

It will here be proper to contemplate the dramatic exertions of *Mr. Bannister*, upon which we, to this hour, reflect with pleasure. Let us, therefore, consider in what characters he has shewn the necessary and essential traits of a great imitator of human actions. The first part that presents itself for observation is *Leontine*, in the farce of *The Prize*; and though the character is less confined to nature than many others, yet it requires first-rate talents to render it palatable to every description of auditors; as too much extravagance of treatment would burlesque the dialogue, and disgust the audience. The manner in which *Mr. Bannister* gives the author, and those delicate touches his scenic efforts illustrate in the personification of the whimsical apothecary, may be ranked among his happiest exertions; and what shows it to be an unique piece of acting is, that many respectable performers have been afraid to attempt the part; and those

whose courage have carried them beyond prudence, have either made it unpleasantly extravagant, or insipidly ridiculous. If we recollect right, *The Prize* has never been performed at the Haymarket theatre since Mr. Bannister has left that house, owing to the difficulty of getting any one to become his medical representative.

Bowkill, in the face of *The Son-in-Law*, which, after *Edwin*, was a most arduous attempt, is another character in which he now stands alone: the requisite beauties of a great actor are visible in every line of his delivery. The most critical eye might look in vain for defect; and if an auditor had the sorrowful propensity of *Heracitus*, *Bannister's* song and his fiddle scene would relax them into a laugh. This is also a part that no one has ventured to assume since this gentleman quitted the Haymarket house.

The character of *Sadi*, in *The Mountaineers*, has never been performed by any other comedian with that degree of original and rich humour which characterizes Mr. Bannister as its representative; and many respectable actors have found their own deficiency when they personated the Happy Tawny-Moor.

His *Gradus*, in *Who's the Dupe?* in which he has been said to have deviated from the steps of *King*, and to have pursued a less beaten track, shews his ability to change his manners and features into any cast of character required of him. The stiff, unpolished habits of a cloveled pedant, are exhibited with a vein of dry humour, which is productive of the most irresistible laughter.

No dramatic effort requires a greater versatility of powers than *Walter*, in *The Children of the Wood*: those sudden transitions of the passions which distinguish this part, are given by Mr. Bannister with astonishing ability; the scene where he loses the children evinces strong sensibility; and displays the possession of the finest feelings. The supper scene, where *Josephine* sings a song applicable to the distress that pervades his mind, occasions acting of the most perfect kind; and when the children enter the room, they give rise to a sudden change of feelings, which forms one of the finest pictures of scenic action that the stage can boast of.

His personification of *Ben*, in *Love for Love*, also shews a great versatility of talent: he delineates the rough sailor with true characteristic fire and exact-

ness, which have been ascribed to *Dogget*.*

Robin, in *No Song No Supper*, is of the same description, and rendered highly interesting by his scenic powers.

In the comedy of *the Revsals*, he portrays the character of *Acus* with the most judicious discrimination: the duel scene is productive of the utmost mirth, by the oddity of his action and richness of his humour.

We now come to a part that requires a greater variety of talent for its support than almost any character in the English drama. *Colonel Feignwell*, in *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, contains a compound of almost every passion that is allied to our nature, and requires an opposite cast of features, manners, and action; yet Mr. Bannister assumes all the changes of person with the happiest effect, and those who are unacquainted with the comedy would be led to believe, that the various individuals he represented were not performed by the same person, but personified by different actors, from the accuracy that accompanies his change of countenance, the position of his limbs, with all those delicacies of description which colour the efforts of a great actor.

There are many other characters that must live in the recollection of our readers, which shew the versatility of his powers, and a refined judgment in the adaptation of his action to the multifarious parts he represents in the course of a season. Mr. Bannister runs from one passion into another with consummate ease, and with all the advantages that are reported to have made *Leigh* conspicuous, as mentioned by *Colley Cibber*. *Garrick* is also said to have had the ability to change his nature into various forms, even in one part. This happy art of transition from passion to passion was obvious in his personification of *Archer*; he was one person with *Cherry*, another with *Scrub*, a third with *Boniface*, a fourth with *Mrs. Sullivan*, and with *Aimeell* two distinct persons. It is no ill-compliment to observe, that Mr. Bannister seems to have studied *Garrick* with great success, and imbibed many of those beauties which

* The original performer of this part.

† This, it may yet be remembered, was one of the great characters of *Woodward*: in this he was long admired by the public, and by the critics frequently declared to be unimitable.

raised his immortal master above the generality of stage professors.

But to enumerate all the original excellencies of *Mr. Bannister*, the subject of these observations, would be to enumerate every comic character he performs; which we could do with pleasure, did not a necessary attention to brevity forbid us to dwell on the recollection of his mischievous boyishness in *Tommy Lumpkin*, his good-humoured vulgarity in *Scrub*, or his strutting vanity as the valet *Lissardo*, when he delights himself, and torments his neglected mistress, by displaying his new ring, or endeavours, with an important interference, to settle the disputes of the two maid-servants in love with him. There is one performance, however, of which it is impossible not to indulge ourselves in the mental revival. It is that of *Young Philpot*, in *Murphy's* comedy of *The Citizen*: if any thing can excel the grave, yet astute, avarice which he affects, in order to cheat his really avaricious father, it is his description of the *garret-author*, of that miserable pamphleteer, who, holding one baby on his knee and rocking another in the cradle with his foot, is writing a *political essay* with his right hand, while he occasionally twirls round a *morceau* of *pork griskin* with his left.* During this description, the mirth of the audience becomes impatient to express itself, till the admirable mimic, having wound up his climax by a picture of the author's wife washing clothes in a corner to the song of "Sweet Passion of Love," it bursts into a tumultuous approbation.

In the play of *John Bull*, which glimmers with the hasty genius of an author who could do better, the principal character, called *Job Thornberry*, is a country tradesman, of an excellent heart and much natural sense, who, being forsaken by a seduced, but amiable, daughter, is overwhelmed alternately with indignation at her fault, and pity at her misfortune; there is a vulgarity about the man, but it renders his grief more-natural; his thoughts, unrestrained by refinement, suggests no concealment

of emotion; and therefore he is loud and bitter in his sorrow. This abandonment to his feelings, acting upon manners naturally coarse, produces, now and then, a kind of awkward pathetic, at which we cannot but smile: the actor's skill, therefore, should prevent the pathetic from degenerating into a mere laughable eccentricity; it should interest our feelings while it provokes our risibility: in short, it should depress while it enlivens, and enliven while it depresses. This union of opposite effects requires some portion of tragic as well as of comic powers; and *Mr. Bannister's* *Job Thornberry* is respected with all its bluntness, and pitied with all its oddity: the tears and the smiles of his audience break out together, and sorrow and mirth are united. When the spectators are inclined to be merry, he recalls their sympathy with some look or gesture of manly sorrow; when they are fixed on his grief, he strikes out their smiles by some rapid touch of peevish impatience, or some whimpering turn of voice.

MR. BANNISTER supports, with prudent liberality, an elegant establishment in *Gower-street*, where he enjoys the charms and happiness of an amiable companion and a numerous offspring, whose society, education, and virtuous pleasures, occupy his leisure hours, and stamp the highest credit on his domestic character.

TRANSLATION of the EIGHTH CHAPTER
of BECHINUTH OLAM BEDRASHI, a
HEBREW WORK written in the THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND for insertion in your generally-esteemed Magazine, a Chapter translated from an Hebrew ethic work, composed in the thirteenth century, by Rabbi Jedaiah Hapenini, called *Bechinuth Olam*, known also by the name of *Bedrashi*. The ideas are sublime, and the language elegant in the original, the beauty of which is particularly heightened by its being altogether written in scriptural expressions; so that it exhibits a tissue of fragments of verses so appositely fitted and elegantly combined, as to resemble a highly-finished and beautiful Mosaic in its construction, while its sentiments are some of the finest specimens of moral rhapsody.

* The idea of this scene, we speak it to the honour of *Murphy*, is taken from *Hogarth's* print of *The Distressed Author*: we yet think it might have been heightened by a reference to the map of the gold and silver mines of *Peru* and *Mexico*, and to the tract on *Ricchez*; which the said author is composing.

DIAMONDS.

I have seen a published attempt at an English translation of this work; but with so much misconception of the author's real meaning, and expressed in such an uncouth jargon, that, merely in justice to the original, I have attempted to give this almost literal translation; despairing, however, of the most distant idea of being able to convey all its beauties.

With the hopes that it may amuse the literati who read your pleasing publication, I have presumed to intrude upon you, and, with due deference, remain,

Yours, &c.

Bury-street, Feb. 12, 1811. J. V. O.

THE world is a tempestuous sea, a vast profound, an immeasurable expanse; and time a tottering bridge built over it, one of whose extremities is connected with the chaotic nonentity which preceded its known existence, while the other extends to the view of that eternal glory illuminating the presence of the divine King: a man's measure is its breadth, and the guarding borders are gone.—Thou son of man, who forced into life art from thy birth passing over it: when thou regardst the narrowness of the path; without a passage to turn to the right or to the left, wilt thou, now, boast of power or renown? When thou perceivest destruction and death raising a rampart on thy right and left, will thy heart remain steady, or thy hands keep firm? How canst thou glory in the desire of possession and great substance thou hast collected, grasped with thy hand, procured by thy bow, or meanly descended to entangle in thy net; What wilt thou do with the tempest of this sea and its waves when it foams, swells, and overflows, so that even thy temporary habitation is threatened with destruction? Behold this great sea in the midst of which thou art, canst thou overcome it? or lord it over its powers? go forth, I pray, try and give it battle! Nay, even when thou dost revel and reel with wine and pride, with the sweet juice, of the pomegranate which decoys thee into haughtiness; gradually wilt thou be tossed here and there, and in an instant lost in whirling eddies, irrecoverable, unrevenged; from depth to depth wilt thou be tossed, lost in the labyrinth of seas, and no one will call thee to return!

THE valuable of diamonds has fluctuated with political events during the last quarter of a century. The emigrations from France, at the era of the French Revolution, occasioned a rapid and considerable reduction in the value of diamonds, from the immense numbers that were forced into the market by the necessity of the emigrants. The counter-revolution, effected by Buonaparte, has again raised the value of these precious articles of splendid luxury. Such is the demand arising from the numerous rich presents required by etiquette, from the crowd of regal satellites revolving round their great centre, Buonaparte, that in the principal cities of the Continent agents are actively employed in buying up jewels of every description, but diamonds in particular. In addition to the increase of demand, a diminution in supply adds to their scarcity; for neither from the Brazils nor the East Indies has there lately been received in Europe the customary supply. While diamonds of the first water are eagerly purchased in France and the numerous Courts in Germany, stones of inferior value are readily taken off at Constantinople, where the luxury of the Mussulman rivals that of the ancient possessors of Byzantium. In no article of expense is the luxury of the day in London more brilliantly displayed, than in the superb ornament of cut glass with which the mansions of wealth and fashion are decorated; but we are yet, as it should seem, but novices in splendid luxury, compared with the fashionables of Constantinople, where the girandoles by which they light their state apartments are ornamented with jewels; and in the harems of the Grand Seigneur, his Vizier, and the great officers of state—even with diamonds. This refinement in splendour, surpassing even the descriptions of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, is, however, more rational than the infantine amusement of the Russian Prince Potemkin, who, to beguile the solitude of retirement, was accustomed to spread forth on a table, covered with black velvet, the unrivalled collection of diamonds and other precious stones of which he was possessed. In the fanciful and various arrangements of these baubles would this semi-barbarian pass whole evenings. A letter from

Frankfort, of recent date, quotes diamonds of the finest water at more than 12l. sterling per carat.

There if ambitious aims impel,
With Jove, thy heavenly sire, to dwell;
With spear-arm'd Mars and Pillus; prize
The lot assign'd thee in the lots.

PINDAR'S NEM. OD. 10.

(C) c' m' (id.)

ΕΠΟΔ. 5.

ταχὺς δ' οὐ ἀνιλεῖται
βίαν παλιν χωρὶς ἡ Γενναίᾳ
καὶ μιν οὐκ οὐ τεύεντότ, ἀρ' ὁματι δὲ
φρίσσοντ' ἀνέκοντες ἐκ χίν
δαρμα δὲ τίγγων δακρυά σπονδαίαι,
ἔρδιον φάνασι, π' ἐπὶ
ἄροισιν, τίς δὲ λυσίαι
ἴσταιται πιν ἔν, καὶ ἡμοὶ δ' ἄρ' ἔκοντ' οὐ
φ' δ' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἀνέξ
διχεται τιμὰ φίλων τέτων· οὐ
φύται. τὰρ αἰὶς ὅ ἐν τέτων πιστοὶ βροτῶν,

ΕΠΟΔ. 5.

But quickly Tyndarus' son return'd,
And o'er the might of Castor mourn'd;
Not d' d he found him, but for breath
Panting, and struggling w th the pangs of
death

Then, mingling with warm tears sighs,
Sighing in grief, aloud he cries
What respite to these poignant woes
Will thy clemency propose?
Be this, O king, thy kind decree,
That death's one stroke may vanquish him
and me

His views of future honours fade,
Who e' find in repulchres laid
But few are faithful when ambitious grown;
I can make all other's chiefs their own

ΑΝΤΙΣΤ. 5.

καματόν μεταλλεζέειν.
ὡς φησὶ Ζεὺς δ' ἀντίος ἦλ' ὅιν ο',
κα τοδ' ἐξυδάσθ' ἔστι μοι δι-
δὲ τύνδε δ' ἐπειτα πόσις
σπέρμε δ' ἀντοῦ μετ' ἐλ' παλαίσαις
αὐταξ' ἦν, ἀλλ' ἄγε ταν-
δε τοι ἐμῶν ἔρισι
παρδ' ὁμῶν· Εἰ μιν, θάνατον τε φονὴν καὶ
φθόρον π' ἔχθ' ἔμιν,
αἶτος Ὀλλυμπον θ' ἔστι δίκην ἡμῶν,
οὐκ ἂν Ἀθανάϊα, κλεινοῦ χ' ἄρ' αἰ,

ΑΝΤΙΣΤ. 5.

He said his words attention drew
From Jove, who lies ring to his view,
I heard him'd, Thy will my son indicted,
But, to say nothing more, I bid
Her wait like lord's command, bid
A son of mortal seed
But come; thy choice I now invite;
With thee it rests to choose aught
If, when death and length of age,
Olympus' heights thy thoughts enlarge;

ΕΠΟΔ.

ἔστι σοι μὴ τούτων λαχούσῃ
Εἰ δὲ κασιγνήτου π' ἰ-
μάρνασαι, πάντων δὲ νοεῖς
ἐποδασσάσθαι ἴσον·
ἔμιν μὲν καὶ πνεοῖς ἡμῶν
αὐτὴν ἐπὶ δὲ ἔμιν
ἔμιν δ' οὐρανὸν χρυσοῖς δόμοισιν·
ὡς ἀρ' ἀποδασσάντο, οὐ
ἡνιμα δὲ τῶν θ' ἔμιν
ἀνὰ δ' ἐλυσὶν μὲν ὀφθαλ-
μῶν, ἐπειτα δὲ φωνῶν
χαλκομίτρα Καστοροῦ.

ΕΠΟΔ.

But if, thy brother zealous to defend,
Thou for a moment contend,
And wish to share with him alike in all;
Then let this equal lot to each befall.
Be half thy share with slow and employ'd;
Be half to golden times in heaven employ'd.
Thus spoke the god, who e' proffers kind
I firmly fix'd the waving mind
To brave and death's speed and besprung,
Rais'd his sunk eye, and loos'd his dying
tongue.

ΝΟΤΑ.

—Tyndarus' son—] Pollux, Castor and Pollux were both called Tyndaride. Both were the sons of Tyndarus. But Jupiter in his speech affirms that Pollux was indeed his son, meaning by Leda. See the fable of Pollux, Castor and Helen.

—the might—] Homer's well-known epithet, ἀντιόσθ' ἦλ', is here applied to Castor dying. The phrase is usually applied to men, possessing in the vigour of youth a more than ordinary strength. But it here comes recommended to our notice by a new application. The poet's meaning is; that, in Castor's struggles with death, some remains of his former strength were visible. The mighty man was not yet totally subdued, though assailed by a power, to which the mightiest must submit. R.

OIL CAKES

GIVEN to milk cows, add considerably to the quantity and richness of the milk, without affecting its flavour. Mr. Curwen grinds it, mixes it in layers, and boils it with the chaff; by which means half the quantity answers better than as much more given in the cake.

A NARRATIVE of the LAST ILLNESS and DEATH of PROFESSOR PORSON.*

BY DR. ADAM CLARKE, OF THE SURREY INSTITUTION.

Ἰακύνθος οἶστρος ἀντὶ γυναικὸς ὀψοῖς.

PIND. PYTH. X.

— *At ingenium ingens*

Inculco laetet hoc sub corpore.—

HOR. SAT. III.

Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit.

HOR.

SEVERAL causes have concurred to induce me to lay this memorial before the friends and literary acquaintances of the late Professor Porson. 1st, My high esteem for him as a scholar. 2d, The desire of his and my own friends, who heard of my interview with him; to neither of whom I could refuse any reasonable request. 3d, The incorrect, not to say false and uncandid, accounts handed about in different daily publications, and, 4th, Because his last conversation was with me alone, and the principal subject of it, the annexed Greek Inscription, in my possession only.

For the circumstances immediately preceding and subsequent to his apoplectic seizure, I have been indebted to different sources of authentic information; but am chiefly obliged to the Clerk of the London Institution.† As to the conversation between the Professor and myself, I hope I may say that it is literally correct, as I wrote it down carefully a short time after it took place. It is of no mean consequence to have even the last scintillations of so eminent a genius preserved. To none, therefore, of his friends can even this imperfect account be destitute of interest.

ADAM CLARKE.

Surrey Institution, October 25,
1808.

On Monday, Sept. 19, 1808, about one o'clock P.M. the late Professor Porson left the house of the London Institution, in the Old Jewry, where he resided, and of which he was the Principal Librarian, and proceeded to his

brother-in-law's, Mr. Perry, in the Strand, where he arrived at about half past one. Not finding Mr. Perry at home, he proceeded farther, and was shortly after seized in the street with an apoplectic fit; which totally deprived him of the use of his speech, his senses, and all voluntary motion. As his person was utterly unknown to those who first found him in that state, and as there was nothing, even in his pocket-book, which could lead those strangers to find out who he was; they carried him to a contiguous watch-house, where he lay for some time; but as no one happened to come that way, who could identify his person, he was carried to the work-house in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, where medical assistance was immediately administered. As he had the misfortune to be wholly unknown here also, it was thought most advisable to send a correct description of his person to some of the morning papers, that his friends might be apprized of his situation. Accordingly, the following description was sent to the British Press, Tuesday, September 20.

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, a gentleman was found senseless in the street, and conveyed by one of the beadles of the parish to St. Martin's watch-house, and from thence to the work-house, where he remained in the same state at a late hour last night. He had a gold watch in his pocket, a trifling quantity of silver, and a memorandum-book, the leaves of which were filled chiefly with Greek lines written with a pencil and partly effaced; two or three lines of Latin; and an algebraical calculation. The Greek extracts were principally from ancient medical works. It is hoped this description will be the means of his being traced by his friends. He is a tall man, apparently about forty-five years of age, and dressed in a blue coat with black breeches."

On the arrival of the paper in the morning at the news-room of the Institution, the account was first seen by the Clerk,* who knowing that Mr. Porson had not slept at home the preceding evening, which was rather an unusual case, was convinced, from the description, that he must be the person intended; he went immediately to St. Martin's-lane, where he found the Professor, a little recovered, and feebly

* For a Portrait and Memoir of Professor Porson, see European Magazine, 1808, vol. LII.

† Mr. James Savage, who also printed an Account of the Last Illness and Death of the Professor. See European Magazine, April 1809, vol. LV.

Europ. Mag. Kpl. LIX. Feb. 1811.

* Mr. James Savage.

walking about in the room. After a few words exchanged, chiefly in relation to the state of his health, he proposed to call a coach, but this the Professor would not permit; therefore, at his express desire, they walked across the King's-mews to Charing-cross, where they took one, and drove towards the house of the London Institution. On the way, he began to lament the loss of *liberty and property*, which had taken place that morning in the burning of Covent-garden Theatre and several adjoining houses; and afterwards, referring to his late seizure in the street, he congratulated himself on falling into the hands of honest men, and particularly observed, how fortunate he was in not having had his gold watch taken from him. During their passage along the Strand and down Fleet-street, he conversed in his usual pleasant and instructive manner, without affording the smallest evidence that his mental faculties had sustained any serious damage by his late seizure. Indeed, he appeared, from the Clerk's account, to have had the whole compass of his mind in action, so that he could notice every occurrence, and make it a subject of instruction and entertainment. He gave full proof of this on approaching St. Paul's, when, with great feeling, he mentioned the case of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of that magnificent pile, and "deplored the ill treatment he had received in the latter part of his life;" thence taking occasion to observe, "that even in *our own days*, when literature and usefulness could be better estimated, the public was too apt to neglect modest unassuming merit." I mention these things the more particularly, because I wish to counteract a false statement which has gained considerable currency; viz. that he had no return of the proper exercise of his reason from the time of his seizure in the street; and that his intellects had been much impaired even a considerable time before that period. That his prodigious memory had failed a little for some months before, I had myself noticed, and spoken of it with regret to some of my friends: but neither then, nor at the time of which I am now writing, could any other symptom of mental decay be discerned. What follows will probably appear a sufficient proof that he was not only in possession of his ordinary faculties, but that his critical powers were vigorous, and capable of

embracing and discerning the nicest distinctions.

About a quarter past nine, they reached the house of the Institution, and he appeared then to be considerably fatigued, and his strength greatly prostrated, so that he walked up stairs with much difficulty. The House-keeper having requested his permission to prepare him some breakfast, he consented, and drank two cups of green tea, which he always preferred, and ate two small pieces of toast, and soon after walked down into the library of the Institution.

Having that morning occasion to call at the Institution, to consult an edition of a work to which the course of my reading had obliged me to refer, on returning from one of the inner rooms, I found that, since my entrance, Mr. Porson had walked into that room through which I had just before passed. I went up to him, shook hands, and seeing him look extremely ill, and not knowing what had lately happened, I expressed both my surprise and regret. He then drew near to the window, and began, in a low, tremulous, interrupted voice, to account for his present appearance; but his speech was so much affected, that I found it difficult to understand what he said. He proceeded, however, to give me, as well as he could, an account of his late seizure, and two or three times, with particular emphasis, said, "I have just escaped death."

When he had finished his account of the fit, into which he had lately fallen, and on which he seemed unwilling to dwell, except merely to satisfy my inquiries, he suddenly turned the conversation, by saying, "Dr. Clarke, you once promised, but, probably, you have forgotten, to let me see the stone with the Greek Inscription, which was brought from Eleusis." I replied, "I have not, sir, forgotten my promise, but I am now getting a *fac simile* of the Stone and Inscription engraved, and hope soon to have the pleasure of presenting you with an accurate copy." To which he answered, "I thank you; but I should rather see the stone *itself*." I said, "Then, sir, you shall see it; when will you be most at leisure, and I shall wait upon you at the Institution, and bring the stone with me. Will to-morrow do?" After considering a little, he said, "On Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock; for at that time of the day I am gene-

rally in the library in my official capacity." This time was accordingly fixed, though, from his present appearance, I had small hopes of being gratified with that luminous criticism with which, I well knew, he could illustrate and dignify even this small relique of Grecian antiquity.

It may be necessary here to state, that, about twelve months ago, when this stone came into my possession (see the subsequent account), I took a copy, one morning, of the inscription to the Institution, to show it to the Professor;—He was not up, but one of the sub-librarians carried it to his room; having examined it, he expressed himself as much pleased with it, observing, "that it afforded a very fair specimen of the Greek character, after the time that Greece fell under the power of the Romans. For it was evident," he said, "that the inscription was not prior to that period." Some days afterwards I met him in the library of the Institution; and he surprised me by saying, "I can show you a printed copy of the inscription on your stone." He then led me up stairs to his study, and taking down *Meursius's Theseus*, showed me, in the tract *De Pagis Atticis*, at the end, the very inscription, which had been taken down from the stone then at Eleusis, by Dr. Spon, in 1679!* From this time he wished particularly to see it, as by it, the existence of the village *Hera*, and the proper method of writing it with a single *s*, to distinguish it from a village called *Bissa*, in Locris, was confirmed; and he considered the cha-

racter to be curious. This gratification, both to himself and me, was denied, as I had little time, except pretty early in the morning, and then I could never find him in the way.

But, to return from this digression. After having fixed Thursday morning to wait upon him with the stone, I approached the table, and took up the 4to edition of Dr. Shaw's *Travels*, and, unfolding the plate containing the *Lithostroton Palæstrinum*,† said, "I wish just to look at the title of this plate, as I have got a copy of it collated with that in Montfaucon, engraved for a work which I am just now about to publish. Whether this part of Dr. Shaw's work had ever attracted his notice before, I cannot tell; but seeing several words in the *uncial Greek cha-*

† The *Lithostroton Palæstrinum* is a Mosaic pavement found in the Temple of Fortune, in the ancient *Prænestæ*, now *Præneste*, in Italy. We have the testimony of *Pliny*, that this sort of pavement was begun under *Sylla*; and that this in question was made by his direction: *Lithostrotum aëgis he, captaverò jam sub Syllâ, parvulus ceterè crustis, extat hodieque quod in Fortuna delubro Præneste fuit.* Hist. Nat. lib. xxxv. c. 25. Montfaucon has described this particularly in the Supplement to his *Antiquité expliquée*, vol. iv. p. 149, &c.—Dr. Shaw has copied him, and has added some further illustrations. A connected account, with a complete outline of the plate, will be found in the new edition of *Hammer's Observations on Select Passages of Scripture*. *Præneste* is about twenty-one miles from Rome; but the pavement has been taken up, and deposited in the palace of the Barberini, for greater security. (a)

* Dr. James Spon was the son of Dr. Charles Spon, a gentleman who was eminent as a physician, and still more eminent as a natural philosopher; although, indeed, these studies are, in the *Alpine regions*, so connected, that it is impossible to dis sever them. Attached to

The homely virtues of his native land, he never wandered far from his own country. Not so his son James; his passion was travelling, his researches classical, and his acquirements such as have rendered his name very justly celebrated. He was, in some of his excursions, the companion of Sir George Wheeler, of whom we shall hereafter have occasion to speak. Dr. J. Spon was also, as a physician, of great eminence; fellow of the *Medical College*, at Lyons; of the *Academy at Padua*; and of other learned societies. He died in Switzerland, in the year 1686, only two years subsequent to the death of his father.—EDITOR,

(a) There have been some very beautiful specimens of this kind of pavement found in England, particularly in London. Of these we shall, at present, only give one instance, namely; that of the curious and perfect piece discovered, some years since, in digging a newer in *Leadenhall-street*, and now in the Museum at the *East India House*. From the practice of tessellating pavement with figures of various forms and colours, we conceive the art of copying pictures in Mosaic work, which was much encouraged by *Pope Leo X.* and other princes of the house of *Medici*, arose. *Tessellated pavements* were much used by the ancient Romans in their auditories, cold-baths, &c. and we have reason to believe, that, in the warm climate of Italy, they, as the floors of halls and chambers, displayed to the eye all those kinds of elegant designs and glowing tints which are now exhibited in this country in *floors, cloths and carpets*.—EDITOR,

racler, interspersed through the plate, he appeared particularly struck with the name of an animal of the *Lutra* species, there denominated ΕΝΗΥΔΡΙΕ, where the ν evidently serves as an *aspirated* to the ϵ ; and immediately observed, "if this be authentic, here is an additional proof that the ν was anciently used and pronounced as we do our aspirated H." I replied, it certainly was; and as to the authenticity of the *Prævaline Pavement*, I believed it could not reasonably be called in question.

He seemed to wish to converse further on the subject, though his speech was greatly affected, so that he was a long time before he could complete a sentence, not only because of the paralytic affection of all the organs of speech, but also through extreme debility, and the dryness of the tongue and fauces, his lips being parched so as almost to resemble a cinder. Though I wished to hear his remarks, yet feeling a desire to save him from the great pain he appeared to have in speaking, I would have withdrawn, but felt reluctant, on account of his appearing pleased with my visit. I endeavoured, therefore, to change the conversation, in order to divert him as much as possible from feeling the necessity of any mental exertion; and taking occasion from the remark he had made on the power of the ν in the ΕΝΗΥΔΡΙΕ, I observed, that I had noticed a very curious peculiarity in the formation of an *omega* on my Eleusinian stone; it resembles, said I, a *kappa* lying on its left perpendicular limb, with a semicircle drawn between the two arms on the left, thus: ∇ , making the form with my pen on a piece of paper. I then asked him, if he had ever noticed this form of the *omega* in any ancient inscription? He said, "No: but it may serve to form a system from:" and then began to relate, with considerable pleasantry, the story of the critic, who having found some peculiarity in writing one of the tenses of the verb $\gammaράω$, made an entire new person of it! I said, "I wish the system-makers, especially in literature, would have done, as they are continually perplexing and retarding science, and embarrassing one another." To this he answered, "Your wish is the wish of *all*, and yet each in his turn will produce his system; but you recollect those lines in the Greek Anthology:

Οὐκ ἔστι γράφας ὅστις οὐ χαλιδεύει,
Λίγους αὖ νῦν, καὶ γαμύουσιν ἑδρίους.

As soon as he had repeated these lines, which he did, considering his circumstances, with a readiness that surprised me, he proceeded, as was his general custom when he quoted any author in the learned languages, to give a translation of what he had quoted. This was a peculiar delicacy in his character. He could not bear to see a man confounded (unless he knew him to be a pedant); and therefore, though he might presume that the person to whom he spoke understood the language, yet, because it might possibly be otherwise, and the man feel embarrassed on the occasion, he always paid him the compliment of being acquainted with the subject, and saved him, if ignorant, from confusion, by translating it. Thus however, in the above case, cost him extreme pain, as he was some minutes in expressing its meaning; which astonished me the more, because, notwithstanding his debility, and the paralysis under which the organs of speech laboured, he had so shortly before quoted the *original* in a few seconds, and with comparatively little hesitation! The truth is, so imbued was his mind with Grecian literature, that he thought, as well as spoke, in that language; and found it much more easy at this time, from the power of habit and association, to pronounce Greek, than to pronounce his mother tongue!

Seeing him so very ill and weak, I thought it best to withdraw; and having shook hands with him (which, alas! was the last time I was to have that satisfaction), and with a pained heart earnestly wished him a speedy restoration to health, I walked out of the room, promising to visit him, if possible, on Thursday morning, with the Greek Inscription. He accompanied me to the head of the great staircase, making some remarks on his indisposition, which I did not distinctly hear; and then leaning over the balustrade, he continued speaking to me till I was more than half way down stairs. When nearly at the bottom, I looked up, and saw him still leaning over the balustrade, I stopped a moment, as if to take a last view of a man to whose erudition and astonishing critical acumen my mind had ever bowed with becoming reverence; and then said, "Sir, I am

truly sorry to see you so low." To which he answered, "I have had a narrow escape from death." And then leaving the stair-head, he returned towards the library. This was the last conversation he was ever capable of holding on any subject. On matters of religion, except in a critical way, he was, I believe, never forward to converse. I should have been glad to have known his views at this solemn time; but as there were some gentlemen present, when we met in the library, the place and time were improper.

The Clerk* states, that after having parted with me at the stair-head, he went up into his own room; and again coming down stairs, apparently going out, the house keeper observing it, entreated him not to leave the house, as he appeared so much indisposed; adding, "that she would provide him for dinner any thing he might prefer." To this advice he seemed for a little to consent; but fancying himself, as was supposed, to be under some restraint, to convince himself of the contrary, he walked out. At this time, it appears that his understanding became considerably affected. He proceeded from the Institution to Colo's Coffee-house, Ball-court, Cornhill, where he arrived about five o'clock, and was so greatly exhausted that he must have fallen, had he not caught hold of the brass rod of one of the boxes. He was instantly noticed by a gentleman, Mr. J. P. Leigh, who had frequently dined with him at the same place, and who has obliged me with the following particulars. A chair being given him, he sat down, and stared around with a vacant and ghastly countenance. Mr. Leigh, addressing him, asked how he was; but he did not recollect him, and gave no answer. He then invited him to have dinner, but this he refused. He asked him to have a glass of wine, this he also declined; but on Mr. Leigh's assuring him that it would serve to revive him, he smiled, and said, "Do you think it will?" and then drank about one half of it, giving back the glass to Mr. L. again, which he appeared scarcely able to hold. Previously to this, from his coming into the coffee-house, his head lay down on his breast, and he was continually muttering something, but in so low and indistinct a tone, as not to be

audible; but after taking the wine, he seemed a little revived, and was able to hold his head more erect. Mr. L. then pressed him much to have some dinner, but he declined it, shaking his head. As he appeared to be much exhausted, and very cold, Mr. L. ordered a jelly to be put in a wine glass of warm water, with a very little brandy in it, and begged him to drink it; he refused at first; but on Mr. Leigh's entreaties, and assuring him it would do him much good, he took the tumbler, drank about two spoonfuls of it, and returned the glass. He seemed now considerably roused, but would make no answer to several questions addressed to him by Mr. L., except these words, which he repeated probably twenty times, "The gentleman said it was a ludicrous piece of business, and I think so too." These words he uttered in so low a tone, that Mr. L. was obliged to put his ear nearly to his mouth in order to hear them. "Not thinking," says Mr. L. "that a coffee-house was a proper place to witness the wreck of so great a mind, I ordered a coach to be brought to take him to the Institution." He refused for some time to go into the coach; but at last was helped in by the landlord, and the waiter accompanied him home. When they came to the Old Jewry, the waiter asked him where they should stop? He then put his head out of the window, and waved with his hand when they came opposite to the door of the Institution. The waiter says, that, previous to this, he appeared quite senseless all the way, and did not utter a word. How quick the transition from the highest degrees of intellect to the lowest apprehensions of sense! On what a precarious tenure does frail humanity hold even its choicest and most necessary gifts! *Where then is boasting? It is excluded.* Infinite wisdom alone is subject neither to change nor decay.

On his arrival, the Clerk,† observing that he looked much worse, and that he could not articulate any word plainly, ran off to Mr. Surgeon Norris, one of the Professor's most intimate friends, who coming immediately, and finding him alarmingly ill, with great difficulty persuaded him to permit himself to be undressed and put to bed. Mr. Perry, his brother-in-law, was immediately sent for, who that evening visited him, and felt for him then and to the

* Mr. James Savage.

† Mr. James Savage.

last, with a solicitude which the tenderest friendship alone could excite. Dr. Babington was also called in, but even his skill was in vain. "The effects," says one who was present, "of medical exertion served to infuse a portion of stimulus into the almost exhausted powers of nature; but every new attempt to revive only brought on its succeeding share of increasing debility."

On Friday morning, September 23, I called at the Institution, and had the pleasure to hear, that he was then more recollected than he had been at any time since Tuesday evening. I went into his room, and drawing close to his bedside, asked him how he did? He fixed his eyes on me at first with a wild and vacant stare, and seemed to labour to recollect me. At last he recognized me, but was too much exhausted to speak, though he appeared comparatively sensible. One of the attendants then coming close to him, said, "Mr. Porson, your head does not lie comfortably, I must alter it a little:" to which he replied, "It is of no consequence."

He continued sinking till Sunday morning, the 25th when even his friends were obliged to relinquish all hopes of his recovery: it was then too plainly seen, that he could not possibly survive the ensuing night. This anticipation of his dissolution was too fully verified; for on Sunday night, exactly as the clock struck twelve, with a profound groan, unaccompanied with any struggle, he breathed his last. Thus untimely fell, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. Richard Porson, a prodigy of intellect, learning, and memory, such as, probably, cannot be paralleled in Europe at this day.

By the advice, of his friends, it was judged expedient to open the body. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, September 27th, Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. T. Blizard, and Mr. Upton, apothecary, of Coleman-street (who attended the Professor during his illness with all the solicitude and anxiety of friendship) attended for that purpose; and their report, signed with their own names, was handed about among the Professor's principal friends, the substance of which is as follows:

"The body was emaciated.—The dura mater did not exhibit any unusual appearances. Under the tunica arachnoides a clear fluid was seen to be

generally diffused over the surface of the brain; and upon separating the *pia mater*, lymph to the quantity of about an ounce issued from between the convolutions of the brain.

"The brain was of an unusually firm texture; its cortical part was of a lighter colour, and its medullary part less white, than is common.

"The ventricles did not seem to contain more than one ounce of lymph; but upon removing the whole of the brain, at least an ounce and half more lymph remained at the basis of the skull.

"The substance of the intestines was unusually thick. There was an adhesion of the omentum to the liver, and several more between it and the diaphragm; and in its peritoneal covering there was a small ossification. The heart was sound, and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph.

"The left lung had many adhesions to the pleura, and bore visible marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state."

From a consideration of all circumstances, and the symptoms observed during the short period of his confinement, these gentlemen were of opinion, that the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which they believed to have been the effect of recent inflammation, was the immediate cause of his death.

The adhesions of the left lung to the pleura were supposed to have been the effects of an illness he had when a student at Eton school.*

* In this narrative of the last illness, death, and subsequent observations on the corpse of the late Professor Porson, many circumstances will appear which are repetitions of the same remarks that were made in the account that Mr. James Savage gave of the same occurrences; to which account we have referred. Of this we were aware, and spent some time in studying to obviate the difficulty that we felt, without deranging too much the context of the present composition. However, we, at length, found this to be impossible: the observations of Dr. Clarke form so regular a concatenation, that

"If one link's broken the whole chain's destroy'd."

We therefore determined to print the piece, without any material alteration, except the omission of a long, learned, and ingenious note upon *aspiritis*, *gutturals*, and, thence, the derivation of the *Asotic Ur*

It may surprise many to find, from the medical report, that a person who had lived so freely as Mr. Professor Porson, should have had viscera in such a sound and healthy state, especially as he had long been greatly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma; but this healthy state of the viscera may be attributed to his general abstinence from *ardent spirits*, which I am assured, by one of his intimate friends, he very rarely drank, and scarcely ever to excess. Two widely contradictory reports, relative to his *skull*, have been circulated among the public. One, that it was *uncommonly thick*; the other, that it was as *thin as paper*: both these accounts are equally false. On examination, I believe, it was found much like those of other men. It was, however, oddly stated, in one of the public papers, that *his skull was thinner than usual, and of hard consistence!*

The gentleman who has obliged me with several facts relative to the last days of this great man, concludes his account in the following words:

“In communicating these facts relative to the illness of Mr. Porson, I

gamma, (a) the theory of, which is extremely curious, and erudite to a great degree, but which would too much have extended this article: a determination which, upon reflection, appears to us to be correct with respect to ourselves as editors, and advantageous to the public. The ideas, the reflections, and the habits of men writing upon the same subject, are, in every instance, by their studies and professional pursuits, rendered in some degree dissimilar: of course, there is, in every speculation, to be observed the different *points of view*, indeed the different *points of time*, in which, and when, it was contemplated. These circumstances induce comparison; comparison stimulates research; so that, by the most natural process imaginable, the *whole subject* comes before the reader: and if, on this occasion, of which we have no doubt, he feels himself interested by the *Memoir and Account of the Professor* that have preceded, he will, in this *Narrative*, have fresh occasion to admire the vast profundity of his *erudition*, the extent of his *knowledge*, and the force of his *genius*.—EDITOR.

(a) While towering o'er your alphabet,
like Saul

Stands our digamma, and o'ertops
them all.” POPE.

These lines allude to the restoration of the *Æolic digamma* by Bentley: so that the subject, till in a manner settled by Mr. Porson, had, it appears, been long before controverted.

cannot let this opportunity escape me, our official situations bringing us a good deal together, without being allowed to lament, in common with his best and most intimate friends, the loss of so pleasant and agreeable an acquaintance. For, to the manners of a gentleman, and the most gigantic powers of learning and criticism, he joined the inoffensiveness of a child: and I cannot help wishing that some persons, who have (with no common industry, especially since his decease) been active in bringing his faults before the world, had been endowed with a small portion of some of his good qualities; one of which, among many others, was, *never to speak evil of the moral character of any man.*”

On the subject of the Professor's moral and literary character my plan prohibits me from going into particulars. As a simple narrative of the last week of this eminent man's life, including the last literary conversation he held, ascertained in my mind the limits of these pages, therefore any detailed account of his virtues and failings could not make a part of this outline: justice, however, requires me to say, in concluding, that the luminous disk of this vast Sun of Science and Literature was often partially obscured by spots, which all his friends and acquaintance saw and deplored; and which the most partial to his person and memory will not attempt to deny.

That he possessed many excellent, and some rare moral, qualities, those who were most intimately acquainted with him well know. By these and his literature, posterity may reap profit: to expose his failings can gratify no benevolent mind; let them find a common covering with his mortal remains: He alone who is infinitely just, and at the same time merciful, fills the judgment-seat.—

There was not a man of his acquaintance, I think I may safely assert, who revered Professor Porson more than I did: every production of his pen, and every conversation I had with him, only served to deepen the conviction in my mind, that he was the greatest scholar of his day. At the same time, I deplored his irregular mode of living, as tending to injure a constitution already sunk low by his obstinate asthma, and to deprive the world of much of the benefit which it might have otherwise derived from a proper use of his vast

talents and erudition. Even by his comparatively partial exertions, the Republic of Letters has been enriched and dignified: and from his papers many invaluable remains may be expected. As a scholar, his name is imperishable; and as a critic, his memory will be revered to the latest revolutions of time. To draw his character requires a mind similar to his own: I shall, therefore, leave this task to his biographers; and heartily wish they may be of a class widely differing from those who have already come forward through the medium of the public papers. From such, a very few excepted, may Heaven forefend, both religion, and the Professor's fame!

The following short character, taken from a Cambridge paper, will, doubtless, be acceptable to most of the readers of this narrative:—

“Died on Sunday night, at his apartments in the Old Jewry, RICHARD PORSON, M.A. of Trinity College, and Greek Professor, in the University of Cambridge. To the departed names of Bentley, Dawes, and Markland, whose classical acquirements so eminently maintained the reputation of this University, we must now add, with heartfelt regret, the name of this admirable scholar. In variety of information, in depth of learning, he fully equalled his great master Bentley; while in critical acumen he far outstripped him. In the happiness and sagacity of his conjectural emendations the Professor had no equal. His letters to Archdeacon Travis display the keenness and accuracy of his researches; and were considered by an able judge as the first critical productions since the memorable controversy concerning the Epistle of Phalaris. Considering his great acquirements, it may, perhaps, be said, that he has not left much, by which posterity may judge him; but what was said of Cotes is equally true of the Professor: “*Pauca quidem—sed egregia, sed admiranda!*” Every lover of Grecian literature, every real scholar, will appreciate the labours of Porson, not by their number, but by their magnitude. In the few plays of Euripides, which he edited, they will feel and acknowledge the unshaken excellencies of the canon he has introduced; they will perceive what is necessary to the formation of a true and genuine critic; and they will unite in deploring, that a better portion of vigorous health was not allotted to one,

from whom alone they could expect a solution of every difficulty in the progress of their classical researches.”

By the kindness of Charles Butler, Esq. I am favoured with an Algebraical Problem, written and presented to him by Professor Porson, a short time before his death. It appears to be the same with that in his memorandum-book, mentioned before, as the Professor wrote it down from that memorandum-book at Mr. Butler's request.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} xy & + & zu = 441 \\ xz & + & yu = 180 \\ xu & + & yz = 156 \\ xyz & & = 5184 \end{array}$$

From a conversation he had at this time with Mr. Butler, it appears he had meditated a new edition of the *Arithmetica* of Diophantus; and some further work on the disputed text, 1 John, v. 7. as he found that the argument in favour of its authenticity, drawn from the Confession of Faith delivered by the African Clergy, in 484, to Hunneric, King of the Ostro-Goths, had not, in the opinion of many, yet got a satisfactory answer.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF JAMES HOWELL, Esq.

[Ever anxious to promote the wishes of our Friends, we have endeavoured to comply with the request of AZIRA, by drawing up a short Memoir of the person inquired after at page 450 of the last Volume.]

JAMES HOWELL, son of the Rev. Thomas Howell, minister of Aberneth and Cynvilgaio, in Caermarthenshire, was born at Cefn-bryn, near Brecknock,* in Wales, about the year 1696. At an early age, he was sent to the free-school at Hereford, where, under a learned but lashing master, as he himself tells us,† he remained till he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he entered at Jesus College, Oxford; of which society his elder brother, Thomas, was at that time a fellow. The kindness and liberality of his father, in bestowing this expensive education on him, Howell gratefully acknowledges; and at the same time hints, that it was the only patrimony he re-

* Jones's *History of Brecknockshire*, ii. 270.

† In a letter to his father upon his first going beyond sea. *Familiar Letters*, page 2, edit. 1645.

ceived from his parents, who, indeed, were not likely to have it in their power to afford him any other assistance, as they had fifteen children. Having taken his degree of bachelor of arts,† he quitted the university for a time, and repaired to London, where he obtained employment as steward of a glass-house, in which Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, the Earl of Pembroke, and several other persons of rank and fortune, were concerned, who had obtained a patent for making glass with pit-coal. To further this design, it was necessary to procure workmen from Italy, as well as some of the materials from Spain and France; and Howell, in all probability tired of a sedentary life, and desirous of seeing somewhat of foreign countries,‡ offered his services to perform these duties, which were accepted; and, accordingly, in 1619, he left England for the continent, where he remained till the year 1621. During this residence abroad, he applied himself to the study of the languages of the various countries through which he passed; and that he made a great proficiency in his undertaking, may be inferred from a passage in one of his letters, where he says, "*Thank God! I have this fruit of my foreign travels, that I can pray unto him every day of the week in a separate language, and upon Sunday in seven.*"

Shortly after his return to England, he was elected to a fellowship at Jesus College: a circumstance which appears

to have given him great satisfaction. In a letter to Sir Eubule Thelsall, the principal of Jesus, he expresses his high sense of the honour done him by the nomination, and declares his intention to reserve and lay it by as a good warm garment against rough weather, if any fall on him.

Notwithstanding Howell's exertions during his stay abroad, it seems that the glass-house scheme did not answer the expectations of the proprietors, and, by the advice of his father, who, he says, feared that the glass employment would be too brittle a foundation for him to build a fortune upon, he was induced, as he expresses himself, "to harken, after some other." The first appointment he obtained was that of governor to two sons of the Lord Savage, with whom he was to travel; but thinking himself too young, and being of a different religion, he afterwards declined the charge, and engaged to accompany Mr. Richard Altham, son of Baron Altham, on a tour through the continent. The disposition and habits of this young man appear to have completely assimilated with those of Howell, who speaks of him in terms of the highest admiration, and affectionate regard.

Soon after his return from this pleasant excursion, Howell was appointed a commissioner to the court of Spain, to solicit the recovery of a rich English ship, which had been seized upon a pretence of carrying contraband goods, and conducted himself, throughout the whole affair, with such prudence and address, that he was on the point of obtaining the object of his mission, when the failure of the match between the heir of England and the Infanta of Spain destroyed the whole plan, and compelled the commissioner to return. In this business, Howell seems to have been treated with unmerited and illiberal neglect by the English government: he had exerted his talents in the aid of his country with assiduity and success, and was defeated in the accomplishment of his mission merely by political circumstances which he could neither foresee nor avoid; yet when he arrived in England, we find him for two years destitute of any employment; and, although his applications to the Duke of Buckingham were received with civility, he was suffered to remain without assistance till the year 1626, when he was appointed secretary to Lord Scrope, then

* Letter to his father; *ut supra*.

† Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* ii. 381.

‡ This change in Howell's situation has been noticed by the editors of the *Biographia*, and of the *Biographical Dictionary*, as a promotion affording a proof of Howell's talents and good conduct; but, we confess, we think injudiciously. Howell was undoubtedly a man of great natural ability, but one of an unsettled mind, and of extravagant habits. His office at the glass-house was certainly one of consequence and profit, since it was given to Captain Francis Bacon on his resignation; so that it seems not unlikely, he gave it up more from his natural love of rambling, than from any hopes of increasing his property. Add to which, we may infer, that if the proprietors of the undertaking had been very sanguine in their expectations, they would have made him a suitable allowance; but in a letter to his father, in which he states his resolution of giving up his stewardship, dated not a week previous to his departure, he hints at the possibility of his being compelled to apply to him for pecuniary assistance on his travels.

Lord-president of the North. In 1627, he was chosen, *without solicitation by himself*, to sit in Parliament for Richmond, in Yorkshire; and in 1628, Lord Scrope resigning, he, of course, lost his secretary's place, the profits of which were very considerable. In 1632, he went as secretary to Robert, Earl of Leicester, ambassador to the court of Denmark, where he displayed his abilities, as a scholar and an orator, in several Latin compositions recited before the princes of Germany. In his description of this embassy (to be found in his *Letters*), he gives the following curious anecdotes of the inebriety of the court of Denmark, and the drinking powers

of the English ambassador:—"The King feasted my Lord once, and it lasted from eleven of the clock, till towards the evening, during which time the King began thirty-five healths; the first to the emperor, the second to his nephew of England, and so went over all the kings and queens of Christendom, but he never remembered the Prince Palgrave's health or his niece's all the while. The King was taken away at last in his chair, but my Lord of Leicester bore up stoutly all the while, so that when there came two of the King's guard to take him by the arms, as he was going down the stairs, my Lord shook them off, and went alone." (Vol. I. §. 6 2.).

Soon after Howell's return to England, he lost his father; a parent whose kindness towards himself, and general virtues in every situation, he acknowledges in the most affecting strain of filial piety, in a letter to the Bishop of St. David's, who had written him intelligence of his decease—"but," says he, "when I recollect myself, and consider the fairness and maturity of his age, and that it was rather a gentle dissolution than death: when I contemplate the infinite advantage he hath got by this change and transmigration, it much lightens the weight of my grief. For if ever human soul entered heaven, surely his is there." Such was his constant piety to God, his rare indulgence to his children, his charity to his neighbours, and his candour in reconciling differences; such was the gentleness of his disposition, his unwearied course in actions of virtue, that I wish my soul no other felicity, when she has shaken off these rags of flesh, than to ascend to his, and co-enjoy the same bliss." (*Letters*, vol. I. §. 6. 7.)

After this event, he appears to have remained without any employment of consequence (if we except two missions to France, and the place of a clerk of the council in Ireland, from which the fate of his friend and patron the Earl of Strafford, soon after his appointment, displaced him) till the year 1641; when, on the promotion of Sir Edward Nicholas to be secretary of state, Howell succeeded him in the clerkship of the council in England; an office which, but for the immediate commencement of the civil wars, he would probably have enjoyed till some higher post had fallen. The distraction, however, of the times not only put an end to all his hopes of advancement, but involved him in difficulties which he was never able to overcome; for, on the King's quitting his Parliament, he was seized by order of a committee of the House, and thrown into prison. Notwithstanding nothing appeared in his papers or conduct to warrant suspicion, he was unable to procure release from his confinement; a circumstance which renders Wood's account probable, who says,* that he was detained by reason of his debts, which were very considerable. During his residence in the Fleet, which was till some time after the King's death, he supported himself by writing and translating those various publications which appear under his name, and indeed, after his discharge, continued the same employment from absolute necessity. At the restoration of Charles the Second, he was created historiographer royal, being the first person appointed to the office. That he did not return to his old place of clerk of the council, has never been satisfactorily explained; although Wood hints, that it was because he had favoured Cromwell, and "sided with the Commonwealth's men." This, however, he seems to have done more from prudential motives than from any real respect towards the Protector, or a love of republican principles; and that such was the opinion of Charles himself, seems plain, from his not only permitting him to hold an official situation, but actually creating a new one for him, and that too peculiarly calculated to his taste and abilities.

On this provision Howell appears to have lived in comfort and respectability, occasionally exerting his pen in

Original Letter of William Penn.

the exercise of his office, till his decease, which happened in the beginning of November, 1686. He was buried on the north side of the Temple Church, London, near the round walk, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

"*Jacobus Howell, Cambro-Britannus, Regius Historiographus (in Anglia primus); qui, post varias peregrinationes, tandem naturæ cursum peregit, satæ annorum et famæ, domi, forisq; huc usque erraticus, hic fixus 1686*"

A detailed account of some of Howell's numerous works will form the subject of a future article.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THERE is a pathetic and elegant simplicity in the writings of great and good men, which I take to be the natural result of conscious goodness and exalted virtue: I was, therefore, highly delighted with a letter, which a neighbour of mine, a Quaker, has communicated to me, written by Mr. Penn to his wife and children, a little before his first voyage to America, and found after his death among some old M.S. never published. I have permission to copy it, and here send it you. The sentiments are not studied, novel, or sublime, but simple, sincere, and natural; adapted to the occasion, flowing from the heart, and consonant with the rules of the true epistolary writing. Mr. Penn (as observed of *Shakespeare*) appears not so properly to "speak from Nature, as that she speaks through him." Whether we view this great man in the light of a legislator, historian, or chronologist, we must allow he had great extent of knowledge, accuracy of judgment, and quickness of invention: and I think it is but justice to his memory to observe, that in all his writings, the gentleman, scholar, and Christian, are eminently conspicuous.
London, 14th Feb. 1811. J. W. V.

MR. W. PENN'S LETTER.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN,

MY love, that sea nor land, nor death itself, can extinguish or lessen toward you, most endearedly visits you with eternal embraces, and will abide with you for ever; and may the God of my life watch over you, and bless you, and do

you good in this world, and for ever. Some things are upon my spirit to leave with you, in your respective capacities, as I am to one a husband, and to the rest a father, if I should never see you more in this world.

My dear wife, remember thou wast the love of my youth, and much the joy of my life; the most beloved, as well as most worthy, of all my earthly comforts: and the reason of that love was more thy inward than thy outward excellencies (which yet were many). God knows, and thou knowest it, I can say it was a match of Providence's making; and God's image in us both was the first thing, and the most amiable and engaging ornament in our eyes. Now I am to leave thee, and that without knowing whether I shall ever see thee more in this world, take my counsel into thy bosom and let it dwell with thee in my stead while thou livest.

1st, Let the fear of the Lord, and a zeal and love to his glory, dwell richly in thy heart; and thou wilt watch for good over thyself and thy dear children and family, that no rude, light, or bad thing be committed: else God will be offended, and he will repent himself of the good he intends thee and thine.

2dly, Be diligent in meetings of worship and business; stir up thyself and others herein; 'tis thy duty and place: and let meetings be kept once a day in the family to wait upon the Lord, who has given us so much time for ourselves: and, my dearest, to make thy family-matters easy to thee, divide thy time, and be regular: 'tis easy and sweet; thy retirement will afford thee to do it: as in the morning to view the business of the house, and fix it as thou desirest, seeing all be in order; that by thy counsel all may move, and to thee render an account every evening. The time for work, for walking, for meals, may be certain, at least as near as may be; and grieve not thyself with careless servants, they will disorder thee; rather pay them, and let them go, if they will not be better by admonitions: this is best to avoid many words, which I know wound the soul, and offend the Lord.

3dly, Cast up thy income, and see what it daily amounts to; by which thou mayst be sure to have it in thy sight and power to keep within compass: and I beseech thee to live low and sparingly, till my debts are paid;

and then enlarge as thou seest it convenient. Remember thy mother's example when thy father's public-spiritedness had worsted his estate (which is my case). I know thou lovest plain living, and are averse to the pomp of the world; a nobility natural to thee. I write not as doubtful, but to quicken thee, for my sake, to be more vigilant herein; knowing that God will bless thy care, and thy poor children and thee for it. My mind is wrapt up in a saying of thy father's, "I desire not riches, but to owe nothing;" and truly that is wealth; and more than enough to live, is a snare attended with many sorrows. ~~I need not~~ ^{do not} be humble, for thou art so; meek and patient, for it is much of thy natural disposition: but I pray thee be oft in retirement with the Lord, and guard against encroaching friendships. Keep them at arm's end; for it is giving away our power, eye and self too, into the possession of another; and that which might seem engaging in the beginning may prove a yoke and burthen too hard and heavy in the end. Wherefore keep dominion over thyself, and let thy children, good meetings, and friends, be the pleasure of thy life.

4thly, And now, my dearest, let me recommend to thy care my dear children; abundantly beloved of me as the Lord's blessings, and the sweet pledges of our mutual and endeared affection.

Above all things, endeavour to breed them up in the love of virtue, and that holy plain way of it which we have lived in, that the world, in no part of it, get into my family. I had rather they were homely than finely bred, as to outward behaviour; yet I love sweetness mixed with gravity, and cheerfulness tempered with sobriety. Religion in the heart leads into this true civility, teaching men and women to be mild and courteous in their behaviour; an accomplishment worthy indeed of praise.

5thly, Next breed them up in a love one of another; tell them 'tis the charge I left behind me; and that 'tis the way to have the love and blessing of God upon them: also what his portion is who hates or calls his brother fool. Sometimes separate them, but not long; and allow them to send and give each other small things, to endure one another with. Once more, I say, tell them it was my counsel, they should be tender and affectionate one to an-

other. For their learning be liberal; spare no cost; for by such parsimony all is lost that is saved; but let it be useful knowledge, such as is consistent with truth and godliness, not cherishing a vain conversation or idle mind; but ingenuity mixed with industry is good for the body and mind too. I recommend the useful parts of mathematics, as building houses or ships, measuring, surveying, dialling, navigation, &c. but agriculture is especially in my eye: let my children be husbandmen and housewives; 'tis industrious, healthy, honest, and of good example; like Abraham, and the holy ancients, who pleased God, and obtained a good report. This leads to consider the works of God and Nature, of things that are good, and diverts the mind from being taken up with the vain arts and inventions of a luxurious world. 'Tis commendable in the Princes of Germany and nobles of that empire that they have all their children instructed in some useful occupation. Rather keep an ingenious person in the house to teach them than send them to schools; too many evil impressions being commonly received there. Be sure to observe their genius, and don't cross it as to learning: let them not dwell too long on one thing, but let their change be agreeable, and all their diversions have some little bodily labour in them. When grown big have most care for them; for then there are more snares both within and without. When marriageable, see that they have worthy persons in their eye, of good life and good fame for piety and understanding. I need no wealth but sufficiency: and be sure their love be dear, fervent, and mutual, that it may be happy for them. I chuse not they should be married into earthly covetous kindred; and of cities and towns of concourse beware; the world is apt to stick close to those who have lived and got wealth there: a country life and estate I like best for my children. I prefer a decent mansion of an hundred pounds per annum, before ten thousand pounds in London, or such like place in a way of trade. In fine, my dear, endeavour to breed them dutiful to the Lord, and his blessed light, truth, and grace in their hearts, who is their Creator; and his fear will grow up with them. Teach a child (says the Wise Man) the way thou wilt have him to walk, and when he is old he will not forget

It. Next, obedience to thee, their dear mother; and that not for wrath, but for conscience sake: liberal to the poor, pitiful to the miserable, humble and kind to all. And may my God make thee a blessing; and give thee comfort in our dear children; and in age gather thee to the joy and blessedness of the just (where no death shall separate us) for ever.

And now, my dear children, that are the gifts and mercies of the God of your tender father; hear my counsel, and lay it up in your hearts; love it more than treasure, and follow it, and you shall be blessed here and happy hereafter. In the first place, remember your Creator in the days of your youth—It was the glory of Israel in the 2d of Jeremiah: and how did God bless Josiah, because he feared him in his youth; and so he did Jacob, Joseph, and Moses. Oh, my dear children! remember, and fear, and serve him who made you, and gave you to me and your dear mother: and that you may live to him, and glorify him in your generations. To do this, in your youthful days seek after the Lord, that you may find him; remembering his great love in creating you; that you are not beasts, plants, or stones; but that he has kept you, and given his grace within and substance without, and provided plentifully for you. This remember in your youth, that you may be kept from the evil of the world: for in age it will be harder to overcome the temptations of it. Wherefore, my dear children, eschew the appearance of evil, and love and cleave to that in your hearts that shews you evil from good, and tells you when you do amiss, and reproves you for it. It is the light of Christ, that he has given you for your salvation: if you do this, and follow my counsel, God will bless you in this world, and give you an inheritance in that which shall never have an end. For the light of Jesus is of a purifying nature; it seasons those who love it, and take heed to it; and never leaves such till it has brought them to the city of God, that has foundations. O! that ye may be seasoned with the gracious nature of it; hide it in your hearts, and flee, my dear children, from all youthful lusts; the vain sports, pastimes, and pleasures of the world; reckoning the time, because the days are evil. You are now beginning to live: what would some give for your time!

Oh, I could have lived better, were I, as you, in the flower of youth. Therefore, love and fear the Lord, keep close to meetings, and delight to wait upon the Lord God of your father and mother, among his despised people, as we have done; and count it your honour to be members of that society, and heirs of that living fellowship which is enjoyed among them, for the experience of which your father's soul blesteth the Lord for ever.

Next be obedient to your dear mother, a woman whose virtues and good name is an honour to you; for she has been exceeded by none in her time for her piety, integrity, industry, humility, virtue, and good understanding; qualities not usual among women of her worldly condition and quality. Therefore, honour and obey her, my dear children, as your mother, and your father's love and delight: nay, love her too, for she loved your father with a deep and upright love, chusing him before all her many suitors; and though she be of a delicate constitution and noble spirit, yet she descended to the utmost tenderness and care for you; performing the painfullest acts of service to you in your infancy, as a mother and nurse too. I charge you before the Lord, honour and obey, love and cherish, your dear mother.

Next betake yourselves to some honest industrious course of life; and that not of sordid covetousness, but for example, and to avoid idleness. And if you change your condition and marry, chuse with the knowledge and consent of your mother, if living, guardians, or those that have the charge of you: mind neither beauty nor riches, but the fear of the Lord, and a sweet and amiable disposition; such as you can love above all this world: and that may make your habitations pleasant and desirable to you. And being married, be tender, affectionate, and patient, and meek. Live in the fear of the Lord, and he will bless you and your offsprings. Be sure to live within compass; borrow not, neither be beholden to any: ruin not yourselves by kindness to others, for that exceeds the due bounds of friendship, neither will a true friend expect it. Small matters I heed not. Let industry and parsimony go no farther than for a sufficiency for life; and to make a provision for your children (and that in moderation, if the

Lord gives you any). I charge you to help the poor and the needy; let the Lord have a voluntary share of your income, for the good of the poor, both in our society and others: for we are all his creatures, remembering that "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." Know well your incomings, and your outgoings may be better regulated. Love not money, nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them, you serve them: which will debase your spirits, as well as offend the Lord. Pity the distressed, and hold out a hand of help to them; it may be your case: and as you mete to others, God will mete to you again. Be agreeable and gentle in your conversation, of few words, I charge you, but always pertinent when you speak; hearing out before you attempt to answer; and then speaking as if you would persuade, not impose. Affront none, neither revenge the affronts that are done to you; but forgive, and you shall be forgiven of your Heavenly Father. In making friends, consider well first; and when you are fixed, be true, not wavering by reports, nor deserting in affliction; for that becomes not the good and virtuous. Watch against anger, neither speak nor act in it; for, like drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences. Avoid flatterers, for they are thieves in disguise; their praise is costly, designing to get by those they bespeak; they are the worst of creatures; they lie to flatter, and flatter to cheat; and, which is worse, if you believe them, you cheat yourselves most dangerously. But the virtuous, though poor, love, cherish, and prefer. Remember David, who, asking the Lord, "Who shall abide in thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" answers, "He that walketh uprightly, worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart: in whose eyes the vile person is contemned, but honoureth them who feareth the Lord." Next, my children, be temperate in all things; in your diet, for that is physic by prevention; it keeps, nay it makes people healthy, and their generation sound. This is exclusive of the spiritual advantage it brings. Be also plain in your apparel; keep out that lust which reigns too much over some; let your virtues be your ornaments; remembering, life is more than food, and

the body than raiment. Let your furniture be simple and cheap; avoid pride, avarice, and luxury. Read my "No Cross, No Crown!" There is instruction. Make your conversation with the most eminent for wisdom and piety, and shun all wicked men, as you hope for the blessing of God, and the comfort of your father's living and dying prayers. Be sure you speak no evil of any, no not of the meanest; much less of your superiors, as magistrates, guardians, tutors, teachers, and elders in Christ.

Be no busy bodies; meddle not with other folks matters, but when in conscience and duty press: for it procures trouble, and is ill manners, and very unseemly to wise men. In your families, remember Abraham, Moses, and Joshua: their integrity to the Lord; and do as you have them for your examples. Let the fear and service of the living God be encouraged in your houses, and that plainness, sobriety, and moderation in all things, as becometh God's chosen people: and, as I advise you, my beloved children, do you counsel yours, if God should give you any. Yet, I counsel and command them, as my posterity, that they love and serve the Lord God with an upright heart; that he may bless you and yours, from generation to generation. And, as for you, who are likely to be concerned in the government of Pennsylvania, and my parts of East Jersey, especially the first, I do charge you before the Lord God and his holy angels, that you be lowly, diligent, and tender; fearing God, loving the people, and hating covetousness. Let justice have its impartial course, and the law free passage; though to your loss, protect no man against it: for you are not above the law, but the law above you. Live, therefore, the lives yourselves you would have the people live; and then you have right and boldness to punish the transgressor. Keep upon the square, for God sees you: therefore do your duty; and be sure you see with your own eyes, and hear with your own ears. Entertain

* The title of a book of his, in which his religious sentiments are recorded in a style easy, concise, and nervous: his reflections interesting; his arguments, for the most part, just; and generally enforced by illustrations from Scripture.

No lurchers; cherish no informers for gain or revenge; use no tricks, fly to no devices, to support or cover injustice; but let your hearts be upright before the Lord, trusting in him above the contrivances of men, and none shall be able to hurt or supplant.

Oh! the Lord is a strong God, and he can do whatsoever he pleases; and, though men consider it not, it is the Lord that rules and over-rules in the kingdom of men; and he builds up and pulls down. I, your father, am the man that can say, he that trusts in the Lord shall not be confounded. But God, in due time, will make his enemies be at peace with him. If you thus behave yourselves, and so become a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well, God, my God, will be with you, in wisdom and a sound mind; and make you blessed instruments in his hand, for the settlement of some of those desolate parts of the world,—which my soul desires above all worldly honours and riches; both for you that go, and you that stay; you that govern, and you who are governed; that in the end you may be gathered with me to the rest of God. Finally, my children, love one another with a true and endeared love, and your dear relations on both sides; and take care to preserve tender affection in your children to each other: often marrying within themselves, so as it be without the bounds forbidden in God's law. That so they may not, like the forgetting and unnatural world, grow out of kindred, and as cold as strangers; but as becomes a truly natural and Christian stock, you, and yours after you, may live in the pure and fervent love of God towards one another, as becometh brethren in the spiritual and natural relation. So my God, that has blessed me with his abundant mercies, both of this and the other and better life, be with you all; guide you by his counsel, bless you, and bring you to his eternal glory; that you may shine, my dear children, in the firmament of God's power, with the blessed spirits of the just: that celestial family, praising and admiring him the God and Father of it, for ever and ever. For there is no God like unto him, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob; the God of the Prophets, the Apostles, and martyrs of Jesus; in whom I live for ever.—So farewell to my thrice dearly beloved wife and children. Yours, as

God pleaseth in that which no waters can quench; no time forget, nor distance wear away; but remains for ever,

WILLIAM PENN.

(For a Portrait and *Mémoire* of WILLIAM PENN, see the *European Magazine*, for April 1790, Vol. XVII. page 243.)

ADVICE to a YOUNG MAN on his ENTRY into the ROYAL NAVY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
On looking over some loose papers which have lain by ~~some~~ years, I met with the following advice to a Young Man, on his entry into the Royal Navy; which, if thought deserving of a place in your useful Miscellany, is at your service.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,
Penzance. J. B.

DEAR TOM,

AS you are on the point of commencing your career in a line of life with which you must be wholly unacquainted, and have, probably, made your selection from a fair outside, I think it my duty, as a friend of your late father, to furnish you with such cautions and remarks as a few years experience on the behaviour of young gentlemen under similar circumstances have enabled me to make.

I shall, in the first place, warn you, that ere you can obtain any rank in the profession you have adopted, you will have many hardships to endure, and difficulties to encounter; and that your ultimate success will, in a great measure, depend on your conduct under them, as also the habits you may fall into on your first outset. The experience you will gain in your progress through life, together with your own good sense, must hereafter be your guide.

On going on board the ship you are appointed to, you will, most probably, be put into the mess of the master's mate, which, on many accounts, is to be preferred to any other. Here you can hardly fail of meeting some of your own age and inexperience, and, perhaps, more of a longer standing. Your first business will be to cultivate the good

will of the latter, and your reputation will increase in proportion as you outstrip the former in good conduct, attention to your duty, and nautical improvements. There are few ships of war in which there is not, at least, one profligate character among the corps of midshipmen; and, as vicious persons generally glory in bringing others down to their own level, I have known many such, who have employed every means in their power for the purpose of corrupting an inexperienced youth, and initiating him into all the mysteries of debauchery, drinking, and swearing, until the pupil ceased to blush at what before he would have been shocked at: ~~so that~~ at the end of a few months, he has been robbed of every amiable quality, and imbibed nothing in its stead but what he will be the worse man for to the end of his life. You may think, my young friend, there will be no difficulty in discovering and avoiding such characters; but besides the seductive nature of vice, you will find many persons of this description in possession of some valuable professional quality, which recommends them to the notice of their superior officers, who in such cases do not concern themselves with the morals of the man. With such persons you can only be safe from contamination by a firm perseverance in a different line of conduct, resolving not to be ridiculed and laughed out of your good purposes. Young men who are ignorant of the world are but too apt to affect the manners of such as take the lead among their convivial associates; and this kind of emulation, I am persuaded, has been the ruin of many a youth, whose natural propensities would never have disgraced him. A son of the late Dr. Mudge, of Plymouth, embarked, at an early age, in a ship of war, together with a number of young men, not remarkable for the rectitude of their conduct. Charles was not to be corrupted; his amiable disposition, and strict attention to his duty, rendered him the darling, even of the profligate; and we had only to lament the shortness of his career.

One of the best men I was ever acquainted with, was the late Captain James King. As a gentleman, and an officer, I believe he was surpassed by few; yet, in the course of eighteen months that I sailed with him, I do not recollect to have ever heard him utter an oath, or indecent expression, or

to have seen him the worse for liquor.

There is one offensive custom, too prevalent in ships of war, which I would particularly caution you against; and that is, a coarse and vulgar familiarity amongst messmates. This not only puts you on a footing with the seamen, but is attended with the worst effects of every kind. I remember it was considered, when I was in the Navy, as the ultimatum of perfection, to be able to assume the character of a blackguard, or a gentleman, according to circumstances; but as I never could perceive the advantages of the former accomplishment, I am far from recommending it for your imitation. In short, I would have you distinguished by something more than a uniform.

As you will, undoubtedly, be furnished with every necessary, you can have no temptation to borrow of your shipmates; which is a custom you must carefully guard against. Whoever borrows, must lend; and a young man of an easy disposition will soon find that he is scarcely possessed of any thing he can call his own. I knew one of that complable temper, who had been well fitted out, return in a few months to his friends, with hardly rags enough to cover him.

In most of the great sea-ports of England, you will meet with people desirous of giving you credit, for any thing you may have occasion for, and much oftener for what you *do not* stand in need of. Avoid this, as one of the most dangerous snares you can possibly fall into; for by so doing, you not only anticipate your, perhaps, limited resources, but, in all likelihood, are laying yourself at the mercy of a designing scoundrel.

It is often a practice in the Navy to try the spirit of a young man, by some gross provocation: if you tamely submit to the first, the repetition will be frequent, and there will be no end to the evil: on the contrary, resenting the first attempt with becoming spirit will be your best security against a recurrence, give you a proper confidence in yourself, and establish your character among your shipmates.

"Make yourself useful, and you will always be valued," is a maxim you should never lose sight of; and to this end, you must be alert on every occasion, executing your orders with precision, and without presuming to debate

with yourself about their propriety or expediency; for you will never know how to command, unless you have first learned to obey.

Should a hazardous point of duty fall to your lot, do not shrink from it; remembering, that the point of danger is the point of honour; and no man ever rose to eminence in the Navy, who did not prefer the good of his country to his own personal safety.

Although it must be owned that a ship of war is not a place the most favourable to study, yet habit will soon render you in some measure insensible to the confused noise that surrounds you. With all its disadvantages, I once knew a person who acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin language, by his own application in a cockpit. You will have an ample field for useful studies.

Navigation, astronomy, geography, and every branch of the mathematics, together with mechanics, are sciences you ought to be intimately acquainted with. I do not know whether you have a taste for drawing; if so, you will do well to cultivate it, not only as a pleasant and harmless amusement, but as an art which, on many occasions, may be essentially useful. Employ all your leisure in the improvement of your mind. Real history will at once amuse and inform; whilst fiction, however artfully constructed, will often mislead you. In short, set a proper value on time and do any thing rather than be idle.

I am, &c.

DISSIPATION;

OR,

THE ORIGIN OF PARTIES.

CONCLUSION.

*Ego nolo l'lorus esse,
Ambulare per tabernas,
Jactare per popinas,
Culices pati rotundos.*

THESE verses, which are the reply of the Emperor Adrian to the Poet Florus, who had, in some not quite so good, satirized him respecting some British improvements, are merely quoted to show the ancient source from which the grave people of this country derived their affection for taverns, and the youth of that period their pre-
Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. Feb. 1811.

dilection for an innocent amusement that they termed *scowering*: a practice which, it appears from *Shadwell's comedy*,* had been revived and in fashion for some time antecedent to its performance. Leaving, however, these heroes, whom we have sufficiently noticed in the appended note, to that *kind of fame* which they seem so well to have merited, let us, with respect to the *fair sex*, by which we mean the metropolitan ladies, who led the ton at the beginning of the last century, observe, that having already alluded to the literary attainments of some, it will be necessary to state, that a greater freedom of manners than had for many years prevailed took place with respect to others. It was of a former age, that

* *The Scourers*. This piece was played in 1691: it was succeeded by "*The Promised Wife*," to which we have before alluded: but neither seem to have repressed the vices at which they were levelled. Gay, it is said, then took the *Scourers*, who had changed their appellation to that of "*the Mohocks*," in hand: his tragico-comical farce of that title is stated to have been acted near the Watch-house in COVENT-GARDEN. The *Spectator* too, who could not unobserved suffer such nocturnal scenes of riot, immorality, and brutality, to pass unnoticed, assuming the character of a man of pleasure, addressed a letter to himself, dated Round-house, Nov. 9, (a) 1712, complaining of the stupidity of a dull rogue of a justice of peace, who had imprisoned him for theft, when he only meant a little *formation*. He also published (b) the manifesto of TAW WAW EMI N LAN KATADAN, Emperor of the MOHOCKS: but this appears only to have had the effect of making them again change their title, and, indeed, their rendezvous or head-quarters, from the Devil Tavern to the Red Lion: here they called themselves Bloons, and seem, with very tolerable success, to have pursued that line of misconduct for which their predecessors had been so much applauded. However, some trifling affairs happening that occasioned their introduction to certain courts, and to ceremonies which, from the unostentatious nature of their system, they would much rather have avoided, they again dispersed, or, rather, broke into small nocturnal societies, which, though more numerous, became less active than their precursors. Of these, so many histories have been already formed, that, had we space, it would be impossible to record their great actions without subjecting ourselves to the charge of plagiarism.

(a) *Spectator*, No. 182.

(b) *Ibid.* No. 317.

"Gallants in quest of *game* cried, *Eastward*
ho!
And started *puss* within the sound of Bow;"

but in that which is the object of our present inquiry, the *ideal* separation which had been for centuries, supposed to exist betwixt the Court and the City vanished, as the *mural boundaries* of the latter fell, in reality, to ruin, the connexion betwixt London and Westminster became every day more intimate; the interstices of the Strand had been long before filled up; and streets, squares, &c. were extended, and extending on every side. Of course, society expanded, and, with this expansion, the manners of our fair *ancestors*—as we have observed, *more free, their habits less domestic*. Dress was, consequently, an object of still greater importance than it had formerly been; and the importation of the *fashions* and *snippery* of France, to the neglect of the native manufactures of this kingdom, seemed to complete that *climate* of *frivolity*, the germ of which had been, by the *Duchess of Mazarine*,* planted in the luxurious reign of CHARLES II.

Among the great number of *improvements* which the *English ladies* derived from their *Gallie* enemies, were the arts of *painting* and *patching*. Alluding to the latter, it has been so ably discussed by a pen infinitely superior,† that, except in the few verses which we have inserted in the note, we shall not further

* It is a remark, equally curious and correct, that the *French* are, of all people upon earth, the most *national*. For what purposes the *Duchess* was sent here, it is unnecessary to conjecture; but it is certain that a most important one was effected, by her introduction of the manufactures of France into this country: a circumstance which, while it was severely felt by the *artizans* at home, gave employment to millions of those abroad. The passion for foreign productions, though it certainly received a check by the *revolution* of the edict of *Fontenay*, which brought numbers of the *arts* and artists from which and whom they emanated, to England, has hardly yet subsided. In the times alluded to, a *tradesman* who wished to thrive was delighted to have a seizure of *French goods* publicly buried. It gave, says *Poole*, the best intimation that could be given where such things were to be had, and, at the same time, enabled him to vend the *superior manufactures* of his own country, although under a deception, yet certainly with success.

† Addison.

observe upon it.‡ With respect to the former (*painting*), it has been said, that, however the *British fair* might be obliged to the *French* for its revival, it is certain that they inherited the art from their progenitors, the *Picts*. Of this, with respect to its antiquity, an instance is given by *Martial*,§ in celebrating the praise of *Claudia Rufina*, a *British lady* then at Rome, who was as eminent for her extraordinary beauty as for her virtues.

*Claudia carulis cum sit Rufina Britannis
Edita, cum Latia pectora plebis habet!
Quale dei us formæ! Romanum credere matres
Italides possunt, Attalides esse suam.*

However, as we consider this as a point of too much importance to be decided by us, we shall leave it to the controversion of the *learned*, with these observations, viz. that upon the toilet of the young and lovely *Belinda* were, among many other articles, to be found,

"Paint, patches, powder, bibles, billet-doux; ||

and old *Lady Wishfor't* complains, that some cracks are discernible in the *white varnish*:¶ while her hopeful nephew, *Str Walsley*, describing her, hints, that her morning face is like a *peeled wall*.** Allowing these things to be the exaggerations of the poets, still there would have been no *humour* in them,

‡ *Jupiter Mistaken.*

"Descending from *Olympus* high,
One night, imperial Jovr,
In brilliant rays shot thro' the sky,
Inflam'd by mortal love.

CYRUS for a splend d ball
By ten contriv'd to dress;
She met the *Godhead* in her hall,
Who 'gan her hard to press.
A master of insidious arts,
He seem'd of courtly race;
Exclam'd of flames, of wounds, and darts,
And urg'd to see her face.

Her face! 'twas sure an easy task
To draw aside her veil.
Not so! *Claryssa* wore a mask.—
Did *Jove* at length prevail?
He did! She dropp'd her silken shade,
The thunder nearly faded,
When to his sight was full display'd
A lady patch'd and painted.

'As *Nature's* fled,' he instant cried,
'The lover must depart;
I sought a nymph, who, once her PRIDE,
Is now the Child of Art."

§ Ep. xi. 53. || Rape of the Lock,

¶ Congreve's Way of the World.

** Ibid.

had not the practice to which they refer in some degree prevailed: a practice which, we are happy to find, is now, to the great advantage both of HEALTH and BEAUTY, entirely repressed. DRESS, at those periods which form the dates of our list and of this speculation, was too important an article of *domestic arrangement* and *public spectacle* to be passed over by us without rather more notice than we have yet taken of it. Patches, paint, powder, &c. are its *exuberances*, perhaps we should say its *finishing touches*. Fans, canes, muffs, masks, swords, and sword-knots, are its appendages. Of *wigs*, a history has been already inserted in this work;* so that, although we could treat the subject more *philosophically*, yet having brevity in view, we do not, except as a part of the *fashionable costume*, mean to say any thing respecting them. Let us, therefore, see what the *fashionable costume* of 1738, for instance, was.

The description of the *dress* of the *ladies*, from the rise to the meridian of the eighteenth century, might, perhaps, be finished with a dash; it would only be stating it to be, in every respect, except in its giving to the figure a *pyramical* form, most *unclassical*, or, in other words, the very reverse of what it is at present. *Large hoops* and *long petticoats* formed the base, and *small caps* the apex, of their beautiful *fabrics*, the exterior of which was, generally, of the richest *brocades*, or other silks, thrown over skirts of *surculet* or *Persian*, or, according to PRIOR, *rice versa*.† If the *dress* of the *ladies*, although certainly not borrowed from the costume of Cleopatra or Berenice, was in its fabrication *Egyptian*, that of the gentlemen was—What? Not *Gothic* nor *Andaluc*, for the armour and drapery of the *Goths* and *Saudals* were *picturesque*;‡ it was neither the *ancient English*, nor the *ancient Scottish*; but it was,

* Vol. XXX. p. 94.

† “Or as, again, your courtly dames
(Whose clothes returning birth-day claims)
By arts improve the stuffs they vary,
And things are best as most contrary.
The gown, with stiff embroidery shining,
Looks charming with a slighter lining;
The Out—if INDIAN figures stain,
The In-side must be rich and plain.”

ÆLMA, Cant II.

The ladies will find this system still further exemplified in the story of Brunetta and Phyllis.—Spectator.

‡ I use the descriptions of the armour of Atulphic, Alauric, &c. in Pharamond, passim.

to make its eulogium in one word, FRENCH, invented at a period when the *Gallie taste* was the most degraded, and in its transplantation much exaggerated. Square-toed shoes, tragedy skirts, boot-top cuffs, long waistcoats, a wilderness of wig, a beaver circumscribed by lace and adorned with feathers, together with a long sword,§ formed the exterior and most valuable part of a *beau* until about the year 1738: since which time, the transitions in that essential article dress, have, with respect to both sexes, been so numerous, that merely to notice them would require a volume; we shall, therefore, waive any further observations upon those subjects, and conclude these slight essays with some which will, we hope, be deemed of *great importance*.

The *Augustan age* of *English literature* did not, certainly, end with the demise of *Queen Anne*, as has been frequently, but erroneously, stated. Addison published his *Freeholder*, and Steele his *Conscious Lovers*, after the accession of *George I.*: an era, also, that gave birth to several of the most valuable and celebrated productions of *Swift*. *Pope's* translation of *Homer*, although begun in the latter years of the reign of *Queen Anne*, was not finished until a considerable time after her death. Of the *political* or *religious* controversies of those periods, it is not necessary here to take any further notice, than merely to state, that they seem, with respect to their *typographical emanations*, to

§ Sworls continued in fashion till within these forty years: when the operation of good sense induced the people to lay aside those and other incumbrances. The men were no longer armed, nor the women hooped, except in full dress; of course, our *stau-cases*, and *steeets* ceased to have acquired width without the expense of expansion. With respect to *wigs*, a few lines have occurred to us, which we shall not apologize for inserting.

“*Camendo tutus.*”

“Ah me! what pen could environ
The men who muddle with cold on!”

“This has been said of every hero
To Hudibras, at least from Nero.
But sure an instrument of pride
May safely dangle at his side;
For when our beaus hear angry words,
In sheaths they wisely keep their swords;
I from contest shrink, like timid maids,
Lest an should rust their polished blades.
Let it henceforth be understood,
That blades best tempered are of wood.”

ANON.

have been amazingly productive: all men (and women also) during the polemical rage became either *statists* or *divines*; the *English character* seems to have fully developed itself, and every one thought that it was in his or her power to correct the errors of administration, and to instruct his or her neighbours.* The rise of MAGAZINES, of which Pope speaks in such contemptible and reprobatory terms,† may be considered as a literary epocha; as they have certainly been the means of diffusing a variety of general knowledge, of preserving many small pieces which would otherwise have been lost, of discussing useful questions, and of affording both entertainment and instruction, before their establishment in a great measure unknown. Literary journals‡ seem to have been marked with a more peculiar character. If those ranged through the whole expanse of art, science, and amusement, and described men and things, these confined their observations entirely to books, and were, when conducted with impartiality, in consequence, equally useful to authors and to readers.

Respecting the dramatic poetry of the first fifty years of the last century, it appears, in tragedy, to have been only marked by a few capital productions, which have, in some degree, stamped its character.

"If *Shakspere's* rapid fire, or *Olway's* woe,
Or the smooth music of harmonious *Rowe*,"
were wanting, the classic elegance of *Caro*, the beautiful language of *Young* and *Thomson*, shewed, that although declamation might sometimes supply the place of passion, yet it was such

* In consequence of this predilection, it appears, by a periodical paper of 1709, that there were then published every week *fifty* or *sixty* regular newspapers, besides penny, two-penny, and sixpenny pamphlets. Swift says, in his Journal, "I have this morning sent out another grub." Pamphlet-selling, at this time, became a trade independent of book-selling, and, in some instances, more advantageous.

† "Hence hymning Tyburn ælegiac lines,
Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries,
Magazines."

BENJAMIN, *ib. v. 41.* and note.

Pope, when he wrote these lines, and the all-mannered notes appended to them, was fully aware of the importance that Magazines would assume in the great scale of our national literature.

‡ These are included in most magazines.

declamation as would, even in the best ages of its literature, have been applauded upon the Athenian stage. The comedies of *Gibber*, who took the theatrical lead, are too well known to warrant a comment. *Fielding* had so much reputation as a novelist, that he might wave any great pretensions to dramatic writing; yet there is in his farces such an abundance of humour, that we may justly say his excellence lay in two, but his genius seemed incumbered by five acis. "The Suspicious Husband" of *Dr. Hoadley* might be deemed a regular comedy: it was written with taste, and received with applause; yet we cannot pay any great compliment to the general exertion of *Thalia* during the far greater part of the period that we are speaking of: most of the productions in this line of the drama were literally labours: many of them, as "The Foundling"§ for instance, had their day or days, and all of them are nearly forgotten.

FOOTE introduced a new mode of dramatic composition on the English stage: he is said by himself to have copied *Artisophanes*; but he might have added,

"Like simple Andrew I advance,
False mimic of my master's dance."

However, as personal satire was permitted to take the place of regularity of dramatic fable, and the strong-marked lineaments of general character, we have no right to dispute the taste of the town. In the farces of *Garrick*, and the still more finished pieces of *Murphy*, much ingenuity and humour are to be found. The actors and actresses of those times still live in description, and have all, we presume, been justly celebrated. The people seemed, at several periods, to have possessed a theatrical rage, which banished, or at least suspended, even their political propensities. NOVEL WRITING, under the auspices of *Fielding*, *Richardson*, *Le Sage*, *Smollett*, &c. flourished. These were the authors that, shaking off the weight of the *folio romances* of the old school, replanted the fictitious soil with seeds that have since been so wonderfully productive.

POPE, with respect to poetry, seems to have finished that refinement which

§ By Moore.

"One *Artisophanes*, a wicked wit,
Who never heeded grace in what he writ," &c.

was begun by Dryden,* - Young diverged into a new and peculiar mode of composition, and at the same time evinced, in his "Night Thoughts," the most astonishing proofs of a fertile imagination impelling a genius equally bold and elevated. Thomson, in his *Seasons*, attracted universal admiration. Gray, independent of the beauty of his elegiac strains, struck his lyre in a manner that stirred the soul, and gave a classic idea of the true sublime; while Johnson infused into his satire the spirit, the severity, and the strength of Juvenal. To number the historical, the biographical, topographical, philosophical, and moral writers of those times, would lead us far beyond our limits; their works are well known, and will to all succeeding ages, speak for themselves. *Oriental Learning*, which had, from the deaths of Pocock and Hyde, declined, revived: how it has since flourished is sufficiently obvious, and with respect to the honour its encouragement does to its present patrons we have already observed.

The revival of the arts of sculpture and painting, their academic progress, and the protection which they, at length, elicited, have also, in our former volumes, been descanted on: therefore, it only remains for us to observe, that, through the period which we have lately celebrated, society, in comparison to its former state, as detailed in our antecedent numbers of this brief inquiry, had certainly improved; the habits of the people had become more domestic, their manners more refined; and every public circumstance seemed to indicate the opening of an era of commercial opulence and national happiness, such as we have experienced under the benign influence of our beloved and revered Monarch, who may, in the most correct sense, be termed THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE. M.

SIR HENRY WOTTON'S APHORISMS.

" 'Tis strange how some men's tempers suit
(Like bawd and brandy) with dispute,
That for their own opinions stand fast;
Only to have them claw'd and canvast."

: HUMORAL.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
THE following quotation from the original source, whence the definition of an ambassador, by Sir Henry

* "When Dryden sunk into *Elysian slumbers*,
He left to *Pope* his harmony of numbers."

Wotton, was taken by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Reed, and others, will, probably, convince AZRA, even "against his will;" and prove, that the expression was not only actually intended to be a "quibble," but that the verb, not the substantive, was the vehicle made use of by the author. At all events, I promise, whether successful or not in my endeavour, that this shall be the last communication on the subject, at least on my part, with which you shall be troubled.

"At his [Sir Henry Wotton's] first going ambassador into Italy, as he past through Germany, he staid some dayes at Augusta, where, having been in his former travels well-known by many of the best note for learning and ingenuosness (those that are esteemed the *virtuous* of that nation,) with whom passing an evening in merriments, he was requested by Christopher Fleamore to write some sentence in his *Albo*, a book of white paper, which, for that end, many of the German gentry usually carry about them. Sir Henry Wotton consenting to the motion, took an occasion, from some accidental discourse of the present company, to write a pleasant definition of an ambassador in these very words:

"*Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentiendum, Reipublice causa.*"

"Which Sir Henry Wotton could have been content should have been thus english'd:

"*An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.*"

But the word for *lie* (being the hinge upon which the conceit was to turn,) was not so express'd in Latin as would admit (in the hands of an enemy especially,) so fair a construction as Sir Henry thought in English."

Not to take up more room in the continuation of this extract, which, I think, has already answered my purpose, it will be sufficient to add, that this *album* fell afterwards into the hands of Gasper Scioppius, who was then engaged in a controversy with James the First of England, and who immediately printed Wotton's definition, as a principle of the religion professed by the English king and his ambassador. Wotton, however, cleared himself from the imputation, much to the satisfaction of his sovereign and friends, by two very able apologies, one addressed to Velscrus, and the other to James, who

declared, on its receipt, that Sir Henry "had commuted sufficiently for a greater offence."

The anecdote, as above related, is given by that honest and valuable biographer Isaac Walton, and is here transcribed from his *Life of Sir Henry Wotton*, prefixed to the *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, 12mo. London, 1651: this has been since reprinted by Dr. Zouch, and at the Clarendon press, as well as in the old octavo impressions of Walton's *Lives*.

In respect to the word *mentiendum*, as to which AZIRA and myself have hitherto differed, it was evidently intended as a witty *quibble*, and appears to have passed as such for the space of eight or ten years, till Scioppius, whose brutality, and talents at perversion, are now sufficiently known and detested, endeavoured to strengthen a weak cause, by placing a false construction on what had been used by its author merely as a jocular expression in the society of his friends.

Yours, &c.

S. J. C.

EARLY ENGLISH POETS.

No. V.

JOHN LILLIAT.

OF this person we can discover no particulars in Fuller, Wood, the Biographia, Warton, Ritson, Ellis, or Brydges; nor, indeed, are we aware that any other proof of his claim to a place in the list of minor poets exists, than that from which the present communication is extracted.

In a MS. collection* of poetical trifles, formed by John Lilliat, and written in his own hand, are several bearing the signature of the transcriber: these we have no hesitation in ascribing to Lilliat himself, and, accordingly, shall give our readers an opportunity of appreciating the merits or defects of our newly-discovered poet, by placing a specimen before them.

"The Sheppard Kpon a Kisse given,
Sweet shepperdisse,
Thy kindly kisse
Bestow'd vpon a silly swayne,
I can no whit,

Tell how to quit,
But for thy kisse, giue kisse agayne.

* The volume formerly belonged to the celebrated antiquary, Thomas Hearne.

† No *whit*, a common expression in the sixteenth century, signifying "by no means." Shakspeare has several instances of it.

If J be false of faith, reprove me,
Doe you but like, and J will loue thee.

Thy milke white flocke,
Rangeinge the rocke,
That feed their fill all vncontrowl'd;
Thy little lambs,
Amonge their dams,
Wch skipp and skiret about the fowle,
Doe shew, (by this their pleasant vayne,) Eeh one to other, loue agayne.

In seemely sight,
Thon tak'st delight,
With oten pipe to make them skipp:
Thy tyme thus spent,
Shewes sweet content,
Jn bottle and poore shepperd's scripp.
And J, if J vntroe approue,
Leaue thou to like, and J'to loue.

Amidst ye bushes
Vpon green rushes,
J know to knet true louer's knot;
Which J will make
For thy sweet sake,
And each it thee, els trust me not:
Only allowe me, sweet, to loue thee,
To whom, if false of faith, reprove me.

A hatt of straw,
A whood of haw,
Becomes the comely shepperd's queene,
And garters fine
Of greene wodebine,
A garland all of myrtle greene,—
Thy swayne will deale for thy behoue;
Then lefd me likinge for my loue.

For, likinge growes,
As good-will flowes,
From fowntaine of my Cynthea fayre;
Wch thinge if thou
Vouchsafe t'allow,
Then to my cabbyn, sweet, repayte;
Where loue for loue ile giue ngayne,
For likinge soe a shepperd swayne.

‡ *Skir*, to scour or run swiftly. Shakspeare uses it in *King Henry V.*

— we will come to them,
And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings." (a)

Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher,
also have it in the same sense.

§ *Haw* is a Scottish word, signifying blue,
or rather azure, something between blue and green.
Gawin Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, has it

"Hir herde walit with ane *haw* clath or
blew." *Edin.* 1710. page 445, 9.

(a) It is also used by Shakspeare in *Macbeth*, Act V. Scene 111. in nearly the same sense.

"Send out more horses, *skirre* the country
round."

Hang those that talk of fear."

EDITOR.

If I, of love
 Vnloyall proue
 In torture all to rack my sayth
 Then be thou true
 As I to you
 And builde vpon what sheppard sayth.
 Of p-ice, in me this estimat,
 As faithfull as affectionall."

It may be remarked, that in the foregoing specimen of Lilliat's versification, we have an instance of the real *pastoral*: since, however inferior it may be in other respects, we perceive no images introduced which do not properly belong to the scene; no "silks and satins," no "golden dishes," nor ornaments of "pearl or coral"—an imperfection frequently discovered in this species of poetry, even from the pens of some of our most celebrated writers.

From several dates interspersed through the volume, it appears, that Lilliat wrote between the years 1589 and 1600: it contains also many pieces by Dier, Watson, Dr. Eedes, and others.

CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.

No. X.

Observations on the 24th Ode of the 3d Book of Horace.

OF all the vices which occupy and enslave the human breast, AVARICE seems to have taken the deepest root: in the present ode, the poet inveighs severely against it, and very properly describes it as the cause of most of the sins which corrupt and endanger the well-being of an empire; he recommends, with considerable energy, to every true lover of his country, to every reformer of its faults, the utter removal of every species of superfluous wealth. In poetry or declamation such advice appears highly pleasing; and we anticipate with satisfaction a renewal of that golden age in which the doctrine could be realized. With the Spartans or the Scythians it would have had its full weight; but, alas! at Rome there was little chance of its being at all regarded. Happy had it been for that empire if she had been headed by Emperors or Dictators of sufficient spirit to curb the *indomilum licentium* of the age, and to cut off, with becoming boldness and honest indignation, the *gummi materiam mali*. The poet fore-

saw the dangers likely to accrue to the state from the enormous increase of her riches and commerce, through which alone she became acquainted with the superior refinements of *Greece*, and the indolent manners of *Asia*. Those refinements and those manners, carried beyond the bounds of reason and of virtue, degenerated to the culpable luxury and effeminacy which characterized and disgraced the reigns of *Nero* and *Caligula*: this effeminacy and luxury led to the total subversion and extinction of every honest, upright, and enlightened sentiment; corruption then spread its pestilential breath; and the once great, free born, and unshackled *Romans* openly bartered the imperial purple! the scenes of intestine discord, of rapine, and blood; which succeeded the short-lived reign of *Nerulus*, opened the way to the final annihilation of the *Roman* name. The period at which HORACE wrote was nearly the zenith of his country's glory: she had arrived at the summit of her fame both in *literature* and *arms*: with respect to *arms*, her territories extended, or were extending, nearly over the whole of the known world; and with regard to *literature*, the authors of the *Augustan age* maintain a proud pre-eminence over all who appeared antecedent or posterior. Judging by the fate of earlier states, the poet was aware of the dangers of enormous wealth, and more especially of wealth in private hands; and it is on this account that he recommends the eradication of the elements *pravi cupidinis*, the formation of the mind to the study of noble precepts, and to matters of far more real importance.

intactis. Either because the treasures were *nondum effusis*, or because they were not yet in the possession of the *Romans*. *Juvenal*, in the 6th Sat. l. 162, uses *intactas* for modest or unpolluted,

intactior omni
Crinibus effugit bellum dirimente Sabina.

Theauris Arabum. *Arabia*, barren and inhospitable as the face of the country was, abounded in matchless gems; the wealth of the *Arabians* and *Indians* is frequently alluded to—*nunc invades gazis Arabum*.—*Vide Ode 29th, book 1, &c.*

Cementis licet occupes Tyrrenum
tuis mare. Cementum, from which our English word *cement* is derived, pro-

perly means mortar, clay, or any stuff that walls may be made with: hence, by the figure *synecdoche*, a part is used for the whole, and it implies *any building whatever*: that these buildings, including *temples, ports, forts, or other appendages*, to commercial or sea-ports to *villæ*, were ranged along the sea-shore, and, perhaps, *jutted out into the sea*, is very probable; but to suppose, as some Scholiasts have supposed, that *concreta* meant buildings which floated on the sea, is quite absurd. I am disposed to think; that nothing more is implied, but *walls*; nor would this construction be at all forced; but far more reasonable than the idea of brick and mortar being *whole* *deception* *mare*: this translation would correspond with our expression of *walled walls*.

Et sicut adamantinus Summis verticibus Astra necessitas Clavas. The whole of this phrase is nothing but a periphrasis, to signify irresistible fate, or destiny, of which *Homer* thus speaks: *Μοῖρην δ' ἔπειτα πειρίσσειν ἱππῆας ἄνδρας.*

The word *clavus* is a metaphor taken from the custom of the *Romans* before they became acquainted with arithmetical figures, of fixing, at the expiration of every year, a sort of peg in the walls of their temples, by which they marked the revolution of time: and fate is here poetically supposed to make use of this *clavus* to show the year appointed for our decease. When the irresistible instrument had once been made use of, and the year of our departure from this world pointed out, wealth and the best possessions were of no avail; for, as the *Poet* somewhere says,

Fuisti, mors, ego fuisti, post pauperum
submersi.

Destiny is here hard, impetuous, and not to be resisted. *Ademptum* is supposed to be the punishment by which the *condemned*.

Ademptum is *metaphor* *et cetera*. He here says that all the riches of the covetous are unable to save the poor of a day; and that the latter, in a wandering state, enjoyed more satisfaction, because they lived untroubled with the solicitude attendant on wealth, and the former were in hourly fear of losing what they possessed, or perpetually devising means to acquire more. These Scythians, ac-

cording to *Justinus*, lived like the *præca gens mortuorum*: their possessions scanty, their cares consequently few, and their wants those only of nature; without house or fixed habitation, feeding on milk and honey, sober, honest, and upright. The *poet* has added a pious, but somewhat sarcastic, remark, *quædam reliquis mortuorum similes*. They inhabited the vast tracts of country in the north; their territory comprehended the modern *Germany, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Poland, Sweden, Norway, &c.*

Similes. They, together with their neighbours the *Getae*, used no landmarks, but had every thing in common. *defunctum; laboribus*. A separate horde of the Scythians having enjoyed a piece of land during one season, and reaped a harvest, left it to be occupied by another horde, who had it in their turn.

Privignis, step-children. The *noverca* of the ancients bore very bad characters; it was no uncommon thing at *Rome* for them to take off their step-children by poison. *Ovid* says, *Lurida terribiles miscet aconita noverca*; and *Juvenal*, book vi. l. 132, *coctum venenum privigno datur*.

pretium est mori. The very words of *St. Paul*. "The wages of sin is death."

Quid tristes querimonia. What avails the declamation of the pulpit, what avails the lash of the satyr against the vices of the age, if the fault is not cut off by the punishment? that is, the punishment should be of such a nature as to deter altogether future offenders: in this light I am inclined to think that that of death is not a proper one, scarcely for any offence: not that it is too severe, but because it is not sufficiently severe. Many of our great constitutional lawyers have hinted at the propriety of the sentence of death being changed into that of a perpetual doom to hard labour, either in the galleys, in exile, or at home; for the lower orders are most frequently led into bad courses from a dislike to industry and labour; but by being aware that they should be eternally condemned to hard work, if detected in their crimes, they would, probably, lead better lives. In the present case, to die once, they say, is the lot of man, *mais la vie d'un esclave est dix fois pire que la mort même*. *Horace* was confident, that the repelition of punishments availed nothing, unless they



could be of such a nature as to extirpate the crimes of the age.*

Vet nos in Capitolium. This place was one of the principal temples of Jupiter at Rome, and built on the Tarpeian rock: he proposes, that all the *gemma Iovidesque* should be placed in it to the honour of Jupiter Capitolinus; an act which could not fail to please the deity, and which would be attended with the shouts of the *turba faventium*.

materiam mali. The heathen authors all agree in this respect. Ovid says,

— *— Fidentur opes, irritamenta malorum.*

caput denis. *Caput* meaning desire, &c. and not the god Cupid, is used in the sequel, and *denis*. Horace always uses it in the masculine, viz.

— *— et sumus cupido solliciti inforti.*

but Juvenal has,

— *— et cum magni captivum est.*

ingenius puer. *Ingenius* may signify, not, free-born, or noble born; but in the latter sense it would be improper to render it in this passage, because it is not of men in business

that we are speaking, we are speaking of philosophers to imagine, that they are better than they might be represented, and that they are totally extirpated, and that they are not, that neither the philosophers nor the mild philosophers could exist; no, indeed, they have been extirpated but in the way of a metaphor, and in the lines subsequent to those which are alluded to, and which verses he must some of the verse might be taken which it, e. g.

— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*

— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*

— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*

— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*

consortem socium, being a partner in trade, consequently not likely to have children nobly born.

nescit equo harere. The youthful *petit-maitres* alluded to were untaught to hunt or ride, and knew not even how to keep their seats on horse-back (*harere*), which was a very great disgrace among a war-like people like the Romans. The extent of their accomplishments was playing at dice, interdicted by the law!

Many of the odes of Horace appear to superficial readers to want explanation, and the one before us seems liable to this charge. Several sentences in it, if taken separately, will be found to convey admirable lessons, and are altogether inimitable.

S. H. C.

CAPEL CERIG.

THE ENTRANCE OF SNOWDON, NORTH WALES.

[WITH A VIEW.]

Where from the caverns rush the storm,
Up to the trees the lakes deform,
And from its summit, thro' the rift
Of jagged Snowdon darts the rift
We see its cliffs the *Eagle's tower*,
Sounding the whirlwind and the shower
With these, I brave the tempest's roar,
Impell'd by a superior force,
Of bold *Llewellyn's* race, a maid,
Hins to these wilds my steps betray'd;
Her image makes my bosom glow,
Like *Alfred's* amidst a waste of snow.

THE hint of those lines is taken from some that were written on the wall of a small inn at *Elanby*, a village near the spot which forms the scene of our present view, and may, with some degree of propriety, be termed "THE ENTRANCE OF SNOWDON," or "SNOWDON, THE HILLS OF ELANBY," or "THE ENTRANCE OF TEMPESTS." The original lines are as follows:—
"That kind of continuity, from the ideal appearance of rocks, hills, or rivers, which leads the mind to the point of view, is the basis of the poet's art."
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*
— *— et quoniam*

* *Myndd Hyd.* + *Carnedd y Gwynt.*
+ Addition.
Q

appears exemplified, and the *absurd actions* of the *poets* realized.

Recurring, however, to that more *stable*, more *philosophic*, and *pious* origin, we, in adverting to those stupendous works of nature, exhibited in *mountainous districts*, find, in every scene, and in every situation, reason to lift up our hearts to God! and, impressed with the most fervent adoration of his *divine Providence*, which has rendered the *hills* and the *valleys* equally beneficial to mankind, praise and admire him through all his works!

To discriminate these works, as displayed in *mountains* upon which, in many instances, the sky seems to rest, would, if general principles produced local deductions, lead us too far from the subject of our present speculation; it would first impel the mind to the consideration of ARARAT, which was certainly a stupendous protuberance of the *antediluvian world*, and then to embrace a circuit comprehending the whole extent of *geographical science*. This, certainly, is not by any means necessary. Haller, who was born in the bosom of the *Alps*,* has somewhere said, that mountains were "the most beautiful and sublime features of nature;"† an assertion to which we should

* At Berne, in Switzerland.

† The late RICHARD WILSON, the landscape painter, has, in his *Italian Views*, absolutely delineated the idea of Dr. Goldsmith, or rather, as the *Sibyl's Temple*, *Adrian's Villa*, and other scenes near *Tivoli*, evince, anticipated him in giving a graphic form and pictorial substantiality to these lines:

"Far to the right, where Appenine ascends,
Bright as the summer, Italy extends;
Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side,
Woods over woods in gay theatric pride;
While oft some temple's mould'ring tops
 between

With venerable grandeur mark the scene."
Traveller.

The venerable grandeur that marks the pencil of Wilson in his *Italian scenes*, as it has ever been admired, will ever be remembered; that solemn, that melancholy repose, indicating the *luxury of nature* triumphing over the *luxury of art* and the *fall of opulence*, impels the mind to recur to classic times, and practically affords a moral lesson. From those ideas the artist, who, we know, possessed all the *political enthusiasm* of genius, became impressed with those grand and beautiful images with which his works abound. For the sublime, he travelled to the ALPS: he there recognized all those magni-

have implicitly agreed, had he, in general, termed them *sublime*, and applied the epithet *beautiful* to their romantic forms, and vegetable appendages, as combined, or, indeed, to their *lake valleys*, as separated.

Leaving, however, exotic discussion, let us, with respect to our own country, observe, that of all the mountains in England or Wales, SNOWDON claims, and justly claims, the pre-eminence. It has, like many others, been honoured with a *fabulous* origin, which has, as we have already generally stated, with respect to those august objects, been derived from *Giants*. It has, however, been really the scenes of *the preparation*,‡ and, alluding to *Druidical* and *Bardic rites*, of *religious processions* § It has also been the *last retreat of LIBERTY*.|| Its vicinity was sought as an *asylum* by an *unfortunate Monarch*;¶ and the wilds and woods

frequent forms, all those awful and terrific transitions of *Nature*, upon a larger scale, which had, in his own country (North Wales), struck even his infantile ideas; he became astonished, impressed, and, in a word, the most exquisite painter of grand and terrific scenery, that the latter, perhaps that *any age* has produced. To impressions such as these, eliciting the *divine spark of intellect*, we owe the *Niobe*, and a number of other pictures, which have identified his school of painting with our national character, and will, in a manner much more lasting than this slight notice, which his remembrance elicited, record the genius of WILSON to the remotest posterity.

‡ "Such were the sounds that o'er the
 created pride

Of the first Edward scatter'd wild dismay,
As down the steep of Snowdon's shaggy
 side,

He wound, with toilsome march, his long
 array.

Stout Glo'ster stood aghast in speechless
 trance!

'To arms!' cried Mortimer, and couch'd
 his quiv'ring lance."

GRAY.

§ Vide Camden. Rowland's Mona, &c.

|| The *Ordovices* were not subdued by the Romans till the time of the Emperor Domitian, when *Julius Agricola* reduced almost the whole nation; nor were they subjected to the English till the time of Edward I.—Gibson's Camden's Brit.

¶ *Forster*, after his marriage with *Rowena*, and disgraceful treaty with *Henri*, to avoid the oppressive demands of this prince (his father-in-law), retreated to the neighbourhood of Snowdon, i. e. to Capel Cerrig, or Llanberis.

which connected it with England for ages termed, like those of *Caledonia*, *DEBATABLE GROUND*.*

Of this *debateable ground*, *CAPEL CERIG*, the subject of our *PLATE*, exhibits a considerable part. The observer will, in a moment, see, that the scenery surrounding this village (which consists only of a few houses, a chapel, and a small, but most comfortable, inn,†) is, in every point of view, *sublime* and beautiful.

The vale of *Capel Cerig*, which may, with propriety, be termed *the entrance of Snowdon*, is bounded by that mountain and its adjacent rocks, which seem to baffle at once upon the astonished sight, and form a magnificent combination of *Alpine objects*, to which it, by contrast, appears an avenue equally placid and picturesque. The boundaries of this vale are, on the one side, the base of the crooked mountain *Moch ysbod*, and, on the other, *Glyder dach*. The middle is varied by two small lakes, one of which is marked in our View. At some distance beyond the other, near *Pont-y-gwryd*, that curious and indefatigable traveller, *Mr. Pennant*, ascended the *Glyder*, noted by the editor of *Camden* for the singular disposition of its surrounding crags. "The ascent," he observes, "proved steep and laborious, covered with loose fragments of rocks; the area was occupied by groupes of columnar stones, from ten to thirty feet long, lying in all directions: many of these had shells bedded in them:" he also says, that "he found several pieces of lava." He thinks, therefore, that this mountain has been a wreck of nature,

slung up by some mighty internal convulsion; for had they seen the regular settled *strata*, they would still have retained their pristine lamina.

Capel Cerig is distant from *Shrewsbury* 68 miles, and from *Rangor* about 14 miles. In the kitchen at Capel Cerig the jack is kept in constant motion, by a stream of water which falls on a wheel at the back of the chimney.

From the garden of the inn is a most beautiful view of the lake, with the bold majestic mountain of *Snowdon* opposite; the reflection of which on the glassy bosom of the lake, on a calm summer's morning, exhibits the enchanting scenery of the place as if it was viewed through a prism.

The lake at Capel Cerig abounds with char—equal to what is caught in the lakes in *Cumberland*.

It is not necessary, as we can only contemplate the external appearance of a very small part, for us more minutely to describe the interior of the magnificent pile of rocks, and those subadjacent cliffs, which have obtained the appellation of *Snowdonia*. With respect to the general effect of those that form the subject of our View, it is, even in our contracted scale of delineation, *grand* and *impressive*. The cloud dashing against the summit of the highest mountain, and, consequently, descending in torrents, the bare and barren rocks, the knoll, and the stream, give an idea of *natural sublimity*, which is finely contrasted and relieved by the modern building in the middle ground; while the foliage, figures, and herbage on the fore, throw every object into that kind of, keeping which renders the whole perspectively picturesque, and combine to form a landscape of exquisite sublimity and beauty.

To take notice of the striking objects in the neighbourhood of *Capel Cerig* would require a volume: the whole are in the grandest style of natural scenery, of which, except by the pencil, it is impossible to give an adequate idea. But we cannot leave this spot without observing, that the manners of the mountaineers, simple as the features of their mountains, are as hospitable as those of their ancestors. Secluded from *polished* society, their minds seem to be as uncontaminated as their atmosphere; of the purity of which we may judge by their *longevity*; with a very extraordinary instance, of which we shall, in

* The poetical, consequently romantic, history of the *Marches of Wales*, could it be, from popular ballads, &c. like that of Scotland, collected, would be extremely curious. The Welsh, we believe, to this hour, delight in reciting the warlike deeds of their ancestors; and, of course, many circumstances which now, perhaps, depend upon oral tradition, might, by printing, be rendered permanent.

† This inn was erected by *Lord Penrhyn*, from a design by *Mr. Wyatt*, and forms the central object of our View. - The advantage of such a lodge at the entrance of such a stupendous region as *Snowdonia* may easily be conceived; but its real comfort can only be appreciated by the way-worn traveller.

the appended note,* conclude this speculation.

OBSERVATIONS on the REPLY to the
QUERY of PHILOMATHES.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent T. (p. 2), has replied to the query of Philomathes, in your preceding Number, by stating the fact referred to, adding a very satisfactory instance of the phenomenon in question, and modestly declining to give "a definition of cause and effect."—From the communication, however, of C. T. S. who begins by treating the fact as one "well known to naturalists," and who entitles his communication "a philosophical reply" to the query in question, I was naturally led to expect better things—he, however, contents himself with stating this "well-known" fact; and from this, and the circumstance of the "red hot poker touchers," concludes, how philosophically I leave to your own judgment to decide, that it would thence appear, that "cold or heat cannot exceed a certain point"—meaning, I conclude, that at a certain point cold be-

comes heat, and heat cold.—I will not point out how inconsistent this is with what C. T. S. himself affirms, viz. that the causes (in the first instance) are different; whereas, upon his hypothesis, they would actually be the same; but shall content myself with observing, that the two instances adduced do not agree with, or, rather, do not stand opposed to, each other: though, in the one, the effects of extreme cold be similar to those of heat; yet, in the other, the effects of heat neither are in reality, nor are similar to, those of cold.—From these premises, it cannot be *philosophically concluded*, that "cold or heat cannot exceed a certain point."

Pardon my intruding on you with these observations; which I would not have done if I had not conceived the communication in question not only as unsatisfactory in regard to the phenomenon referred to, but also as inadequate to the expectations held out by itself: and permit me now to submit to you what appears to me a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon in question, in the words of a recent traveller, which seems equally explanatory of cause and effect.

The work referred to is Gray's "Letters from Canada," p. 287; and the following is the passage:

"It is well that we have either wood or coal, for the effects of frost in this country are with difficulty guarded against, and are really in themselves very curious. I made an experiment, which, to most people, will appear very surprising. I bore my hand with a cold iron. This may seem incredible; but a little explanation will convince you of the truth of what I have asserted.

"In one of those very cold mornings we had in the month of January, when the thermometer had fallen near 60 degrees below the freezing point, I put my hand to a piece of iron that had been exposed to the frost in the open air all night. At first, I felt the sensation arising from extreme cold; in a few seconds I felt the sensation of heat; and it soon became so strong, and so painful, that I was as glad to quit my hold, as if it had been a hot iron. Indeed, I found that I had kept it too long, because the part that had been in contact blistered, in the same manner it would have done had it been a hot iron, and it was cured in the same way. No

* In the vale of Elandsberg, near Capet Town, formerly, lived the celebrated Margaret van Eran, who died in 1781, at the age of a hundred and five. She was the last specimen of the spirit and strength of the ancient British race. "This extraordinary female," says Mr. Pictant, "was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher, of her time; she kept a dozen, at least, of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds; she killed more fowls in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly, and was 'Queen of the Lake;' fiddled excellently, and knew all the old British music; did not neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a good joiner; and, at the age of seventy, was the best wrestler in the country, and few young men dared to try a fall with her. She had a maid of congenial qualities; but Death, that mighty hunter, at last carried this faithful companion. Margaret was also blacksmith, boat builder, and maker of harps. She shod her own horses, made her own shoes, and built her own boats, while she was under contract to convey the copper ore down the lakes. All the neighbouring lords paid their addresses to Margaret, and celebrated her exploits in pure British verse. At length, she gave her hand to the most effeminate of her samplers, as if pre-determined to maintain that superiority which Nature had bestowed upon her.

surgeon in England, had he been called in, could have suspected that it was not the effect of coming in contact with a hot iron. In truth, heat was the cause of the wound; and you will readily allow that I am correct, when I have explained to you a few circumstances.

" Burning by a hot iron is produced by the heat, or what is technically called *caloric*, passing in such quantity, and with such rapidity, *into* the part in contact with the iron, that the continuity and arrangement of the part is destroyed. Burning with a cold iron arises from the heat passing in such quantity, and with such rapidity, *out of* the part of the body in contact with the cold iron, as to produce the same effect. Heat in both cases is the cause; and its going *into* the body from the iron, or *into* the iron from the body, does not alter the nature of the effect.

" It is the nature of heat to spread itself equally and uniformly through all bodies. Some receive it, and part with it more quickly than others do; their conducting powers are different. When two bodies, of different temperatures, come in contact, the greater the difference is, the more violent will be the transmission of heat from the one to the other. Now, when you reflect that the temperature of the blood is 66 degrees above the freezing point (the freezing point is 32, of Fahrenheit, making 98, as the temperature of the blood), and that the temperature of the cold iron, which burnt me, was 29 below zero, that is, 60, *below* the freezing point, you have a difference of 126 degrees of heat. This difference is greater than what exists between the temperature of our blood (98.) and the temperature of boiling water, 212, which is only 114 degrees; so that it is not at all surprising that the transmission of heat should have been violent, and that burning should have been the consequence.

" You will excuse me for leading you a little into these abstract matters. To assert that I was burnt with a cold iron, required something more to support it than the mere *ipse dixit* of the narrator, whatever his character for veracity might be. The thing, on a superficial view, is so contrary to our common-received opinions, that it was some time before I was quite reconciled to it. In theory, it was not new to me; and, as an opportunity occurred for proving the

theory by practice, I was resolved not to neglect it.*

" Analogous to being burnt with a cold iron, is the effect produced on the face when it is exposed to a very cold wind. The sensation is nearly the same as when it is exposed to a very hot wind, and the effect is precisely the same. When travelling in a hot climate, and exposed to the operation of a warm wind, I have found that my face became red and inflamed, and, as it were, scorched. If ribbed with any kind of strong spuit, it smarted exceedingly, and perhaps the skin partially came off. The same sensations, and the same effects, are produced by a very cold wind. The principle on which they act, the cause from which they proceed, is the same—the too violent passage of heat *into*, or *out of*, the part affected."

J. D.

ON FASHIONABLE PARTIES.

(By the Author of the *Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith.*)

AN attendance on fashionable parties, and the reading of novels, have been matter of censure for every morose moralist and carping critic to work on for more than a century past; yet a little taste and discrimination in the one, and a little selection in the choice of entertainment from the other amusement, would produce results that would embellish and improve the mind, that would leave something to satisfy, and

" * The idea of being burnt by a cold iron appears paradoxical, but it has been long familiar to chemists. Our great poet Milton, too, makes an allusion to the like effect of cold in his description of the residence of Satan and his companions,—After describing Styx, he says,

" Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild, beat with perpetual storm."

Of whirlwind and dire hail, which on firm land

Throws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; on steep deep snow and ice,
A gulf profound as that Seraphim bog
Betwixt Damocles, and Mount Caucasus old,
Where armies whole have sunk, the parch-
ing air

Burns fire, and cold performs the effect of
fire." PARADISE LOST, book ii.

Frigor is an old word for frosty.—We have also in Virgil, Georg. i. l. 93,

—*Boreæ penetrabilis frigoris ædurat.*

something to carry away, instead of rapid and contemptible recollections, tedious to the imagination, useless to the understanding, and intolerable to wisdom.

It is certain, that large parties, including, as they must necessarily, a host of fools, will be always stale, flat, and unprofitable. Who can see a rout composed of three or four hundred persons, without thinking of the mass of foppery, insipidity, and commonplace, the room contains. They may be, it is true, all of them persons of distinction and fashion; and yet, after all, no one could be bold enough to insist that he was not in a great deal of *bad company*.

Small select parties, on the contrary, may be so formed and grouped, that the necessary perspective of different characters will only add to the beauty of the picture; which may include good-nature, gaiety, wit, brilliancy, and taste, with that little sprinkling of folly that seasons, and does not poison society. These differences of character, then, will only blend their various tints and colours together, and meliorate and soften the contour. It is in such a party that we shall always find something that we can recollect with pleasure, something for instruction, something to adorn and decorate the mind. It would be worthy the art of the inimitable Wilkie to represent a party of elegant and sensible persons, apparently easy and happy in themselves, and pleased with each other, met together as much to *discourse* as to *dine*. To give animation, character, and expression, to the countenances of polished, and intelligent people like these, and delineation to the figures, would be to define with the painter's pencil the human *grace* and *intellect*.

How different from so choice and elegant a party are those of the Right Honourable Lady Giraffe.

Lady Giraffe is a tall masculine woman, with an imposing countenance and lofty air, very stately and very proud. Lady Giraffe has all the rules of *politeness* perfect, but no true *politeness*, none of the *politesse de cœur*, that emanation of *good nature*, which can only give real *good manners*.

No one can accuse Lady Giraffe of want of attention to her company; but it is the attention of a field-officer parading the guard. Lady Giraffe, besides all this, is vulgar; that is, her

mind is vulgar, and the coarseness of a cook-maid is seen through the covering education and habit gives to a woman of rank: strip her of that, and she would be a very common woman. Lady Giraffe has no soul, no sentiment; she cares not for any of her friends, their state of health, or of their affairs; and yet Lady Giraffe never neglects to inquire of each. "How d'ye do, my dear?" is her kind expression. "Is my Lord better?" "How do your sweet children?" "Has your brother got promotion?" "I'm so happy!" "I am quite delighted to hear it!"—Of all which Lady Giraffe forgets both her own questions and the answers, to be in readiness to make the same kind inquiries of another lady of rank who has just made her curseys. In short, Lady Giraffe thinks no more of her friends than how to receive them properly. As with a player, feeling would only disturb her acting, and *put her out*. If the most dear and intimate friend of Lady Giraffe's happened to faint in the room, Lady Giraffe would apply *le vinaigre aromatique* to her temples with every expression of concern, and at the same instant settle the preliminaries of a party to Vauxhall with some lord, or baronet, paying his attentions at her elbow. Lady Giraffe has the same kind of feeling as the French Countess, who, on being told the news that her husband was killed abroad in battle, exclaimed, "*Ah! malheureuse que Je suis!—Qu'on m'apporte du café.*"

Lady Giraffe is a woman of fashion, *merely*.

I was invited to a party of this lady's a few evenings past, and, happily for me, was accompanied by a friend, who, to use a fashionable phrase, *knew every body*, and who described, as they approached, and attracted my notice, the different

FASHIONABLE CHARACTERS.

POLITIO.

"And pray," said I, to begin, "who is that personage that just now enters the room, who resembles what we conceive of the figure and deportment of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. He seems full of thought, and very, very anxious: he is, doubtless, one of the ministers, who contemplates, even in a lady's drawing-room, the changes of time and place."

"Truly," said my friend, smiling,

"thou art a most ingenious physiognomist. That is *Politio*, who, if he is a minister at all, is Love's minister,* or, rather, *chargé d'affaires* to the ladies.

"What then," said I, "can he be revolving in his mind so deeply at this moment?"—"He is just now," replied my friend, "thinking how he can make some verses *impromptu*, in compliment to Lady Giraffe's wearing the plume *Emberiza Paradisca*."—"And what," cried I, "is the occasion of the air of languor and lassitude which he shows so particularly in his manner? Is he not well, and ventures abroad with a cold?"—"Not so," answered my conductor: "he is *exhausted* with fatigue, and *strenuous idleness*: he has already been to seven different parties, and will go to three more before he sleeps: yet, after all, this slave to fashion and folly is a man of sense and discernment, a good classic, highly accomplished, and of excellent judgment. *Politio* has a heart, too, which does honour to human nature. *Politio* has, doubtless, many *self-approving* hours; I mean, when he is *at home*. *Politio* is at once liberal and discreet, with a good taste, and decorum, that secure him all the elegancies of life, free from the plagues of extravagance. *Politio*, though possessed of the *suaviter in modo*, is not without the *fortiter in re*: and there are few (if any) who would offer *Politio* a meditated insult, which, if understood by him as such, more would be required for its expiation than from men of fiercer dispositions. The great fault, or rather misfortune, of *Politio* is, that he is an author; in which character he is obnoxious to all the *stupid starers* of the fashionable mob. *Politio* trusts, therefore, to the applause of great strangers and intimate acquaintance who know nothing of him; although he cannot but have experienced the truth of Plutarch's observation, in his Life of Pericles, that "*Great virtue is most loved where it is most nearly seen; and no respect which it commands from strangers can equal the never-ceasing admiration it excites in the daily intercourse of domestic life*." It is the same with talent, whatever may be said of the public's being the best *Mæcenas*. The public, it is true, may reward merit; but it is the worshippers of the fire of genius

alone who know the *pure* flame, and who never suffer it to be wholly extinguished from their altars. John Bull, who has good sense and good nature enough to encourage talent, would make many blunders in his opinions, without an *arbitrator elegantium* to direct him. Perhaps the fact is, that out of that part of society who read at all, many acquire taste from their love of literature, and become judges by constantly viewing with a curious zeal every new object, and by comparing it with what they have always heard praised, and have themselves admired: and such there are to be found even at *Whitechapel* or *Spital-fields*. The enemies to genius are, the *TITLED* root, who thinks only of himself, his equipage, and enjoyments; the *BOXY* root, who gives himself no time to think, or read any thing; the *IGNORANT* root, who will *know no more*, because he thinks *he knows every thing*, and who is intrepid enough to judge without capacity; and the *REDUCTIVE* root, whose prejudices disallow real claims, because they are out of his line, or differ from his religious or political opinions. *Politio* is above all this; and in his hands fair and equal judgment is ever given, bestowing praise where due, and whose severest censure is *silence*.

(To be continued.)

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

THERE is nothing good, nothing beautiful, nothing great, nothing perfect, but nature and its great Author. In the works, the labours, the actions, the pleasures, the discourse, the desires, and the thoughts of men, there is not any thing good, not any thing beautiful, not any thing great, not any thing true, but what is in agreement with nature.

Simplicity in all things is the distinctive mark of what is conformable to nature; it is the dress of sentiment, the costume of virtue, the reasoning of wit, the stamp of genius, the type of a superior mind, and the characteristic of a beautiful work.

Does any one wish for pleasure? Let them never promise it to themselves; for the more they expect the less they will find. The reason is very plain: a heart which expects enjoyment, mea-

* "I am love's messenger."

Colman's Mountaineers.

sures it by a scale that answers to its desires, but with which the circumstances seldom accord. From which we may conclude that we should not too much rejoice in hope, if we would enjoy in reality; the most agreeable pleasures being, in general, those we have least expected.

Men in general love to view themselves in the deceitful mirror of flattery,

which presents them with perfections they do not possess; and they dread that which would reflect them more faithfully. This is the reason why there are so few who know what they really are, and so many who fear to know it: if it were not so, they could not be so deceived, either by censure or praise, because they would never apply to themselves more of either than they really merited.

THE
LONDON REVIEW
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The History of Sumatra: containing an Account of the Government, Laws, Customs, and Manners of the Native Inhabitants; with a Description of the Natural Productions, and a Relation of the ancient Political State of that Island. By William Marsden, F.R.S. 4to. pp. 479.

MR. MARSDEN observes, that the Island of Sumatra, which, in point of situation and extent, holds a conspicuous rank on the terraqueous globe, and is surpassed by few in the bountiful indulgences of nature, has, in all ages, been unaccountably neglected by writers; insomuch, that it is at this day less known, as to the interior parts more especially, than the remotest islands of modern discovery; although it has been constantly resorted to by Europeans for some centuries, and the English have had a regular establishment there for the last hundred years. It is true, that the commercial importance of Sumatra has much declined. It is no longer the emporium of Eastern riches, whether the traders of the West resorted with their cargoes, to exchange them for the precious merchandise of the Indian Archipelago: nor does it boast now of the political consequence it acquired, when the rapid progress of the Portuguese successes there first received a check. That

enterprising people, who caused so many kingdoms to shrink from the terror of their arms, met with nothing but disgrace in their attempt against Achin, whose monarchs made them tremble in their turn. Yet still the importance of this island, in the eye of natural historians, has continued undiminished, and has equally, at all periods, laid claim to an attention, that does not appear, at any, to have been paid to it.

To form a general and tolerably accurate account of this country and its inhabitants, is a work attended with great and peculiar difficulties. The necessary information is not to be procured from the people themselves, whose knowledge and inquiries are to the last degree confined, scarcely extending beyond the bounds of the district where they first drew breath; and but very rarely have the almost impervious woods of Sumatra been penetrated to any considerable distance from the sea-coast by Europeans, whose observations have been then imperfect; trusted, perhaps, to memory, only; or, if committed to paper, lost to the world by their death.

These, and other objections, which seem to have hitherto proved unsurmountable with such as might have been inclined to attempt the history of Sumatra, would also have deterred him from an undertaking, apparently so

arduous, had he reflected, that those circumstances in which consisted the principal difficulty were, in fact, the least interesting to the public, and of the least utility in themselves. It is but of small importance to determine with precision, whether a few villages on this or that particular river belong to one petty chief or to another; whether such a nation is divided into a greater or lesser number of tribes: or which of two neighbouring powers originally did homage to the other for its title.

History is only to be prized as it tends to improve our knowledge of mankind, to which such investigations contribute in a very small degree. He has, therefore, attempted rather to give a comprehensive than a circumstantial description of the divisions of the country into its various governments; aiming at a more particular detail, in what respects the customs, opinions, arts, and industry, of the original inhabitants, in their most genuine state.

After describing the island, which, he conceives, was unknown to the Greek and Roman geographers, Mr. Marsden distinguishes the several species or classes of the people who inhabit and cultivate it. These he divides into Malays, Achinese, Battas, Rejangs, and Larupongs; of all of whom he gives us very particular accounts. His work is replete with useful research, and amusing and interesting information, and places Mr. Marsden in a high rank as a man of general knowledge, and endowed with great talents for developing the phenomena of nature. We shall annex a few detached extracts, and recommend the work to the favour of the public.

"A man's dress consists of the following parts. A close waistcoat, without sleeves, but having a neck like a shirt, buttoned close up to the top, with buttons, often of gold flangree. This is peculiar to the Malays. Over this they wear the *baju*, which resembles a morning-gown, open at the neck, but generally fastened close at the wrists and half way up the arm, with nine buttons to each sleeve. The sleeves, however, are often wide and loose, and others again, though nearly tight, reach not far beyond the elbow; especially of those worn by the younger females, which, as well as those of the young men, are open in front so far down than the bosom, and reach no lower than the waist, whereas the others hang loose to the knees, and

sometimes to the ankles. They are made usually of blue or white cotton cloth; for the better sort, of chintz; and for great men, of flowered silks. The *kain sarong* is not unlike a Scots highlander's plaid in appearance, being a piece of partly-coloured cloth about six or eight feet long, and three or four wide, sewed together at the ends; forming, as some writers have described it, a wide sack without a bottom. This is sometimes gathered up, and slung over the shoulder like a sash, or else folded and tucked about the waist and hips; and in full dress it is bound on by the belt of the *kris* (dagger), which is of crimson silk, and wraps several times round the body, with a loop at the end, in which the sheath of the *kris* hangs. They wear short drawers, reaching half way down the thigh, generally of red or yellow talfeta. There is no covering to their legs or feet. Round their heads they fasten, in a particular manner, a fine coloured handkerchief, so as to resemble a small turban; the country people usually twisting a piece of white or blue cloth for this purpose. The crown of their head remains uncovered, except on journeys, when they wear a *padong*, or umbrella-hat, which completely screens them from the weather.

"The women have a kind of bodice, or short waistcoat rather, that defends the breast, and reaches to the hips. The *kain sarong*, before described, comes up as high as the armpits, and extends to the feet, being kept on simply by folding and tucking it over, at the breast, except when the *talipending*, or zone, is worn about the waist, which forms an additional and necessary security. This is usually of embroidered cloth, and sometimes a plate of gold or silver, about two inches broad, fastening in the front with a large clasp of flangree or chased work, with some kind of precious stone, or imitation of such, in the centre. The *baju*, or upper gown, differs little from that of the men, buttoning in the same manner at the wrists. A piece of fine, thin, cotton cloth, or slight silk, about five feet long, and worked or fringed at each end, called a *salendang*, is thrown across the back of the neck, and hangs down before; serving also the purpose of a veil to the women of rank when they walk abroad. The handkerchief is carried, either folded small in the hand, or in a long fold,

over the shoulder. There are two modes of dressing the hair, one termed *kundei*, and the other *sanggol*. The first resembles much the fashion in which we see the Chinese women represented in paintings, and which I conclude they borrowed from thence, where the hair is wound circularly over the centre of the head, and fastened with a silver bodkin or pin. In the other mode, which is more general, they give the hair a single twist as it hangs behind, and then doubling it up, they pass it crosswise, under a few hairs separated from the rest, on the back of the head, for that purpose. A comb, often of tortoise-shell, and sometimes flagreed, helps to prevent it from falling down. The hair of the front, and of all parts of the head, is of the same length, and when loose, hangs together behind, with most of the women, in very great quantity. It is kept moist with oil, newly expressed from the cocoa-nut; but those persons who can afford it make use also of an empyreumatic oil extracted from gum benzoin, as a grateful perfume. They wear no covering, except ornaments of flowers, which, on particular occasions, are the work of much labour and ingenuity. The head-dresses of the dancing-girls by profession, who are usually Javans, are very artificially wrought, and as high as any modern English lady's cap, yielding only to the feathered plumes of the year 1777. It is impossible to describe in words these intricate and fanciful matters, so as to convey a just idea of them. The flowers worn in undress are, for the most part, strung in wreaths, and have a very neat and pretty effect, without any degree of gaudiness, being usually white or pale yellow, small, and frequently only half-blown. Those generally chosen for these occasions, are the *bunga-tanjong* and *bunga-mellur*: the *bunga-chumpaka* is used to give the hair a fragrance, but is concealed from the sight. They sometimes combine a variety of flowers in such a manner as to appear like one, and fix them on a single stalk; but these, being more formal, are less elegant than the wreaths.

"Among the country people, particularly in the southern countries, the virgins (*anak-guddas*, or goddesses, as it is usually pronounced) are distinguished by a fillet which goes across the front of the hair, and fastens behind. This is commonly a thin plate of silver, about half an inch broad: those of the

first rank have it of gold, and those of the lowest class have their fillet of the leaf of the *nipah* tree. Beside this peculiar ornament, their state is denoted by their having rings or bracelets of silver or gold on their wrists. Strings of coins round the neck are universally worn by children; and the females, before they are of an age to be clothed, have, what may not be inaptly termed, a modesty-piece, being a plate of silver in the shape of a heart (called *chapang*), hung before, by a chain of the same metal, passing round the waist. The young women in the country-villages manufacture themselves the cloth that forms the body-dress, or *kain-sarong*, which, for many occasions, is their only covering, and reaches from the breast no lower than the knees. The dresses of the women of the Malay Bazzars, on the contrary, extend as low as the feet; but here, as in other instances, the more scrupulous attention to appearances does not accompany the superior degree of real modesty. This cloth, for the wear both of men and women, is imported from the island of Celebes, or, as it is here termed, the *Buggis* country.

"Both sexes have the extraordinary custom of filing, and otherwise disfiguring their teeth, which are naturally very white and beautiful, from the simplicity of their food. For files, they make use of small whetstones of different degrees of fineness, and the patients lie on their back during the operation. Many, particularly the women of the *Lampung* country, have their teeth rubbed down quite even with the gums; others have them formed in points; and some file off no more than the outer coat and extremities, in order that they may the better receive and retain the jetty blackness, with which they almost universally adorn them. The black used on these occasions is the empyreumatic oil of the coconut-shell. When this is not applied, the filing does not, by destroying what we term the enamel, diminish the whiteness of the teeth; but the use of betel renders them black, if pains be not taken to prevent it. The great men sometimes set theirs in gold, by casing, with a plate of that metal, the under row; and this ornament, contrasted with the black dye, has, by lamp or candle light, a very splendid effect. It is sometimes indented to the shape of the teeth, but more usually quite plain.

They do not remove it either to eat or sleep.

"At the age of about eight or nine, they bore the ears and file the teeth of the female children; which are ceremonies that must necessarily precede their marriage. The former they call *bet-tadé*, and the latter *bedahong*; and these operations are regarded in the family as the occasion of a festival. They do not here, as in some of the adjacent islands (of *Nias* in particular), increase the aperture of the ear to a monstrous size, so as, in many instances, to be large enough to admit the hand, the lower parts being stretched till they touch the shoulders. Their ear-rings are mostly of gold filagree, and fastened, not with a clasp, but in the manner of a rivet or nut screwed to the inner part."

* * * * *

"The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations, most fatal and destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. I have known instances of whole villages being depopulated by them. Yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred; and their ideas of fatality contribute to render them insensible to the risk. Their traps, of which they can make variety, are very ingeniously contrived. Sometimes they are in the nature of strong cages, with falling doors, into which the beast is enticed by a goat or dog enclosed as a bait; sometimes they manage that a large timber shall fall, in a groove, across his back; he is noosed about the loins with strong rattans, or he is led to ascend a plank, nearly balanced, which, turning when he is past the centre, lets him fall upon sharp stakes prepared below. Instances have occurred of a tiger being caught by one of the former modes, which had many marks in his body of the partial success of this last expedient. The escapes, at times, made from them by the natives are surprising; but these accounts, in general, carry too romantic an air to admit of being repeated as facts. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island are prodigious. They

are said to break with a stroke of their fore paw the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed, on the first, to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction; and to the methods already enumerated, beside shooting them, I should add that of placing a vessel of water, strongly impregnated with arsenic, near the carcase, which is fastened to a tree to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having satiated himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Their chief subsistence is most probably the unfortunate monkeys with which the woods abound. They are described as alluring them to their fate, by a fascinating power, similar to what has been supposed of the snake; and I am not incredulous enough to treat the idea with contempt, having myself observed, that when an alligator, in a river, comes under an overhanging bough of a tree, the monkeys, in a state of alarm and distraction, crowd to the extremity, and, chattering and trembling, approach nearer and nearer to the amphibious monster that waits to devour them as they drop, which their flight and number render unavoidable. These alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it cannot deter them from. A superstitious idea of their sanctity also (or, perhaps, of consanguinity, as related in the journal of the Endeavour's voyage) preserves these destructive animals from molestation, although, with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. A musket-ball appears to have no effect upon their impenetrable hides."

* * * * *

"The most extraordinary of the *Batta* customs, though certainly not peculiar to these people, remains now to be described. Many of the old travellers had furnished the world with accounts of *anthropophagi*, or man eaters, whom they met with in all parts of the old and new world; and their relations, true or false, were in those days, when

people were addicted to the marvellous, universally credited. In the succeeding ages, when a more sceptical and scrutinizing spirit prevailed, several of these asserted facts were found upon examination to be false; and men, from a bias inherent in our nature, ran into the opposite extreme. It then became established as a philosophical truth, capable almost of demonstration, that no such race of people ever did or could exist. But the varieties, inconsistencies, and contradictions of human manners, are so numerous and glaring, that it is scarcely possible to fix any general principle that will apply to all the incongruous races of mankind, or even to conceive an irregularity to which some or other of them have not been accustomed. The voyages of our late famous circumnavigators, the veracity of whose assertions is unimpeachable, have already proved to the world, that human flesh is eaten by the savages of *New Zealand*; and I can, with equal confidence, from conviction of the truth, though not with equal weight of authority, assert, that it is also, in these days, eaten in the island of Sumatra by the *Batta* people, and by them only. Whether or not the horrible custom prevailed more extensively in ancient times, I cannot take upon me to ascertain; but the same historians who mention it as practised in this island, and whose accounts were undeservedly looked upon as fabulous, relate it also of many others of the eastern people, and those of the island of *Java* in particular, who, since that period, may have become more humanized.*

* "Mention is made of the *Battas* and their peculiar customs by the following early writers;—*NICOLAS COSTI*, 1449. "In a certain part of this island (*Sumatra*), called *Butch*, the people eat human flesh. They are continually at war with their neighbours, preserve the skulls of their enemies as treasure, dispose of them as money, and he is accounted the richest man who has most of them in his house." *ORDONOUS BARNOSA*, 1516. "There is another kingdom to the southward, which is the principal source of gold; and another inland, called *Laru* (contiguous to the *Batta* country), where the inhabitants are pagans, who eat human flesh, and chiefly of those they have slain in war." *DE BARNOS*, 1568. "The natives of that part of the island which is opposite to *Malacca*, who are called *Bittas*, eat human flesh, and are the most savage and warlike of all the land." *BEAULIEU*, 1692.

"They do not eat human flesh as the means of satisfying the cravings of nature, for there can be no want of sustenance to the inhabitants of such a country and climate, who reject no animal food of any kind; nor is it sought after as a glutinous delicacy. The *Battas* eat it as a species of ceremony; as a mode of shewing their detestation of certain crimes by an ignominious punishment; and as a savage display of revenge and insult to their unfortunate enemies. The objects of this barbarous repast are prisoners taken in war, especially if badly wounded, the bodies of the slain, and offenders condemned for certain capital crimes, especially for adultery. Prisoners, unwounded (but they are not much disposed to give quarter) may be ransomed or sold as slaves, where the quarrel is not too inveterate; and the convicts, there is reason to believe, rarely suffer when their friends are in circumstances to redeem them by the customary equivalent of twenty *binchangs*, or eighty dollars. These are tried by the people of the tribe where the offence was committed, but cannot be executed until their own particular *aja* has been made acquainted with the sentence, who, when he acknowledges the justice of the intended punishment, sends a cloth to cover the head of the delinquent, together with a large dish of salt and lemons. The unhappy victim is then delivered into the hands of the injured party (if it be a private wrong, or, in the case of a prisoner, to the warriors), by whom he is tied to a stake; lances are thrown at him from a certain distance by this person, his relations, and friends; and when mortally wounded, they run up to him, as if in a transport of passion, cut pieces from the body with their knives, dip them in the dish of salt, lemon-juice, and red pepper, slightly broil them over a fire prepared for the purpose, and swallow the morsels with a degree of savage enthusiasm. Sometimes I presume, according to the degree of their animosity and resent-

* "The inland people are independent, and speak a language different from the Malayans. Are idolaters, and eat human flesh; never ransom prisoners, but eat them with pepper and salt. Have no religion, but some polity." *LEDOVICO BARNHEM*, in 1503, asserts, that the people of *Java* were cannibals previously to their traffic with the Chinese.

ment) the whole is devoured by the by-standers; and instances have been known where, with barbarity still aggravated, they tear the flesh from the carcase with their teeth. To such a depth of depravity may man be plunged, when neither religion nor philosophy enlighten his steps! All that can be said in extenuation of the horror of this diabolical ceremony is, that no view appears to be entertained of torturing the sufferers, of increasing or lengthening out the pangs of death; the whole fury is directed against the corpse, warm, indeed, with the remains of life, but past the sensation of pain. A difference of opinion has existed with respect to the practice of eating the bodies of their enemies actually slain in war; but subsequent inquiry has satisfied me of its being done, especially in the case of distinguished persons, or those who have been necessities to the quarrel. It should be observed, that their campaigns (which may be aptly compared to the predatory excursions of our Borderers) often terminate with the loss of not more than half a dozen men on both sides. The skulls of the victims are hung up as trophies in the open buildings in front of their houses, and are occasionally ransomed by their surviving relations for a sum of money.

"I have found that some persons (and among them my friend, the late Mr. Alexander Dalrymple) have entertained doubts of the reality of the fact, that human flesh is any where eaten by mankind, as a national practice, and considered the proofs hitherto adduced as insufficient to establish a point of so much moment in the history of the species. It is objected to me, that I never was an eye-witness of a *Batta-feast* of this nature, and that my authority for it, is considerably weakened by coming through a second, or perhaps a third hand. I am sensible of the weight of this reasoning, and am not anxious to force any man's belief, much less to deceive him by pretences to the highest degree of certainty, when my relation can only lay claim to the next degree; but I must, at the same time, observe, that, according to my apprehension, the refusing assent to fact, circumstantial evidence, because it clashes with a systematic opinion, is equally injurious to the cause of truth, with asserting that as positive which is only doubtful. My conviction of the truth of what

I have not personally seen (and we must all be convinced of facts to which neither ourselves nor those with whom we are immediately connected could ever have been witnesses) has arisen from the following circumstances, some of less and some of greater authority. It is, in the first place, a matter of general and uncontroverted notoriety throughout the island; and I have conversed with many natives of the *Batta* country (some of them in my own service), who acknowledged the practice, and became ashamed of it, after residing amongst more humanized people. It has been my chance to have had no fewer than three brothers and brothers-in-law, beside several intimate friends (of whom some are now in England), chiefs of our settlements of *Natal* and *Tappanuli*, of whose information I availed myself, and all their accounts I have found to agree in every material point. The testimony of Mr. Charles Miller, whose name, as well as that of his father, is advantageously known to the literary world, should alone be sufficient for my purpose. In addition to what he has related in his journal, he has told me, that at one village where he halted, the suspended head of a man, whose body had been eaten a few days before, was extremely offensive; and that in conversation with some people of the *Aukola* district, speaking of their neighbours and occasional enemies of the *Padam-bola* district, they described them as an unprincipled race, saying, "We, indeed, eat men as a punishment for their crimes and injuries to us; but they way-lay and seize travellers, in order to *ber-bantei*, or cut them up like cattle." It is here, obviously, the admission, and not the scandal, that should have weight. When Mr. Giles Holloway was leaving *Tappanuli*, and settling his accounts with the natives, he expostulated with a *Batta* man who had been dilatory in his payment. "I would," says the man, "have been here sooner, but my *pangulu* (superior officer), was detected in familiarity with my wife. He was condemned, and I stand to eat share of him; the ceremony took us up three days, and it was only last night that we finished him." Mr. Miller was present at this conversation, and the man spoke with perfect seriousness. A native of the island of *Nias*, who had stabbed a *Batta* man, in a fit of frenzy, at *Batang-tara* river, near *Tappanuli* bay, and endeavoured to make his escape, was,

upon the alarm being given, seized at six in the morning, and before eleven, without any judicial process, was tied to a stake, cut in pieces with the utmost eagerness, while yet alive, and eaten upon the spot, partly broiled, but mostly raw. His head was buried under that of the man whom he had murdered. This happened in December, 1780, when Mr. William Smith had charge of the settlement. A *raja* was fined by Mr. Bradley for having caused a prisoner to be eaten at a place too close to the Company's settlement; and it should have been remarked, that these feasts are never suffered to take place withinside their own *kampungs*. Mr. Alexander Hall made a charge in his public accounts of a sum paid to a *raja* as an inducement to him to spare a man whom he had seen preparing for a victim: and it is, in fact, this commendable discouragement of the practice by our government that occasions its being so rare a sight to Europeans, in a country where there are no travellers from curiosity, and where the servants of the Company, having appearances to maintain, cannot by their presence, as idle spectators, give a sanction to proceedings, which it is their duty to discourage, although their influence is not sufficient to prevent them.

"A *Batta* chief, named *raja Nubin*, in the year 1775, surprised a neighbouring *kampung* with which he was at enmity, killed the *raja* by stealth, carried off the body, and eat it. The injured family complained to Mr. Nairne, the English chief of *Natal*, and prayed for redress. He sent a message on the subject to *Nubin*, who returned an insolent and threatening answer. Mr. Nairne, influenced by his feelings rather than his judgment (for these people were quite removed from the Company's controul, and our interference in their quarrels was not necessary), marched with a party of fifty or sixty men, of whom twelve were Europeans, to chastise him; but on approaching the village, they found it so perfectly enclosed with growing bamboos, within which was a strong paling, that they could not even see the place or an enemy. As they advanced, however, to examine the defences, a shot from an unseen person struck Mr. Nairne in the breast, and he expired immediately. In him was lost a respectable gentleman, of great scientific acquirements, and a valuable servant of the Company. It was with much difficulty that the

party was enabled to save the body. A *Castree* and a *Malay*, who fell in the struggle, were afterwards eaten. Thus the experience of later days is found to agree with the uniform testimony of old writers; and although I am aware that each and every of these proofs, taken singly, may admit of some cavil, yet in the aggregate they will be thought to amount to satisfactory evidence, that human flesh is habitually eaten by a certain class of the inhabitants of *Sumatra*."

Before we conclude, we should observe, that the branch of natural history, in particular, will be found to illustrate several of the most interesting productions of the vegetable and animal kingdoms; and the engravings are executed in a masterly manner, from the most finished drawings, and accompany the volume in a separate *atlas*—This is a third edition of a work published several years ago; but comprises very extensive improvements.

The Dictionary of Distinctions, in three Alphabets, containing, 1.—Words the same in Sound, but of different Spelling and Signification; with which are classed such as have any similarity in Sound:—2. Words that vary in Pronunciation and Meaning, as accentuated or connected:—3. The Changes, in Sound and Sense, produced by the addition of the Letter e. The Pronunciation pointed out and noted in the Manner of Mr. Walker's Dictionary: With an Appendix of the proper Names in the Old and New Testaments and Apocrypha, &c. &c. By John Murdoch, Author of a Treatise on French Pronunciation, &c. bvo. 10s. 6d.

So numerous are the Dictionaries that have been published of late years, that the Prospectus of a New Dictionary has a chance of being treated with the same neglect as the Scheme of a New House Lottery, or the Prospectus of a new Newspaper. This is the age of Dictionaries; and all our knowledge is rapidly getting alphabetized; when, therefore, we call the attention of our readers to a new Dictionary, they may perhaps think the expression involves a solecism; but we have no hesitation in declaring that the volume now before us has a legitimate claim to that title. We have long thought a Dictionary of Distinctions much wanted. The utility of such a Dictionary is sufficiently evident; and until the present volume, no

attempt has been made to supply the desideratum, except the paltry and insufficient lists of words that have been annexed to some school spelling-books and grammars. The utility of the work is very fairly stated in a sensible and unassuming preface. It is there remarked, how requisite it is that the teachers of youth should, by oral example, inculcate the minute variations which always exist in the pronunciation of a living language. The want of a discriminating pronunciation is the source of slip-slopping.

"Perhaps to some, many of the distinctions will appear unnecessary, as it may be thought that no person could possibly fall into mistakes so egregious as are here guarded against. The inhabitants of the capital may think that the country people are ignorant indeed, if they be in want of so much assistance as is here offered them. On the other hand, the country folk would find some difficulty in believing, that there are in London people (who can both read and write), who will tell you very gravely, that the lord mayor and aldermen were regaled with a cold *collection* at St. James's? that there was a great *conquest* of people in the park when his majesty went to the parliament-house; that they only mean to *ax* a few questions respecting *fomented* liquors; that, during the next *vocation* they intend to make a *tower* of a thousand miles. Sometimes a *persecution* is to be commenced according to law; at other times, you may hear sagacious-looking men humanely commiserating the uncomfortable condition of the *death* and dumb; and others, who take pleasure in retailing unpublished history, will offer to tell you some curious *antidotes* concerning such and such personages." Preface, p. 4.

But specimens of slip-slopping are not to be collected entirely among those whose education has been confined merely to reading and writing. We have heard even in the pulpit *emerge* used for immerge; and every person must recollect to have heard from the mouths of people, who would blush at being thought ignorant, *eminent* used for imminent, and *ingenious* for ingenuous.

The propriety of committing a vocabulary or nomenclature to memory, which has been disputed by some writers on education, Mr. Murdoch, we think, has very ably supported; but we

conceive such a mode of acquiring the words of a language not the most expeditious. The meaning of words is certainly easier fixed on the memory, when studied in connection, than in the insulated state; and the *Jamua linguarum Restitutio* of Comenius was compiled on this principle. Mr. Murdoch is, however, perfectly correct, in maintaining, that the other mode requires no uncommon powers; that it is not a loss of time; and that the understanding and memory are so connected that one cannot be cultivated without the improvement of the other.

The reader will find many ingenious, and, we think, new remarks on pronunciation in the introductory observations. He will likewise find some observations on the letters Q and W well deserving of attention. Mr. Murdoch was well qualified to note the pronunciation correctly, from his having so lately edited the stereotype edition of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; which task he undertook by the particular recommendation of Mr. Walker. We have examined this part of Mr. Murdoch's present publication, and have found it very correct. We do not always agree with Mr. Murdoch, nor with his friend Mr. Walker; but we know they have the majority on their side, and they both are not deficient either in discrimination or independence of sentiment.

We shall now make a selection from the occasional remarks which are interspersed in the several alphabets, and which we think our readers will find original, entertaining, and instructive. As it is chiefly on account of the remarks we make the quotations, we need not put our printer to the trouble of adding the numerals and accents marking the pronunciation.

"Own, *a.* proper; peculiar; not common."

It is somewhat remarkable, that so many lexicographers have called this word a substantive. Whether Dr. Johnson called it so through inadvertency or by design; or whether the mistake originated with the printer, we can not determine. But although implicit belief in this matter can do no great mischief, we certainly ought at all times to let thought accompany words; and not allow ourselves to repeat after others, without ever considering the

justness or absurdity of what is advanced. The word *proper* is sometimes used in an acceptation exactly synonymous.—Example :

"Happy am I, that have a man so hold
"That dares do justice on my *proper*
son."
SHAKESPEARE.

"Kindle—*va.* To set on fire. The verb to *light*, and the verb to *kindle*, are not quite synonymous: thus, a person may say with propriety, *Light* a candle, and *Kindle* a fire; but it does not appear equally proper to say, *Light* a candle and *Light* a fire; and still more inelegant and improper would it be to say, *Kindle* a candle and *Light* a fire. To *light* seems to give the idea of communicating flame instantly; to *Kindle* appears to express the conveyance of a general ignition progressively accomplished."

"Cannot—*vn.* To be unable. Thus it is commonly written, pronounced, and explained; but I *can not* help thinking that this word is a strange, unaccountable, heterogeneous, and absurd combination of a helping verb, commonly used to mark the potential mode, or the power of performing something, with a negative adverb which denies the existence of that power. It therefore appears, that no objection can be offered (except that false and pernicious one called ancient usage) to the separation of a pair so very discordant in their natures."

"Neat—*a.* Elegant without dignity; cleanly: unadulterated. *s.* Bull, Cow, or Ox; a beef. The plural is heeves.—It is singular, that in speaking of the different parts of the carcass, the name of the animal itself is varied according to the part spoken of; for example, we say *ox* check, *neat's* tongue, *neat's* foot-oil, *bullock's* liver, *bullock's* kidney, *beef* steak, *cow* heel."

For more remarks of a similar nature we refer our readers to the words *Ballyards*, *Collin*, *Gayety*, *Sabbath*, *Scourer*, *Stationary*, *Tailor*, and *This*, in the first alphabet.—*Amen*, *Committee*, *Commadore*, and *Farewell*, in the second.—*Tire*, *Mac*, *Not*, and *Sterne*, in the third.—The remark on the word *Not*, is excellent—and likewise on the word *Miser*.

To the three alphabets which complete the Dictionary of Distinctions, is annexed an Appendix of Scripture names, with the pronunciation marked

in the same manner with the Dictionary.

Mr. Murdoch will be recognised by the public, not only as the Editor of the Stereotype edition of Walker's Dictionary, but as the early instructor of the Scottish bard, Robert Burns; and those who have perused Dr. Currie's edition of that poet's works, and the interesting letters of Mr. Murdoch, when published, will not be displeased at seeing this respectable specimen of his talents and industry.

London: being a Complete Guide to the British Capital: containing an accurate and succinct Account of its Origin, Rise, and Progress; the Increase and Extent of its Buildings; its Commerce, Curiosities, Exhibitions, Amusements, Public Calamities, Religions and Charitable Foundations, Literary Establishments, Learned and Scientific Institutions, &c. &c. Faithfully abridged from Mr. Pennant's London, and brought down to the present Year. By John Wallis. 8vo. pp. 500.

COMPILATIONS of this kind, when carefully executed, must always be extensively useful. Of the present undertaking, we shall allow the Editor to speak for himself, by transcribing a few paragraphs from the commencement of his Preface.

"A Portable description of the antiquities of London, comprehending its modern improvements, has long been an object, which might have been sought in vain, before the plan of the present work was adopted.

"Hitherto, no medium has been observed in our works, relative to antiquity. Stow, Maitland, Maistrol, and others, are excellent for the library; but too expensive and voluminous to answer the purposes of any, but the historian and the professed antiquary.

"On the other hand, the former abridgment of Pennant, is too scanty to satisfy the curiosity of the present enlightened period. But in the medium here attempted, it is hoped, the addition of the latest improvements in this great city, its public edifices and institutions, will prove an advantageous and pleasant companion, to every person wishing for a general knowledge of what London has been, and what it is at present.

"Here, it is presumed, will be found an epitome of the extensive labours of preceding topographers and antiquaries, without their formality, prolixity, or expense; and hence it may appear, by a happy compound of the useful and agreeable, that description may be perspicuous and pleasing without being tedious; and that a comparative brevity, with careful management, may be made as comprehensive as the object of the compiler will admit.

"In this *improvement of Pennant's London*, as nothing essentially relative to the origin, the increase, the public buildings, or the institutions of this metropolis, is omitted, the present volume, it is presumed, will furnish the curious inquirer with such views, as are calculated to answer the purposes of general information.

"The number of years since Mr. Pennant published his '*London*' sufficiently apologize for its continuation to the present period; not to dwell upon the numerous improvements that have been made since his time, particularly in the various commercial establishments, and other institutions for the purposes of benevolence, and the dissemination of the arts, and the literature of the British metropolis, beyond example in any former periods; whilst even the lighter peculiarities of persons and places, will not be found without their due notice."

Felissa; or, The Life and Opinions of a Kitten of Sentiment. 12mo. pp. 181. [With 12 coloured Engravings.]

This is a very pleasing series of adventures; in which various characters are depicted with the truth of nature, and all calculated to inculcate on the juvenile mind the laudable sentiment of compassion towards inoffensive dumb animals.

It is the production, we have been told, of the Author of "*The Lost Child*."

* See Vol. LVII. p. 47.

Observations on the Act for Regulating Mad-Houses, and a Correction of the Statements of the case of Benjamin Elliott, convicted of illegally confining Mary Daintree; with Remarks addressed to the Friends of Insane Persons. By James Parkinson.

THE objects of this pamphlet are twofold; namely, 1st, to correct a mis-statement, in certain newspapers, of the evidence given by Mr. Parkinson, on the trial of Benjamin Elliott: as well as to repel some calumnies to which such misstatement had given rise; and, 2dly, to show the defects of the Act for regulating mad-houses; with some incidental remarks, which may be useful to those who have relatives suffering under the dreadful loss of reason.

In our opinion, Mr. P. has most clearly refuted the false statement of his evidence; and has shown the liberality of a gentleman conscious of his integrity, in the following paragraph:

"The statement of the evidence being thus shown to be erroneous, no necessity exists for refuting the charges, which are inserted in the commentary of the Statesman, on the evidence thus reported. Indeed my constant answer has been to those who wished me to notice the remarks of the Statesman, that I had no other fault to find with the editor, but his too easy confidence in the report of the evidence; and that the remarks which he had made were such as he would have been fully warranted in making, had the report of the trial been correct."

In the other part of his pamphlet, which will be found extremely interesting, Mr. P. has cited numerous cases, in abstract, to show how little competent unprofessional persons are, to discriminate between restored sanity of mind, and lucid intervals; and how much unmerited opprobrium is often cast, through ignorance of the subject, by the relations, friends, and acquaintance of unhappy maniacs, upon those who have the care and custody of them. His occasional observations on the Act are well entitled to legislative attention.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

LYCEUM, (Drury-Lane Company)
Jan. 31. A New Opera, by Mr. DIXON, called the "*FRANK BOY*,"
Eur. Mag. Vol. LIX, Feb. 1811.

was presented for the first time; the principal characters being as follows:

S

Julian (the Peasant Boy) Miss KELLY.
 Duke Alberti Mr. HOLLAND.
 Baron Montaldi Mr. RAYMOND.
 Hippolito Mr. PHILLIPS.
 Audrose Mr. SMITH.
 Ludovico Mr. LOVEGROVE.
 Leonora Mrs. POWELL.
 Olympia Miss DUNCAN.
 Rosalie Miss POOLE.
 Marinetta Miss BRAND.
 Scene—In the Venetian Friuli, at the foot of the Alps.

The following is an outline of the plot:—

An Italian Duke, Alberti, goes to the wars; his cousin, Montaldi, becomes anxious for the title and estates; he attempts to woo the Duke's niece, but is rejected. Disappointed in love, he resolves on murder; and as the Duke is about to return at that precise period, he determines to murder him. A rencontre ensues, in which, after receiving a slight wound, Alberti is rescued by the sudden appearance of Ludovico, who pursues the assassin, and wounds him in the right hand. The assassin Montaldi flies, and, to escape the pursuit, which is close upon him, drops his cloak, mask, and dagger, at the door of a peasant's cottage. Julian, the peasant's son, comes out, and, in the act of examining the cloak, is seized by the Duke's servants. He is thrown into prison, and at length brought to trial, when, at the moment of sentence, Ludovico appears, and Montaldi is convicted of the crime.

It will be perceived, that there is no novelty in the construction of this piece, yet, it is not without scenes of considerable interest. All the performers did great justice to their parts; but Miss Kelly's exertions in the last scene so completely overcame her, that she fainted away, and was carried from the stage in a state of insensibility.

The interest of the *dénouement* was, for a moment, forgotten in the general and anxious concern for the fate of the performer. When the curtain dropped, as the audience continuing their enquiries respecting her, Mr. Lovegrove came forward, and informed them that she was considerably recovered.

The music, chiefly by Kelly, is pretty, and the Opera has had a successful run.

COVENT GARDEN, Feb. 5.—A new Musical Drama, in three acts, was brought forward at this Theatre. It is called, "THE KNIGHT OF SNOWDOWN," and is the production of Mr. Morton, though confessedly borrowed from Mr. Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

DRAMATIC PERSONS.

The Knight of Snowdown Mr. C. KEMBLE.
 Sir Roderick Dhu Mr. YORNO.

Earl Douglas Mr. BARRYMORE.
 Young Douglas Master CHAPMAN.
 Earl of Mar Mr. EGERTON.
 Norman Mr. BLANCHARD.
 Mac Loch Mr. LISTON.
 Muddock Mr. EMERY.
 Old Norman Mr. CHAPMAN.
 Warden Master DROBET.
 John of Brent Mr. BELLAMY.
 Captain of the Fort Mr. HAMERTON.
 Lieutenant Mr. KING.
 Ellen Miss S. BOOTH.
 Alice Mrs. DICKONS.
 Isabel Mr. LISTON.

The plot of this Drama being partly taken from the Poem of *The Lady of the Lake*, it will be unnecessary to dilate at length upon it. — Earl Douglas, driven from the Court of King James, by the intrigues of his enemies, seeks refuge with his family in the Highlands, where he is protected by the clan of Vich Alpine, under the conduct of Roderick Dhu, an intrepid chieftain, who, to win the hand of Ellen, rescues her brother, young Douglas, from imprisonment, and gives himself up to the Earl of Mar as a ransom for her father, and is conducted a prisoner to Stirling. Ellen, who had succoured the Knight of Snowdown in extremity, when separated from his companions among the Highlands, received from that Nobleman, at parting, a ring, which he represented to her *whom*, when shewn to her Sovereign, procure any boon she should ask.—The young Lady avails herself of this token, to preserve the life of the protector of her family—she hastens to James's Court at Stirling, and finds in the person of the Knight of Snowdown, her Sovereign—she presents the ring, and begs the life of Sir R. Dhu—her suit is granted—she receives from James the hand of Sir Roderick, and the Douglas family are reinstated in the favour of their King.

In several points the play differs from the poem: yet, it is but justice to say, that many of the scenes produced a very striking effect. That in which the bold chieftain of Clan Alpine declares himself to King James, and by a blast of his horn, rallies his followers all around him; and again, despising the advantage of their aid, by a signal causes them to disengage, was fervently applauded. The last scene was also excellent. The Drama comprises, in the first act, the whole of the three first Cantos of the

second

escape of the King from his perils; the captivity of Douglas, and his redemption by Roderick, who, having a price set upon his head, pays the ransom of his Ellen's father, by surrendering himself, to the Earl of Mar. The third

brings the audience to a happy denouement at the Castle of Stirling.

The music, by Bishop, is in general very pretty, and well adapted to the nature of the piece—and the scenery of *The Lonely Isle—The Goblin Cave—Highland Landscapes*, and *Stirling's Lordly Towers*, deserves great praise; nor ought less to be given to the various performers for their exertions. Young was all energy in the warlike chief; Miss Booth most affecting in the Douglas' daughter; and C. Kemble very ably portrayed the gallant *Knight of Snowdoun*. The piece has been since very frequently repeated.

Feb. 18.—Was revived the Dramatic Romance of *Blue Beard*, which had long been in preparation, and has at length been produced in a style of splendour, of which it is impossible to form an adequate idea without paying a visit to the Theatre.

Of the intrinsic merits of the piece, it is unnecessary for us now to speak. The object of attraction was less the merits of the romance itself, than the embellishments of which ramour had spoken. Of these, though much had been said, there is no reason to complain of exaggeration.—The scenery throughout is most superb; and the march over the mountains is well managed. A miniature procession, as formerly at Drury-lane Theatre, is seen at a distance. The music is heard as being also a great way off. The procession gradually approaches, and the music is heard more distinctly, till at length the cavalcade reaches the stage. The display of the wealth of *Abomeliq* is grand, and the whole was so well arranged, that no disorder appeared throughout the scene. The illuminated garden was exceedingly brilliant; and the admirable dancing of Mrs. Parker closed the first act with great effect.

That which operated as the great attraction of the evening, and called forth all the applause which it was possible for an audience to give—was the introduction of sixteen real and most beautiful horses on the stage, mounted by *Spahis*. In the early part of the second act the horses made their first appearance, and were greeted with universal applause; but when they were seen ascending the heights with the greatest velocity imaginable, the audience were in raptures.

The scene of the Blue Chamber is very beautiful. The paintings with

which it is ornamented are tasteful; and the transition, when *Fatima's* fatal curiosity induces her to enter the forbidden apartment, was excellently managed.—The scenes of pleasure, with which the walls are decorated, were changed to representations of horror, with a celerity which does honour to the talents of the machinist.

Instead of the scene of *Abomeliq's* destruction in the painted chamber, as originally performed, a grand battle scene has been substituted.—The *Spahis* storm the castle—numbers are seen falling in the imminent deadly breach, and the cavalry charge repeatedly across the stage. Indeed, the storming was a collection of every thing that could be gathered into one scene to make it striking. As the *Spahis* rushed forward to attack the gate, the drawbridge was let down, and a detachment of horses were seen fording the moat. They successively sprung upon the stage, and the whole depth of the scene was filled with combatants, foot and horse. The passing of the cavalry under the arches of the rampart, and their charging the drawbridge, in an almost perpendicular direction, was a subject for painters. Some of the horses were wounded, and they fell on the stage, fainting gradually under their wounds. One horse who had thrown off his rider, and was dying, on hearing the report of a pistol, sprung up to “join the battle hour once more,” and, after a single effort, fell as if totally exhausted. The sagacity and spirit of those fine animals were carried to a height which we could scarcely have conceived. *Abomeliq* is conquered. The castle is fired, men and horses are seen dying on the stage; and a variety of interesting objects, presenting themselves to the eye, form a *coup d'œil* which defies description.

The principal characters were exceedingly well filled. Mr. Barrymore was dignified and impressive as the haughty *Bashaw*.—Miss Bolton's *Fatima* was very interesting. Her opening duet with *Selim*, and the beautiful air, “*When pensive I thought on my fate*,” were highly applauded. Mrs. C. Kemble was excellent in *Irone*. The restless curiosity which belongs to the first part of the character was most successfully given; and nothing could be more admirable than the warm emotion expressed in the last, at the prospect of relief. Mrs. Liston warbled with her

usual sweetness in *Beda*. Messrs Fawcett and Simmons, as *Shaccabac* and *Ibrahim*, supported their respective characters with great credit. Mr. Taylor, whom we never heard in better voice, sustained the character of *Selim* with much effect. His singing and acting merited and received the most flattering approbation. The Piece was announced for repetition with thunders of applause. Louder acclamations we never heard. In its progress it was twice greeted with three regular cheers. The House was crowded almost to suffocation—a great number of persons, who could not procure seats, filled the coffee-rooms and corridors, and hundreds went away.

* * *Cato* has been revived at Covent Garden, during this month, with wonderful success. The house has literally overflowed in every part. *Cato*, we think, ranks among the best performances of Mr. Kemble indeed, without very great ability in this principal character, so heavy a Drama could not keep any ground on the stage.

We are happy to hear, that it is intended soon to revive some of Shakspeare's plays, which have been too long strangers to our Theatres, such as *Julius Cæsar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, &c.

POETRY.

SKETCH OF AN EPITAPH ON THE MARQUIS OF ROMANA

BY LYLE IRWIN, ESQ.

WHEN private merit ^{to} have consigned,

The Muse laments the loss of so kind;

But when the hero meets the martial blow,
Surrounding nations own a people's woe!

Firm warrior! loyal, circumspect, and brave;

Pure statesman! form'd a smiling land to save:

Departed spirit! still the guardian prove
Of freedom's flame—bright pledge of Britain's love!

O! may thy great example, not in vain,

Awake the late energies of SPAIN;

May no reverse to the CORREX tell,

Her glory perish, when ROMANA fall.

And can she perish? See the patriot's
bier!

Enrich'd with WELLSFORD's eulogy sincere.

O'er his low'd form her sons for vengeance
cry,

And swear, to free their country, or to die!

TRANSLATION OF THE 24th ODE OF THE 3d BOOK OF HORACE.

To the Courtiers.

ALTHOUGH the purse-proud man may hunt

To mitch in wealth Arabia's coast,

Although his floating forests give ice

The extended ocean's avers face,

If fate once seals his doom severe,

In vain he tries to banish fear,

In vain he tries to shun the power,

Of death's too certain, dread'd hour—

The wand'ring Seythians, hardy crew,

Far happier live, and Getap too,

Whose humble yet capacious wain
Transports their house from plain to plain;

For them encrease th' unmeasur'd fields,

For them her stores bright Ceres yields,

One harvest o'er, they quit the soil,

And others share the annual toil:

Amongst them the guiltless step-dames prove

The cares of fond maternal love,

No wealthy wife her husband sways,

Nor heeds th' adulterer's artful praise;

Virtue the noblest gift of Heav'n,

Their only dow'r to daughter giv'n,

And chastity which scorns to know

But him to whom she plights the vow,

And one transgression only made,

The life an instant for! it's paid!

Who'er desires to exile far

Int'stine strife, and impious war,

Who'er may wish for sculptur'd fame,

The Father of the State his name!

I must let him dare with noble rage

To curb the vices of the age,

If during life no pain's decreed,

Our sons at least shall bless the deed,

For oft we worship virtue gone

To grace on high a heav'nly throne,

But while on earth with us it stays,

We grudge each particle of praise:

Complaisance alone can nought avail,

For vice will grow when judgments fail,

And laws no share of reverence get,

Unless a good example's set,

The merchant ploughs the wat'ry way

To climes where bold heart constant sway,

To shores where blust'ring Boreas reigns,

And snows congenial'd o'erstep the plains,

The skilful sailor dares to brave

The horrors of the stormy wave,

* Ironical, and according to the idea of the vulgar.

But neither one has pow'r to face
Dire poverty, that worst* disgrace!
For lucre's sake they quit the road
That leads to virtue and to God!
Where Jove's lov'd incense mounts the skies,
And shouts of crowds approving rise,
Let us with all our genius repair
And place the useless baubles there,
Or set us on the neighbouring shore
Plunge in the wave our golden store:
If for our sins we truly grieve,
And wish our former course to leave,
'Tis fit the spring of vice, once lov'd,
Should be for ever far remov'd;
Our minds, by luxury unarm'd,
Must be by nobler maxims warm'd.
The free-born youth can merit praise
At top, or dice, (inglorious plays.)
But yet must learn the steed to guide,
He dreads the chase—he cannot ride!
Meantime his sire, his honor gone,
His partner cheats to enrich his son.
Thus ill-got sums in countless heaps arise,
Yet more's still wanting in the miser's eyes.
S. H. CRUIKSHANK.

our last number) for *grass*, read *grapes*.

A DEFINITION OF TRUE BEAUTY.

*Supposed to have been sent by an enthusiastic
Young Classic to his female favorite.*

(Written Dec. 1799.)

I.
SHE, who'd by beauty Venus' fame de-
press,
Must Dian's chastity of thought possess;
And if Ceres those united she'd excel,
The pride of Pallas must within her dwell.

II.
Few, few, alas! those valu'd charms can
clum,
Few, few, alas! make Happiness their aim!
Or, on such tracks they seize, as warrant
thought,
Few e'er can hope to reach the wish'd for
port.

III.
Beauty (with virtue clad,) the boon of
Heav'n,
Attractive most,—alone to woman's giv'n:
But fairest beauty oft is woman's bane,
So often is then honor sold for gain!

IV.
To bear the belle, and be the reigning toad,
Of some's the only pride, the only boast;
And vainly, some, in one continued round
Of balls and routs, think happiness is found.

V.
So others throng to Ranelagh, Vauxhall,
The park, the theatre,—as boys to ball:
—But common sense scarce ever takes abode
With those, who can't exist, but in a crowd!

VI.

Still thou'rt *Miranda*, dif'rent far from
these:

—Sense, modesty, and beauty, e'er must
please!

Be but *thyself*, unto thy *treasures* true,
And thou'rt more prizable than all *Pera*.

VII.

In symmetry,—in loveliness of eye,—
E'en Venus' self with thee could never vie,
—In dignity,—in elegance,—in grace,—
Juno,—the Graces,—*both* must give thee
place.

VIII.

In thee, with *Venus*' pleasing form, we find
Diana's modesty, and *Pallas*' mind:—
In thee, those excellencies all combine,
Which almost render mortal frame divine.

IX.

Might I but *hope* thy *favor* to obtain,—
With thee to share life's pleasures and life's
pain,
Together we'd the muses' toils observe,
And harmony of thought by mutual love pre-
serve!
R. S. W.

PSALM VIII.

O THOU that with surpassing glory
crown'd
Hast plac'd above the stars of Heav'n
thy face!

Father and Son to earth's remotest bound
Extend thy glorious majesty, and name!

Mute is the impious tongue in awe confect,
And ours, by silence owns thy wond'rous
pow'r.

While babes yet hanging on the parent's
breast,

In life's first sounds thy praises and adore.

O pow'r unseen! when to my wond'ring
sight

The Heav'n, as fashioned by thy hand,
arise,

The moon whose lustre cheers the gloom of
night,

And stars which grace the vast expanse
of skies.

Oh what is man (the trembling soul will say)
Thus form'd the object of thy fondest care?

How worthy held, frail being of a day,
Thy love to claim his God's regard to
share?

What tho' beneath Heaven's radiant spirits
plac'd,

Tho' round his brow no seraphs glories
shine,

Lo, crown'd with pow'r, with might and ho-
nour plac'd

He reigns the lord o'er all thy works di-
vine!

Hift ev'ry form earth's varied regions yield,
Each bird light borne upon the pausing
breeze;

Hift ev'ry beast which freely roams the field,
Or fish swift skimming thro' the pathless
sea,

O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd,
Hast plac'd above the stars of Heav'n thy
fame,
Father and God! to earth's remotest bound
Extends thy honour, majesty, and name!

C. T. S.

THE ROSE;

FROM ANAGREON.

AS gaily deck'd with wreathed flow'rs
Recedes the wanton spring,
How blest in summer's festive hours
The rose's praise I'll sing;

And thou, my friend, our lays improve!
With me in concert join
To praise those sweets which mortals love,
The breath of pow'rs divine!

Sweet joy! which Venus pleasure yields!
The graces dearly prize
When love first paints the vernal fields
With nature's thousand dyes.

When friends in social converse meet
What thanks are due to thee!
Then heart-felt mirth and pleasure greet
The muse's hallow'd tree.

What tho' rough thorns around thee stand,
Thy fragrant beauty's guard,
How blest who plucks with gentle hand,
Love's flow'r his sweet reward!

On festal days, amidst Bacchic rite,
In pleasure's hour, we see
The truly wise refine delight,
Give mirth new zest by thee!

Where absent thou, whose glowing dye
The nymph's coy beauty wands,
Soft blushes in Anacreon's sky
Lends Venus all her charms?

Sweet rose! which decks our lifeless clay,
Restores the languid frame,
Chides sluggish time's unwelcome stay,
In youth, in age, the same!

When Pallas first (so poets feign)
The head of paria Jove
Oppress'd with all a mother's pain
And shook the pow'rs above;

When Venus, daughter of the sea,
Rose dripping from the wave,
All-parent earth this wondrous tree
Her lust, best, offspring gave.

The gods beheld—a nectar'd show'r
Their high consent approv'd:
Then sprang 'mid thorns the honour'd flow'r
By Bacchus ever lov'd,

C. T. S.

INSCRIPTION,

Designed for a Tablet to the Memory of the
Rev. Dr. JOHN VARDOL, Rector of Fish-
tost and Skirbeck, Regius Professor of
Divinity, King's College, New-York.

The following beautiful lines are pecu-
liarly interesting to us, not only from their

poetry and pathos, but for their *filial*
piety. They are the effusion of *exquisite*
sensibility; the emanation of *serious*, sti-
mulating *genius*. Of *love* and *eneration*,
embodying *learning*, *talents*, and *pa-*
rental affection. They display a DAU-
GTER, in form and virtue, like an *Athe-*
nian virgin, with *scar-stained* eyes, and
trembling hand, inscribing the tomb of
her father, who appears to have possessed
the *genius* and the *eloquence* of an *Athe-*
nian sage, combined with the *quid affec-*
tion of a *Christian divine*. On this *gru-*
phic idea we could morally reflect at
some length, were it not necessary to re-
cur to the *inscription*, and more particu-
larly to state, that the *lovely writer*, of
whose *literary attainments* we have given
several instances,* shrinks from observa-
tion; while her late father, by whose in-
struction and example her mind was form-
ed, under whose influence her genius ex-
panded, is far beyond the reach of our
feeble powers to *eulogize*, or indeed be-
yond the reach of any powers but his
own.

COULD Wit, could Wisdom, eternize
their flame,
Could Genius life's immortal spark reclaim,
This mould'ring record had not vainly told
Where Wisdom sleeps, and Eloquence lies
cold!

The Priest of Mercy still had grac'd her
shrine,
Still from his bosom pour'd her balm di-
vine:

Still attic Nectar on his lips had hung,
And bland Religion triumph'd on his
tongue:

Pause, stranger! from the grave his pre-
cepts reach,

The grave of Goodness claims eternal speech!
Pause! the silent dust extinguish'd here,
The Poet's ray, the Patriot's flame reverse!

All Science seeks, and social Love bestows
To deck mild Virtue, thou'nd in sage repose,
Lies in this grave!—but when the solar fire
Sinks into night, and crumbling worlds re-
tire,

From the rent earth the Son of Truth shall
rise,

Cloth'd in unclouded light, and soar beyond
the skies.

MY VALENTINE.

BY CATHERINE BAXLEY.

AGAIN thou'rt here! delightful guest!
Again to while my hours away!
The waking dream, how doubly blest'd,
Along the copse let us stray.

Pavilion'd there,—reclin'd at ease,—
Where all that else wou'd droop, entwine;
List to my murmurs in the breeze;
And let my fond complaints be thine.

In this Magazine.

I see thee in the silent grove ;—
 I see thee when I close my eyes ;
 And yield my inmost soul to love,
 Till fancy droops, and in my dies.—
 Again thy wile '—that peerless form
 I'd have painted on my mind,
 That swell'd in sleep a restless charm,
 That giv's so eloquently kind —
 Have ceas'd to be — my weary eyes
 Again, in sleep I close ;
 Again the lovely phantom sighs
 And seems to lure me from repose —
 Methinks upon the pillow'd wave
 I rise, as on the couch I roll ;
 And could a flood of ether lave
 My sense — could so, — would soothe my
 soul

While e'er I rove, — I see him still ;—
 I hear him in the whispering gale ;
 And oft 'neath yonder dingle'd hill,
 I've told him all my bosom's tale.

Apollo's graceful form he bears,
 But more of manhood decks his brow ;
 Ever unchang'd — unmark'd by years, —
 In life's gay dawn he look'd as now.

His eyes are of the darkest grey —
 They beam incessant void of fear ;
 But, round a smooth young cheek play,
 While pride continues then lurking there.

Ever drest in fire, — of matchless frame ;—
 And, at thy request, he might but vainly —
 Yet — let a Sybil breathe thy name !
 Sweet Phantom ! still my bosom's care.

Beyond the furthest Ocean's wave,
 Ah ! let him whisper ! — dost thou stray ? —
 Or, in a grove, beyond the grave, —
 Where other Suns twicken day ? —

Or, 'till thou only in my soul ? —
 That ever for perfection sighs,
 With never a, that spurns controul,
 I woo'd thee, to partake its joys —

Come ! and inhale the sweets of Spring ;—
 Watch, when the first horn violets blow ;
 Soar on the dawn's dew-sprinkled wing ; —
 Oh bless the bower of peace below.

I own thee for my bosom's lord ;—
 Come then ! and share that bosom's joy ;
 Its truth shall be thy honor's guard ;—
 Its sympathy shall soothe thy sigh. —

And, through the evening's tranquil hour,
 I'll sweep my lyre, — and chant my song ;
 Thy praise shall rouse each latent power,
 The echoes still that praise prolong —

SWEET VALENTINE ! the scene expires, —
 Lost in the low pursuits of life ;
 I love paints, and Honor still desires,
 To live thy Mistress, — and thy Wife
 Feb 14, 1811.

TO SOLITUDE.

SOLITUDE ! thou angel dear to ev'ry
 thinking soul !
 Let me enjoy thy lonely seat without con-
 trouls,

Let thy lov'd precepts ever guide my way,
 And lead me from Temptation's direful
 sways ;
 Let thy kind influence wound me spread,
 And guard me through the day, and in my
 bed,
 In the pleasant vale of darkness'd wood
 Let me survey thee in contemplative mood.

Beneath the venerable oak or Gothic shade,
 Or in the antiquated spot by nature made,
 There let me live, forgetful of each toil,
 Far from the madding crowd's destructive
 guide

J. U.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE.

No XLIII.

Snub.

OLD Snub, who to a married life
 Was partial, took a second wife,
 Who thought his deposite on trust,
 From always speaking of his first ;
 He check'd her hopes, told all her fears,
 Constantly dinning in her ears,
 " His fit wife want beauty, grace ;
 " Her even temper, lovely face ;
 Which praise, left-handed and absurd,
 She heard ; but spoke no single word ;
 And though she was no paltry beauty,
 She only look'd and did her duty
 Snub's friends allow'd but little credit
 Due to his first wife, though he said it ;
 For they could contradict him still,
 And knew they'd liv'd like dog and cat ;
 And, to do justice, often reckon'd
 It'd be the best bargain in the second.

One day he gave a sumptuous treat ;
 The wine was famous, good the meat ;
 Naught could their lavish praise excel ;
 " Why yes," cry'd he, " tis pretty well ;
 " I've generally good dinners giving ;
 " But had my dear first spouse been living !"
 The wife, howe'er, might provoke,
 Felt all her wrongs, and seldom spoke ;
 But now, so palpably offended,
 Said something more than she'd intended ;
 " Sir, all must your misfortune see ;
 " You've a most wretched wife in me ;
 " But to be honest in your dealing,
 " You should allow for a flow-ferling ;
 " Though sorry your first wife should die,
 " You can't regret her more than I "

BADINE.

No XLIV

The Amateur.

AN Amateur, by mistake caught so,
 That he excell'd, at least he thought so,
 Would sit away in such a style
 Amidst some wonder and some smile ;
 He went to Rome with money plenty,
 And charm'd the flitting ring of gentry ;
 All in transient but clear thought,
 Cost what they would he always bought.

Once at a crash, in full display,
He heard the fain'd Nardini play;
And, as he join'd the glorious din,
He swore he'd buy his violin;
Th' Italian was not very nice,
But made him pay a handsome price.
Scarcely the fiddle was sent home,
When he began to rage and foam;
He tried it, scrap'd through all the keys,
Yet bliss spoil'd e'en he could not please;
He said 'twas in a strange condition,
And call'd it a vile imposition;
That he Nardini would attack,
And make him give the money back.

Big with this very wise intent,
His steps he to the fiddler bent;
Blam'd ev'ry thing; the strings, the bow,
'Twas bad in all, and worse below;
In short, the fiddle to his chin,
He cry'd, "Sir, you have ta'en me in."
"Salic!" said Nardini, "let me try:"
Swift o'er the chords his fingers fly;
And, as each sense became his capture,
The Amateur exclaim'd, in rapture,
"I could not make it play like this!"
"Good Sir, I'll tell you what it is!"
"Twas you took in yourself a little;
"Tis true, Sir, I can sell my fiddle;
"And English gold have great much charm,
"But, damn it, I can't sell my arm!"

BADINE.

TIME AND OPPORTUNITY.

WHEN Chronos rang'd the world be-
low,
And revel'd with impunity,
From age he flew, with youth mov'd slow,
But counted *ON OPPORTUNITY*.

This ardent *Nymph*, fleet as the *Stag*,
Receded from *Community*;
Then would to *Disappointment* brag,
"He's miss'd his *Opportunity*."
"Let *Virgins*, therefore, in their prime,
Grant *Hymen* his *Opportunity*;
For if they dallied with *Time*,
They'll lose a fair *Opportunity*." M.

TO MUSIC.

HOW sweetly left the plaintive strain
Breaks on the list'ning ear!
Congenial to the Lover's pain;
It soothes corroding care.

Thy Charms, O Music! thine alone,
Can dissipate the keenest smart;
Thy gentle influence let me own;
Sweet power! celestial joys impart.

You tranquillize the troubled mind,
You ease the sad perturbed breast;
Ecstatic bliss in thee we find,
O! gently lull my Soul to rest.

Th' exalted fancy raise above
This little busy orb of care;
And let me in raptur'd love
The joys of Heav'n experience there.
Lambeth, Feb. 8. A. B.

IMPROMPTU.

On the Capture of the Isle of France and
the Gallic Navy.

BRITAIN's standard advance,
The repression of FRANCE
Must gild ev'ry face with a smile;
Our triumph's begun,
Her NAVY is won,
And our *Cleopatra* distinguish her Isle. M.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JANUARY 14.

A COMMITTEE from each House held a conference in the Painted Chamber, when the Committee from their Lordships' House communicated the Resolution for authorising the Lord Chancellor to put the Great Seal to a Commission for opening the Parliament, agreed to by their Lordships on 1st day, to the Committee on the part of the Commons; at the same time desiring their concurrence with the same.—Adjourned.

15. The Committee from both Houses held a conference in the Painted Chamber; and on the return of their Lordships' Committee, the Lord President informed the House, that the Commons had agreed to the Resolution for a Commission under the Great Seal,

making only a verbal amendment of no importance.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Commission in his Majesty's name, authorising the opening of Parliament in form, was read.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by a number of the Members of that House, appearing at the Bar,

The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was, in substance, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Acting under the authority which is given to us by the Letters Patent which have just been read, we have only now, among the discharge of our other public duties, to call your attention to his Majesty's present most unfortunate indisposition—to re-

commend to you to make such provision for the care and custody of his Majesty's most sacred person, as is consistent with the honour and dignity of his Crown; and also to provide for the defect in the royal authority, in the best manner that the exigencies of the times may appear to require."

The Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President (Camden), the Lord Privy Seal (Westmoreland) Earl Graham (the Duke of Montrose) and the Earl of Liverpool.

21. Their Lordships, after making some orders respecting appeals, adjourned till Wednesday.

23. A Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, assembled in Common Hall, was presented by Lord Erskine; but withdrawn in consequence of an alleged informality, in not having the corporate seal affixed to it.

The Lord Chancellor moved his four resolutions respecting Proxies, which stated, in substance, the general right of every noble Peer to vote by proxy, except only in such cases where a standing order, or previous determination of their Lordships, forbade the use of it; and that in putting such previous question on their use, Peers present in person, and Peers present by proxy, had an equal right to give their votes.

Lord Moira conceived the present to be an unnecessary and mischievous question, and should therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

The Earls of Rose and Minto supported the Resolutions; and the Duke of Norfolk and Earl Stanhope the amendment.

On a division for the latter, the numbers were—Contents 68, Proxies 22, Non-contents 67, Proxies 26—Majority of two against Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by a number of the Commons, presented at the Bar a Bill to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of his Majesty's Person during his present illness.—Adjourned.

24. The Regency Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.—Adj.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Regency Bill. The title and preamble were postponed. On reading of the first clause, Lord Grenville took an objection to the words "dominions of his Majesty," which, by a slight alteration, was obviated. On the clause respecting the signature of the Regent, it was amended that "George R. or G. P. R." should be the signing to all public documents.

On the clause limiting the period of the Restrictions to the 1st of February, 1812, Lord Grenville, alluding to the experience which had required of the nature of his

Majesty's disorder, with the opinion of the Physicians, that should it unhappily exceed the former periods of his recovery, they should then begin to entertain unfavourable apprehensions, proposed to insert August instead of February, which would give six months for the duration of the Restrictions.

The Lord Chancellor agreed with pleasure to the amendment.

Earl Grey disapproved of the Restrictions; but supported the amendment upon the principle of rendering this baneful system as little pernicious as possible to the country.

Lord Sidmouth shortly spoke; after which the amendment and several other clauses were agreed to.

On the clause respecting the Household being read, the Marquis of Lansdowne, after stating the grounds of his amendment, moved, that after the words vesting the care of his Majesty's person in the Queen, "together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his Majesty's sacred person, and the maintenance of his royal dignity," should be inserted, "and as shall be specified in an Act of Parliament to be hereafter passed; and that until the passing of such Act, no officer of his Majesty's household shall be removed; and that if any vacancy shall happen in any office in his Majesty's household, it shall not, during such time, be filled up."

Lord Liverpool denied the inconsistency of the Resolution, and hoped their Lordships would not think it advisable to alter the course prescribed by the Bill, particularly, as by rendering the Officers of the Household irremovable by the Queen, all objection upon the ground of influence had been done away.

Earl Grey, in a speech of great length, animadverted upon the evasion of the preliminary resolutions; and asked, was the House prepared to abandon the conditions on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been induced to accept the awful and weighty trust of government? Could they, after this, call upon that illustrious person for a rigid performance of his duties and obligations? It had been said, but, he conceived, with very little colour of reason, that he, as one of those who had formerly been of opinion that the influence of the Crown might be diminished without disadvantage, was now inconsistent in opposing an abridgement of it in the person of the Regent. He denied the truth of this observation: if the power and influence of the Crown was exorbitant, if it did exceed those limits which the Constitution dictated and the liberties of the people required, they should be diminished upon a full exposition of their danger, and upon the application of general principles. He could not see or recognize the propriety of curtailing

them to serve a partial or a temporary purpose. The Noble Lord concluded with beseeching their Lordships to pause before they lent their sanction to a measure so pregnant with evils.

The Lord Chancellor, in an energetic and manly speech, repelled the marked insinuations which had been thrown out; and declared, that neither the reports of the Physicians, nor threats in or out of doors, should operate to prevent him exercising his own judgment, in whatever regarded his Majesty's interests.

Lord Grenville thought the clause before their Lordships so inconsistent with their former resolutions, upon which they had grounded their address to the Queen, and to the Prince, that he should feel it to be his duty to vote that the clause shall not stand part of the Bill.

Lords Redesdale and Sidmouth opposed the amendment; which was supported by Lords Stanhope and Clancarty.

The Committee then divided on the motion, that the words of the original clause should stand part of the Bill; when the numbers were—Contents, 56; Not-contents, 108—Majority against Ministers, 12.—On the Marquis of Lansdowne's amendment: Contents, 107; Not-contents, 98—Majority against Ministers, 9.—The other clauses were then read *pro forma*; after which the House adjourned till Monday.

28. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the Report of the Regency Bill, the Duke of Sussex addressed their Lordships at great length and with much warmth, against the Bill.

Lord Grenville moved an amendment to the clause for limiting the period of the Restrictions till the 1st of Feb. 1812, by proposing that the word "August" be inserted, instead of the word "February."

Lord Sidmouth was not so sanguine in his expectations of his Majesty's recovery as the Noble Mover, and therefore considered the longer period for the duration of the Restrictions as the most applicable to the case. He felt gratified that the Noble Lord had proposed six months from the present time, instead of six months from the 1st November last, but should oppose the Amendment.

The Earl of Coventry observed, that stated as he was, he was not ambitious of living his sentiments; but that he could not divest himself of an anxiety to declare the grounds upon which he differed from those Noble Lords with whom he had hitherto had the honour to be in union. "My Lords" (said he), "I have been actuated in my vote by no other motive than a conviction in my own mind, that the prosperity of the British Empire, the dignity of the Crown, and the liberties of the people, cannot be maintained under a restricted Regency. With this impression, I consider myself promoting the interest and the wishes of our beloved Sovereign, in attachment to whom I hold myself

second to none. I have, my Lords, the further satisfaction of feeling assured, that the Illustrious Descendant of the House of Brunswick, so transcendently endowed by nature, and enlightened by education and experience, would not fail to sway the sceptre, liberally committed into his hands, to the honour and glory of the King, and interest of the Nation. My Lords in my opinion the pilot should stand unrestricted in the command and power, for the very salvation of those entrusted to his navigation."

The Lord Chancellor corrected a misapprehension of the Noble Lord's, that he was indifferent as to the date of the restrictions from a belief of the speedy recovery of the Sovereign. He then adverted to the charge of a Noble Lord (Earl Grey) on a former evening, who, he understood, had accused him of having performed certain acts connected with the office he held, in his Majesty's name, while his Sovereign was in an incapable state. He would challenge the most minute inquiry into those transactions. What he did on those occasions, he did in concurrence, and with the approbation of all his Colleagues; and he would have acted as he did, though he had even differed from every man among them. He would even go further, and he would say, that acting conscientiously, to help him God, he could not have acted otherwise than he did. What was the nature of the crime imputed to him? Why this, that he had acted in obedience to his Majesty's commands. He would ask the Noble Earl (Grey) what he would have thought of him, if he had refused to do so, and what kind of crime he would impute to those who disobeyed his Majesty's commands? With respect to his Majesty's indisposition, he had stated from himself, as from a person ignorant of the medical profession, his confident expectations of his Majesty's recovery within a reasonable time. This was a species of disorder as to which he had little confidence in the opinions of physicians. If all the physicians on earth were to tell him that his Majesty's recovery would be speedy, he would not believe them. Upon the same grounds were they to declare that his Majesty's recovery would not be speedy, he would be equally incredulous. The restoration of the Sovereign to the full exercise of his mental powers, depended upon other causes than mere medical aid. In the language of the Scriptures, if it was the pleasure of God that "there should be light" in the royal mind, let there be light. He would act upon his oath, in despite of the opposition of all the world. His opinion was, he trusted God, that there was a most material amendment in his Majesty. It was little more than 48 hours, since he had an opportunity of ascertaining this improvement in his Majesty; and he trusted in God that his gracious Master would live many years to do, as he had always done, the benefactor of his subjects. He should

oppose the amendment for many reasons: the principal of which was, that Parliament would not be sitting when the Bill now under consideration would expire.

Earl Grey considered the continuance of the restrictions, to the extent proposed in the Bill, as dangerous to the Monarchy. As the Noble Lord had put a question to him, he would answer it by another; and he would ask the noble and learned Lord what ought to be the punishment of that man, who, when his Sovereign was in a state of proved incapacity, notoriously under medical care, and the necessary restraint which his particular malady required, should come down to that House and declare there was no suspension of the royal authority? What would he think of the person who, under these circumstances, should put the Great Seal to acts in the name, and as if by the express command, of the Sovereign? Let the noble and learned Lord answer these questions if he could. Respecting the amendment, in his Majesty's health, it was impossible the noble Lord, in his short interview, could have the means of forming an accurate judgment. Earl Grey then adverted to the evidence which had been given by Dr. Heberden, that his Majesty was in a state of mental incapacity from the 12th Feb. 1804 to the 23d April following, during which period he attended on him. In that interval the sign manual was put to various acts; which required the royal interposition. He concluded by giving his assent to the Noble Baron's amendment.

The Duke of Kent and Gloucester, Earls Buckinghamshire, Westmoreland, Stanhope, Moira, Liverpool, Marquis Lansdowne, Lords Boringdon, Clancarty, and King, shortly spoke. A division on Lord Grenville's amendment then took place;—Contents 84, Proxies 88; Non-contents 88, Proxies 51. Majority for Ministers 17, —Six other divisions followed; the result of which was, that the amendments made in the Committee, where absentees are not allowed to vote by proxy, were all overruled; and the Bill returned to the state in which it came from the Commons, with the exception of some verbal alterations.

29. The Regency Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Commons, with a message desiring their concurrence to the amendments.

31. A dowager Peeress of Ireland having been arrested, a Solicitor and a Sheriff's Officer concerned in the arrest were brought in custody to the bar, to answer for a breach of privilege. We understand (for during the investigation struggles were excluded) that they were ordered to be discharged on paying their fees.

Feb. 1. The Regency Bill with amendments, was brought up.—The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table the proposed form of the Commission for giving the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill, and gave notice of his

intention to move a Resolution on the subject to-morrow.

2. The Earl of Liverpool proposed a Resolution, authorizing certain Lords to apply the Great Seal to a Commission, for granting the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill.

Earl Grey, without objecting to this specific proposition, begged once more to enter his protest against the whole of the proceedings, which had been adopted by Ministers in the course of this business.

Lord Holland also entered his protest against the line of conduct pursued by Ministers. The course adopted in this business had, to his conception, been equally calculated to produce delay and difficulty, as it was, undoubtedly, unconstitutional and illegal.

Lord Reddale supported the Resolution, as being the only regular and constitutional mode of proceeding.

After some further conversation between Lord Holland and Lord Reddale, the Resolution was agreed to, and a Message ordered to be sent to the Commons, desiring their concurrence in it.—Adjourned.

4. A message was sent to the Commons, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, requesting a conference in the Painted Chamber; which having taken place, Earl Camden reported that they had communicated to the Commons the Resolution passed on Saturday, for issuing a Commission under the Great Seal for giving an assent in the King's name to the Regency Bill.

5. Another conference took place between their Lordships and the Commons, which was followed by an announcement, that the Resolution of Saturday last had passed the other House.

Their Lordships afterwards, temporarily adjourned; when the Lord Chancellor entering in his robes, stated, that a Commission had issued under the Great Seal, for giving the Royal Assent to an Act which had passed both Houses of Parliament. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Camden, and Westmoreland, and the Duke of Montrose afterwards took their seats as Commissioners for giving the Royal Assent to the Regency Bill. The Speaker and a number of Members of the House of Commons being in attendance at the bar, the Lord Chancellor said—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ Inasmuch as for certain causes his Majesty cannot conveniently be present here this day, a Commission has issued under the Great Seal to us and other Lords directed, reciting the Letters Patent of the 15th Jan. for opening and holding this present Parliament, and the passing of an Act agreed upon by both Houses, and notifying the Royal Assent to the said Act.” The Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor declared, that in obedience to the commands,

and by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners, they gave his Majesty's Royal Assent to the said Act.

12. The Lord Chancellor having obtained leave to adjourn for a short time, in order to robe, returned with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earls Camden and Westmoreland, and the Duke of Moutrose. The above Noblemen having taken their seats as Commissioners, and the Speaker, with many Members of the Lower House, being in attendance, the Lord Chancellor said, that it not being convenient for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent, to be personally present that day, a commission had issued under his Majesty's Great Seal, authorising the opening and declaring certain further causes for holding that Parliament.—The Commission was then read, *pro forma*; after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In execution of the Commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the Royal authority of this kingdom.—In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's dominions.—We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.—The capture of the Islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna have still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.—The attack upon the Island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valour of his Majesty's land and sea forces.—The judicious arrangement adopted by the Officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested, during this contest by the Inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object.—In Portu-

gal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last Campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the Officers and Men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the Campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's Allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Buzaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that he trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave Nations of the Peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will feel, that the best interests of the British Empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, in which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.—We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now pending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness, that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the Maritime Rights and Interests of the United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands, that the Estimates for the Expenditure of the current Year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has laboured, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate Supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the Government of his Kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole

lation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself."

The Commons then withdrew from the Bar, and the Commissioners quitted their Bench.

The Lord Chancellor having taken the Chair, the Earl of Aberdeen, after dwelling upon the principal topics of the Speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, expressing their confidence in his Royal Highness, and condoling with him on the death of the Princess Amelia.

Earl Grosvenor thought the speech flimsy, and would not pledge himself, to the extent proposed by the Address, respecting the war in the Peninsula.

Lord Grenville complimented the Noble Mover, not only on his eloquence, but the

judgment he had evinced. He regretted, that throughout the Address there was not one personal compliment paid; nor one mark of personal respect shewn to his Royal Highness. He did not approve of the mode in which the war was carried on in the Peninsula; and should enter his protest against it, that he might not be supposed to yield an acquiescence to doctrines of which he disapproved. His Lordship concluded by expressing his surprise that no allusion had been made to the state of the bullion in the country.

Lords Elliot and Radnor spoke a few words: the Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

15. The Answer of the Prince Regent to the Address of their Lordships was read.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 14.

MR. Alderman Combe presented a Petition from the Livery, praying the appointment of the Prince of Wales as Regent, without any limitation or restriction.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Mr. Perceval, after alluding to the Resolution agreed to and transmitted by the Lords, on the expediency of Letters Patent passing under the Great Seal for assembling Parliament, moved the concurrence of that House in the Resolution.

Mr. Sheridan entered his Protest against the proceeding.

The Resolution was then agreed to, the Report brought up, and read a second time.—Adjourned.

15. Mr. Sheridan, alluding to the execution of Cardoza, the Portuguese, for murder, on Monday, observed, that it had excited considerable sensation respecting the alarming suspension of the prerogative of mercy. He had communicated with the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, and had to thank him for his attention. He did not intend to give any formal notice upon the subject now, but should certainly submit the question to the House in some shape or other.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained, that the Act of Parliament required, that, in cases of conviction of murder, the execution of the convict should follow within a limited time, which had been strictly followed. The Judges might have respited the prisoner had they chosen; but their opinions had been taken, and no ground was left for supposing that, if the fountain of mercy had been open to access, any thing would have been submitted in application for its exercise.

Mr. Sheridan replied, that the royal prerogative of mercy had been twice extended to a convict (P. Ogilvie) in Scotland; for which, however, he did not blame the Right

Hon. Gentleman; the same necessity that justified issues of money for the army and navy, might justify that likewise. He put the merits of the case altogether out of the question; but regretted that the first prerogative of the highest magistrate of the realm should be usurped by a subject.

Mr. Ryder declared himself ready, when called upon, to state the motives of his conduct. He denied, indignantly, that he had usurped the prerogative of mercy; he had merely suspended the operation of the law, until it could be known whether that mercy would or would not ultimately be granted. In the case of the unfortunate person lately executed, the Recorder had reported to him, that the two Judges who had assisted him in the trial had entertained no doubt of the guilt of the convict, and had seen no ground that could admit of an application for mercy; it was, in fact, a case of as foul murder as had ever been committed in England.

A message from the Lords summoned the House to hear the Commission for opening Parliament read.—On the return of the House, leave was given to bring in the Regency Bill, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

16. The Regency Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.—Adjourned.

17. A Secret Committee of nine was appointed, to inquire what payments were ordinarily directed by his Majesty to be made out of his Privy Purse.

The House then went into a Committee on the Regency Bill. The first three clauses were agreed to; the fourth, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, was, with the concurrence of the Attorney-general, negatived.

Lord Bitten proposed an amendment to the fifth; which, however, passed.

The seventh, stating that the Regent shall be deemed a person executing an office of trust, was deferred for further consideration. The ninth clause, respecting the duration of the restrictions to be imposed on the

Regent from granting peerages, occasioned some discussion; and, Mr. Ponsonby proposed an amendment, for making the restrictions cease six months after passing the Act; which, upon a division, was negatived by a majority of 24.

After some other clauses had been disposed of, the Chancellor of the Exchequer noticed the one for preserving his Majesty's Household unimpaired, and granting a separate one to the Regent, the expense of which would not exceed 12,000*l.*—Messrs. Ponsonby, Adam, and Canning, proposed different amendments, which were negatived by from 24 to 27 voices.—The House then resumed, and thirteen clauses having been gone through, they adjourned.

18. The House resolved itself into a Committee; when the clauses in the Regency Bill were discussed, the blanks filled up, and the consideration of the Report fixed for Monday.—Adjourned.

21. On the motion of Mr. Banks, the Committee on Public Expenditure, and on Sinecure Offices and Pensions, were appointed.

The report of the Regency Bill was ordered to be taken into consideration; and on the question that the Amendments be read,

Sir F. Burdett vehemently opposed it, declaring, that to have a person at the head of affairs, who had long been incapable of signing his name to a document, without some one to guide his hand; a person long incapable of receiving petitions, of even holding a levee, or discharging the most ordinary functions of his office, and now afflicted with this mental malady, was a most mischievous example to the people of this country, while it had a tendency to expose the Government to the contempt of foreign powers.

Mr. Lockhart replied.

A discussion then arose on amendments being proposed by the opponents of Ministers to several clauses, with a view of dividing the Bill of the restraints upon the Regent's Government; but they were uniformly rejected. The speakers were, Messrs. Huskisson, Rose, Brand, Dundas, Yorke, Whitbread, Stephen, H. Addington, Perceval, Thierckx, Canning, and W. Wynne; Sirs S. Romilly, J. Newport, and T. Turton, and Lord Castlereagh.—The Bill was subsequently ordered to be brought up, and read a third time to-morrow.—Adjourned.

22. Only 19 Members being assembled at four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

23. Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Lewes, in Sussex, against the restrictions on the Regent.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The motion for reading the Regency Bill a third time produced a short discussion.

Mr. Johnstone objected to the patronage of the Household being made independent of the Regent. In the other House, there

were twenty-five Peers belonging to the King's Household, and four belonging to her Majesty's establishment; and among the Commons, there were seven Members belonging to the King's, and one belonging to the Queen's Household, all to be under the influence of her Majesty. The amount of their salaries was, 30,000*l.* per annum, as had been admitted in 1789; and besides this, other patronage in the Household, to the extent of 70,000*l.* per annum, would be placed in the uncontrolled gift of her Majesty! The places ~~too~~ were of great value, some yielding 1200, others 1400, others 1800*l.* per annum; and the whole number of places was 150. Besides which, there was an annual expenditure of 210,000*l.* in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse. He did not think it constitutional to take away such an amount of patronage from the Executive Government, and place it in hands where it might be turned against the Administration of the Regent.

Mr. Lambie protested against the restrictions.

Messrs. Adam and Sheridan dwelt at length upon the indelicacy of instituting an examination into the disbursements of the Privy Purse.

Mr. Willberforce supported the Bill.

Mr. Giles expressed his disapprobation of several of the clauses.

Mr. Perceval replied.—The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

29. A Message from the Lords announced their assent to the Regency Bill, with amendments. The Bill was received, the amendments were read a first time, and ordered to be further considered on Thursday, to which day the House adjourned.

31. A Petition from the Corporation of London, praying for certain alterations in Smithfield Market; another for the improvement of Temple-bar; and a third from certain persons praying for the erection of a Theatre in the City of London, were presented.

The amendments to the Regency Bill were then read, agreed to without any observation, and the Bill ordered to be carried to the Lords.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention to institute farther inquiry into the supposed performance of certain acts of sovereignty by the King, while his Majesty was under medical advice for a mental complaint.

FEB. 4. Subsequently to the conference of this day, Mr. Dundas appeared at the Bar, with a Resolution of the Lords, in which they desired the concurrence of the Commons to the following Resolution:—
“That it is expedient and necessary that Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, be issued for the purpose of giving assent, in the King's name, to the Regency Bill.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in pursuance of the course on which the house had entered, it had now become necessary to consider the best mode of giving the royal sanction to the bill which had passed the two houses; and with this view he should move that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the State of the Nation.

Sir T. Burton rose in the final stage of the proceeding to reiterate his strongest condemnation and protest against it. The Hon. Baronet thought that those who had supported the proceeding by bill, had ill maintained the character of superior loyalty and attachment to the interests of the Crown.—The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Percival), in his zeal for poetical quotations, had forgotten to notice one tragedy of our illustrious bard, where he might have found some incidents not unsuitable to the present occasion. In the character and conduct of a Cordelia, he might have seen that those who boast the least, and make the most moderate pretensions—those who give to Majesty nothing more than is ascribed in the bond of a subject's allegiance—

—Who love his Majesty

"According to their bond, nor more nor less."

were, in the hour of real peril, infinitely more to be depended on, than the courtly flatterers who profess

"To love him more than words can wield the matter,

"Dearer than eye-sight, space, and liberty."

Thus much he deemed it necessary to say, in vindication of the great loyalty and sincerity of attachment to the King felt by those who had resisted the curtailment and mutilation of his prerogatives; and concluded, by declaring, that he should submit an amendment, in order that his protest against the principle might be exhibited on their journals.

The question being then put, the Speaker left the chair, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the resolution of the Lords be agreed to.

Mr. Elliot spoke against the measure.

Mr. Ponsonby added his protest to those of the honourable members who had spoken against it, and termed the whole of the proceedings a "fraudulent fiction," which defied and trampled upon the constitution.

The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) thought the protests which they had heard that night disparaging and derogatory to the character of their proceedings; and he must confess, that entertaining opposite views on the question, he could not reconcile it to his mind to give a silent vote. The Hon. Gentleman, in a perspicuous and eloquent speech, in the delivery of which he was repeatedly cheered, stated the difficulties in which the house had been placed, the precedents which they had for their guidance, and declared, that if he

thought the measure unworthy of the nation, he would be the first man to advise its being laid aside. His opinion was, that the mode of proceeding which the house had adopted, was the most constitutional mode—that the act by which the Prince was vested with the regency, was consistent and contemporaneous in its effects; and that it was beneficial to the Sovereign, and equally beneficial to the country.

Mr. Ponsonby explained.—Messrs. Percival, Sheridan, Adam, and Lord Porchester, shortly spoke, after which the resolution was carried, and the amendment negatived.

5. After an interview with the Upper House, and bearing the commission for giving the royal assent to the regency act read, the house adjourned.

7. The Speaker apologised for not taking the chair the preceding day, being accidentally detained at Carleton-house while the oaths were administered to his Royal Highness the Regent.

12. The Speaker and the other members having returned from hearing the speech of the Prince Regent read, Mr. Milnes, in a lengthened, but neat speech, moved an address to the Prince Regent.

Mr. Wellesley supported it; and in the course of his observations on the war in the Peninsula, paid some compliments to the talents and services of his noble relative.

Mr. Ponsonby cordially agreed with the honourable gentlemen in all that they had said to the advantage of the Prince Regent, of his fitness for the government, and his personal merits. He would give his best assistance to every measure brought forward by the Regent's advisers, to which he could conscientiously give his support; and where he could not, he would refuse it with pain.

Sir Francis Burdett regretted that the Prince had not refused his present situation of Regent, and considered his not meeting the house on this day as a proof of his dissatisfaction. Perhaps he thought of ministers as Falstaff did of his reganassius, that they were such a pitiful set, that he would not be seen at their head. He concluded by moving an adjournment of the house until tomorrow.

Mr. Lamb was of opinion, that there were many points in the speech which called for an unanimous vote; but there were also some on which most mature consideration was necessary. He hoped that the attention of the house would speedily be called to the internal state of the country, and more particularly for economising the public expenditure.

The address was then carried, and a committee appointed to prepare the same.

Sir F. Burdett solicited information upon a subject which he found stated in the public prints: it was this—A Portuguese officer, named Colville, had, in the year 1809, while Lord G. Stuart was cruising off Cux-

haven, been invited on board his lordship's vessel to dinner; and, after dinner, was arrested by virtue of a Secretary of State's warrant, signed George Canning. The man was sent prisoner to Heligoland, where he was confined in a dungeon for a fortnight, and afterwards brought to England, and committed to Coldbath-fields prison, where he had since been confined under the circumstances which he had already stated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Yorke professed utter ignorance of the affair, but promised to make inquiry.

13. Sir W. B. Guise took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Creevey gave notice of a motion for Monday se'nnight, the object of which would be to adopt some measure against the Directors of the East India Company, for having declared a dividend of 10½ per cent. on the Company's capital stock, under the present circumstances of the Company.

Mr. Whitbread fixed his motion on the subject of the King's illness in 1804, for Monday se'nnight; and a motion pledging the house to certain provisions in case of a recurrence at any future period of the calamity under which the country now labours, for Monday next.

Mr. Milnes presented at the bar the report of the Committee on the address to the Prince Regent.

Mr. Hutchinson had no objection to the address, as pledging the house to nothing;

but thought it deficient in not reminding the Prince Regent how great a portion of our empire had been already lost by mischievous and unwise councils; as also in not stating the disturbances and dissatisfaction which had frequently prevailed throughout this reign in Ireland, and then continued unhappily to prevail. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by accusing ministers of neglecting the interests of Ireland, and treating the Irish members, who rose in behalf of their country, with contempt.

Sir T. Norton regretted that the speech of the Regent had not expressed any desire to bring about an honourable peace.

Mr. Whitbread condemned the policy which had been pursued in regard to Portugal and Spain, but professed himself averse to withdrawing the British army from thence until the probability of success had diminished.

Mr. Perceval replied.

Sir J. Newport charged ministers with hazarding the safety of Ireland by withdrawing a great part of the military force.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the assertion.

The report was then brought up and agreed to.

14. Lord G. Thynne appeared at the bar, and stated that the address had been presented to the Prince Regent; to which he had returned a gracious answer.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 29, 1811.

MEMORANDUM.—In the account of the capture of two Danish privateers by the boats of his Majesty's late ship *Palas*, inserted in the Gazette of the 29th of December last, the boats should have been stated to have been under the directions of Lieutenant George Walker, of the above ship, instead of Lieutenant McCurdy, who was second in command.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 29.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received at this Office, dressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Gen. Viscount Wellington.

MY LORD, *Cortazo Jan. 5, 1811.*

The reinforcements to the enemy's army in this country, which I informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 29th of December, were on their march in the Valley of the Mondego, arrived upon the Alva at Murcella, on the 24th, which river they crossed by a ford, on the following day, and continued their march to join the army. Colonel Wilson, who had retired from Espinhal, and

crossed the Mondego, upon hearing of the advance of these troops, lest he should be involved in an unequal contest in front and rear at the same time, repassed the Mondego on the 25th, and annoyed the enemy's rear on his march of the 25th and 26th from the Alva towards Espinhal. He took some prisoners, and cut off some of their small detachments, which fell into the hands of the Ordenanza. The division which had marched to Pinhel, and the advanced guard of which had been at Trancosa when I last addressed your Lordship, was still at Pinhel on the 26th December; when I last heard from General Silveira, whose head-quarters were at Torrinha. I have letters from Cadis of the 23d and 29th December, stating that Marshal Soult had marched from the army engaged in the operations against that place, with 4 or 5000 men, on the 30th and 31st of December. Generals Mendizabel and Ballasteros are still at Listend and the neighbourhood of Monasterio, and Grand's division of Mortier's corps at Guadalcanal. No material alteration has been made in the position of the enemy's army since I addressed your Lordship last. The detachment which marched to Castello Branco returned immedi-

ately, and was sent either for the purpose of escorting a messenger, or to obtain intelligence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WALLINGTON.

MY LORD, Cortazo, Jan. 12.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 5th instant, I have learnt that the detachment of the enemy's troops which joined the army in the end of last month, consisted of 11 battalions of the 9th corps, and a body of troops which, under the command of General Gardanne, had before attempted to penetrate through Bera Baza. The whole are stated to be 8000 men, by some of the Officers who saw them, but I should think they must be more. The other division of the 9th corps had not passed the frontier when I last received accounts of them; but I learn from an intercepted letter from General Drouot to General Claparede, that this division has been ordered to take a position at Guarda. Their advanced guard broke up from the neighbourhood of Trancoso in the night of the 3d instant. There has been no alteration in the position of the enemy's army since I last addressed you, excepting that General Drouot's head-quarters have been fixed at Leyria with the troops which joined with him. The enemy continue to construct boats in the Zézere; and have shown much jealousy of the ~~measures~~ adopted by our troops on the left of the Tagus to command by their fire the communication between the Zézere and the Tagus. I have now to inform you that Marshal Mortier arrived at Ronquillo, with a division of the corps under his command, on the 3d instant. He has since continued to advance into Estremadura, having formed a junction with the division which had been at Guadalcanal, under the command of General Girard; and I am concerned to add, that I have just learnt that he obtained possession of Merida, and of the bridge over the Guadiana at that place, on the evening of the 8th instant, the Spanish troops having retired. They have left General Ballastero's division on their left flank, between Xeres de los Caballeros and Olivenza, with his communication open with Badajoz; and it is reported that Mortier's corps is followed by other troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 3.

Rear-Admiral Otway has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieut. Crow, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel *Gallant*, giving an account of his having, on the 2d of last month, captured, on the coast of Norway, the Danish privateer the *Hestøgetur*, of six 12-pounders and 19 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 5.

Vice-Admiral Campbell has transmitted to *Kurop. Mag. Vol. LIX. Feb. 1811.*

J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Digby, of his Majesty's ship the *Theban*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 2d instant, under the directions of Lieutenant Meynell, and supported by the *Skylark* sloop, brought out, in a very gallant manner, a merchant brig, from on shore under two of the enemy's batteries near Dieppe.—And also a letter from Lieutenant Gedge, commanding the *Locust* gun-vessel, giving an account of his having, on the 26th of last month, captured, close to Dunkirk, a French national armed vessel, carrying two long 12-pounders, with small

FEB. 7.

[An Extraordinary Gazette was published, containing an official annunciation of the Instrument of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Regent of the United Kingdom.]

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 6.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has ~~been~~ received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Picotet Wellington, dated Cortazo, Jan. 19, 1811.

Since the enemy obtained possession of the bridge over the Guadiana, at Merida, the accounts of their progress have been so contradictory, that I am not enabled to form an opinion of their designs or numbers. When General Mendizabel retired across the Guadiana, he threw a small corps of about 3000 infantry into Olivenza, a high place was but ill supplied with provisions and stores. A body of infantry, which at times have been stated to be 4000, and at others 7000, with about 1500 cavalry, have blockaded Olivenza. There has been no alteration in the position of the enemy's troops in front of this army. I imagine that General Claparede has not received the orders from General Drouot to take up his position upon Guarda, of which I reported to your Lordship in my last despatch that we had intercepted the duplicate. He attacked General Silveira with the advanced guard of his division near Trancoso, at the Ponte d'Albide, on the 30th ult. and obliged him to retire with some loss. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, of the 24th regiment was wounded in the affair.—General Claparede attacked General Silveira again with the advanced guard of his division, at Villa du Ponte, on the 11th instant, and obliged him to retire, but without material loss, excepting that of Major Cooksey, of the 24th Portuguese Regiment, who was unfortunately killed, and the other commanding the 1st brigade of Portuguese militia wounded.—General Laceller, who commands in the North, has moved the divisions commanded by General Miller and Colonel Wilson upon the flank and rear of the enemy,

which it is expected will check this movement, and oblige him to fall back again towards the frontier. A part of Claparedo's division was still at Pimbel.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartago, Jan. 26, 1811.

MY LORD, Cartago, Jan. 26, 1811.

The enemy has continued the blockade of Olivenza, and obtained possession of that place either on the 22d or 23d instant. Notwithstanding the positive assertions that a large body had crossed the bridge of Merida on the 9th, it does not appear that the French have yet had any large body on the right of the Guadiana. They have a train of six 24-pounders, and other ordnance of large calibre, and a large quantity of stores and carriages, on the left of the Guadiana; but it is not yet considered decided that they propose to attack Badajoz. — I am concerned to have to report to your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana died on this town on the 23d instant, after a short illness. His talents, his virtues, and his patriotism, were well known to his Majesty's government. In him the Spanish army has lost the brightest ornament; his country their most upright patriot; and the world the most strenuous and zealous defender of the cause in which we are engaged, and I shall always acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I received from him, as well by his operations as by his counsel, since he has been joined with this army. — Upon receiving accounts of the movements of the French troops in Estremadura, of the difficulties experienced in the relief of Olivenza, and of the possibility that Badajoz might be attacked, he ordered the Spanish troops which had been joined to us, to march towards the frontier, and they commenced their march on the 20th instant. General Mendizábal has since ordered them to halt on the road.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th instant, I have received the detailed accounts of General Silveira's affairs with the enemy in Upper Beira. In the affair at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th December, which was the most serious, and in which the greatest loss was sustained, the General attacked the French and was repulsed. In the last affair of the 11th instant, the French attacked General Silveira at Villa de Pont, and he was obliged to retire upon Lamego. He was followed by the French division, and was obliged to evacuate Lamego, and to retire across the Douro on the 13th instant. General Bacellar then took up a position on the Pavia, on the enemy's left flank, while Colonel Wilson was upon their rear at Castro Dairo, and General Silveira prevented them from crossing the Douro. These posi-

tions appeared to have induced General Claparedo to retire again, as I have heard, from another channel, of his arrival at Trancoso. The enemy have made no material alteration in their position in front of this army since I last addressed your Lordship. They appear still to entertain a great jealousy of all our movements on the left of the Tagus, and they have recently removed some of the boats which were in the Zezere. They detached a body of 2000 men from the rear of their army into Lower Beira, on the 22d instant, apparently to escort a courier towards the frontier. They drove our picquets through the town of Rio Mayor on the 19th instant, with a strong body of cavalry and infantry; but retired again immediately. It is reported that General Janot was wounded on this occasion. Our light detachments, under the Hon. Captain Cocks, of the 16th light dragoons, and others, still continue their operations with success, and send in many prisoners. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 15th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

This Gazette also contains a despatch from Captain Rogers, of the Kent, dated off Palamos Bay, Dec. 15, in which he states, that having determined to attempt the destruction of the convoy at Palamos, laden with provisions, in order to deprive Barcelona and the French army of the supplies, which it would otherwise convey to them; he formed a plan of attack, which Captain Fane volunteered to carry into execution, having under his command 350 seamen, 250 marines, and two field-pieces. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, this small detachment was landed on the beach, under cover of the Sparrowhawk and Minstrel sloops; the enemy having posted themselves in the town, soon after our men moved forward to take the town and batteries in the rear, when the enemy withdrew to a windmill on a hill, where they remained almost quiet spectators of our people taking possession of the batteries and vessels in the Mole. The mortars and cannon were spiked, and thrown from the heights into the sea, the magazine blown up; the whole of the vessels burnt and totally destroyed, save two, which were brought out; in short, the object had succeeded to admiration, and at this time, with the loss of no more than four or five men from occasional skirmishing; but in withdrawing our post from a hill, which we occupied to keep the enemy in check until the batteries and vessels were destroyed, our people retired with some disorder, which encouraged the enemy, who had received a reinforcement from St. Felice, to advance upon them, and, by some unhappy fatality, instead of directing their retreat to the beach where the Cambrian, Sparrowhawk, and Minstrel lay to cover their embarkation, the brave but

thoughtless and unfortunate men came through the town down to the Mole, the enemy immediately occupied the walls and houses, from which they kept up a severe fire upon the boats crowded with men, and dastardly fired upon and killed several who had been left on the Mole, and were endeavouring to swim to the boats.

Captain Fane was at the Mole, giving directions to destroy the vessels, when our men were withdrawn from the post on the hill, where he remained with firmness, and is amongst the missing, but satisfactory accounts have been received that he is well.

Captain Rogers particularly mentions the good conduct of Captain Pringle, of the Sparrowhawk, Captain Campbell of the Minstrel, and Lieutenant Conolly of the Cambrian, who commanded that ship in the absence of Captain Fane.—The convoy consisted of eight merchantmen, and three small ships of war.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 9.

Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Bedford, Captain of the fleet under his Lordship's command, reporting the capture, by his Majesty's ship Rhin, of the Braganteur French letter of marque, of 16 guns and 52 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 12.

[This Gazette contains a despatch from Vice Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of all the vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, with inclosures from Commodore Rowley and Captain Gordon.—The despatch of Admiral Bertie, which is dated Africaine, Isle of Bourbon, Oct. 13, refers to the late gallant but unfortunate attack on the Isle de Passe, the details of which have already been published. The Admiral observes, that the momentary superiority obtained by the enemy in consequence of that unfortunate event, had been promptly and decisively crushed by the zeal, skill, and intrepidity of Captain Rowley, of the Boadicea, who, left alone, and unsupported but by the never-failing energies and resources of his active and intelligent mind, in a few hours not only retook his Majesty's ships Africaine and Ceylon, but captured also the largest frigate possessed by the enemy in the Indian seas, and had thus restored the British naval pre-eminence in that quarter.—To the gallant Corbett, of the Africaine, whose meritorious eagerness to check the triumph of an exulting enemy, impelled him to an unequal contest, in which he nobly fell, the Admiral pays a just tribute of praise. The capture of the Ceylon and Wyndham Indiamen, by the enemy, is also noticed.—The first despatch from Captain Rowley, which is dated Paul's Road, Sept. 21, notices his having been chased off the Isle of France.—The

second despatch relates, that the Boadicea, in company with the Otter sloop and Staunch gun-brig, sailed to attack the Astrea and Phigenia frigates, then in the Offing, and that being joined during the chase by the Africaine, the latter, by her superior sailing, closed with the enemy; and becoming unmanageable under the fire of both ships, was, after a gallant contest, compelled to strike; the Boadicea being prevented by light and variable winds from affording her the least assistance. The Africaine had 36 killed and 71 wounded, including Captain Corbett among the former.]

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's Road, Isle of Bourbon, Sept. 21, 1810.

STR.

I have the honour to inform you, that after having anchored in this bay, on the morning of the 18th September, I discovered, soon after, three sail in the Offing, two of which appeared to have suffered in their masts and rigging. I immediately weighed anchor in company with the Otter sloop, and Staunch gun-brig, but from light winds was unable for some hours to clear the bay, at which period the ships were nearly out of sight.—The Boadicea having the advantage of a fresh breeze, neared the enemy, one of them which had a crippled frigate in tow, cast her off, and made all sail away from us; the third bore up under her spurs (having lost her topmasts) to protect the other, which enabled us to close with her; we soon ran her alongside, and after a short but close action, having lost nine killed, and fifteen wounded, she struck to the Boadicea, and proved to be the French imperial frigate Venus, of 44 guns, with a complement on leaving port of 380 men, commanded by Commodore Hanneau, senior officer of the French squadron in India, victualled and stowed for six months.—She had, in the early part of the morning, in company with the Victor corvette, captured, after a most gallant defence, his Majesty's ship Ceylon, commanded by Captain Gordon, having on board General Abercromby and his staff, bound for this island.—I made the signal for the Otter to take possession of the Ceylon, while we took the Venus in tow, and they are both arrived in these roads, where I trust we shall in a few days have them and the Africaine in a state for service, which will again restore us to our accustomed ascendancy in these seas, Colonel Keating having, with that zeal he has manifested on every occasion, offered to complete their complements from the force under his command.—It is with due satisfaction I have again to call your attention to the gallantry and zeal manifested by my officers and ship's company, in presence of the enemy; to which I have also to add that of Lieutenant Ramsay, of the 89th, with his detachment doing duty on board. To Lieutenant Langhorne I feel

much indebted for his able assistance in taking charge of and conducting into port the *Africaine* and *La Venus*, and beg you will have the goodness to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I think it my duty to mention the active zeal shown by Captain Tomkinson, of the *Ottu*, and Lieutenant Strat, commander of the *Staunch* gun-brig, both on the present service, and the one on which we have lately been engaged, the latter is an officer of long service, whose merits being well known to you, renders it unnecessary for me to recommend him to your notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSHUA ROWLEY.

The despatch from Captain Gordon, of the *Ceylon*, gives the particulars of a well-fought action with the *Venus* French frigate and *Victor* corvette, on the 17th September, off Port Louis, until the *Ceylon* being disabled, and quite unmanageable, she was obliged to strike. Captain Gordon bestows great praise upon Captain Ross, of the 69th regiment, and his detachment, who acted as marines.

Vice-Admiral Campbell has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dickens, of his Majesty's sloop the *Zephyr*, giving an account of his having, on the 11th instant, captured the *Victoire* French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 88 men.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, 14th 13.

The Gazette Extraordinary contained an Extract of a Despatch from R. T. Farquhar, Esq. dated 1st Louis, Isle of France, Dec. 7.—Mr. F. announces that he had assumed the Government of the Isle of France, by virtue of a commission from the Governor General of India and states the inhabitants to be tranquil and well disposed.

assembled at Rodriguez by the 22d Nov. with the exception of the troops from the Cape, which did not join at all. That on the 25th, the fleet, consisting of 70 sail, anchored in Grande Baye, 12 miles to windward of Port Louis, and having disembarked the troops, artillery, &c. advanced along shore,

keeping up a constant communication. On the 2d Dec. General Doctien proposed a Capitulation, which was signed on the following morning.—The Admiral warmly praises the conduct of Captain Beaver, of the *Nisus*; of Captain Patterson, of the *Hesper*; Lieutenant B. Street, commanding the armed vessel *Leuna*; and Lieutenant L. Lloyd, volunteer.

A List of Ships and Vessels of War present at and assisting in the Capture of the Isle of France—*Africaine*, Captain Graham, acting; Vice Admiral Bertie; *Illustrious*, Broughton; *Boudicca*, Rowley; *Nisus*, Beaver; *Cornwallis*, Caulfield; *Clorinde*, Briggs; *Cornelia*, Edgele; *Doris*, Lye; *Nereide*, Henderson, acting; *Psyche*, Edgcombe; *Ceylon*, Tomkinson, acting; *Hesper*, Patterson; *Hecate*, Rennie, acting; *Eclipse*, Lyne, acting; *Emma*, Government armed ship, Captain Street, acting; *Staunch* gun-brig, Lieutenant Craig, acting; *Fremont* Government sloop, Lieutenant Loder; *Farquhar*, Mr. Hervey, midshipman; *Mouche*, Phoebe, Captain Hillyer; and *Acteon*, Viscount Neville.

By the Capitulation, the land and sea forces, officers, subalterns, and privates, are to retain their effects and baggage—not to be considered prisoners of war—but to be conveyed at British expence, with their families, to some port in European France. Private property to be respected, and inhabitants maintained in their religion, customs, and laws.

The following is a List of vessels found in Port Napoleon:—*Frigates*: *La Minerve*, 32 guns; *La Bellone*, 48; *L'Atie*, and *La Manche* 44's, *Iphigenia* and *Nereide*, 36; *Le Victor* sloop, 22; *L'Entrepremit* and another brig, 22; *Charlton*, *Ceylon*, and *United Kingdom*, English East Indiamen; 28 merchant vessels of various burthens, from 150 to 1000 tons; besides five gun-brigs.—This Gazette concludes with two General Orders, issued by Major-General Aber-

crombie, and of Captain Beaver, Briggs, Lye, and Street.—A General Memorandum, by Admiral Bertie, congratulates the officers and crews of the squadron in the successful issue of the attack, and thanks them for their exertions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an Imperial decree, dated at the Thuilleries, Jan. 23.—The Brief of the Pope, given at Savona on the 30th November, 1810, and addressed to the Capitular Vicar and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Florence, commencing by these words—*Dilecte fili, salutem*, and concluding with these, *Benedicti non permanentur im-*

permanet, is rejected as contrary to the laws of the Empire, and Ecclesiastical discipline.—The publication of the said Brief, and giving it any execution directly or indirectly, is prohibited; and those who shall be proved to have by clandestine means encouraged, transmitted, or communicated the said Brief of his Holiness, are subjected to be prose-

voted before the Tribunal, and punished as guilty of a crime tending to disturb the State by a civil war.

A Gentleman just arrived from Germany says, that nothing can exceed the general gloom that pervades the Continent, in consequence of the interdiction which Buonaparte has, by his oppressive Decrees, laid upon the human mind. It is impossible, at Hamburgh, Altona, Lubec, or Bremen, to speak freely on political subjects. The number of spies in pay is immense, and they thrust themselves into every society. Hamburgh, once so busy, so opulent, is a gloomy waste. Its merchants, heart-broken, pace the streets in melancholy silence; and the tyrant has rivetted its chains by forcibly annexing it to his dominions. The coffee-houses are quite deserted.

An article from Warsaw states, that two merchants and another individual had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment, for dealing in English merchandise.

Dutch papers of the 17th instant relate principally to the suppression of Dramatic Societies in Holland; the return to France of the French Officers who accompanied Bernadotte to Sweden; and the prospect of peace between Russia and Turkey.

Letters from France state, that Buonaparte has sequestered all Bernadotte's property in that country.

The ~~French~~ contains a report of military operations in different parts of Spain; by which we are sorry to find, that the important post of Tortosa (so commandingly situated near the mouth of the Ebro) has fallen, after a vigorous siege of thirteen days open trenches. Its garrison, consisting

of 9,500 men, are prisoners of war; and in consequence of this event, the enemy immediately marched to invest Tarragona.—The failure of a small English expedition sent against Palamos, a small port to the eastward of Barcelona, is also stated in this report. It is said to have consisted of 1100 English, who landed from two ships of the line, a frigate, and two other vessels; and the result, according to the enemy's statement, was, that we lost 800 men killed, and 180 taken prisoners; among the latter of whom are Captain Fane, of the Navy, and several Midshipmen. This affair is stated to have taken place on the 18th of December.—The official report of the operations in Spain concludes, with saying, "the inhabitants loudly call for being united to the French Empire." It is not unusual for Buonaparte to announce projects of the greatest importance in this incidental manner.

Madeleine Albert, 23 years of age, daughter of a poor man in the Commune of Biozat, in France, lately murdered her father, mother, her brother, and two sisters. She beat out the brains of all with an axe, except one of her sisters, whom she threw alive into a well. She was excited to this infernal act on her father being compelled from poverty to sell part of his property; the money for which she afterwards possessed herself of, and made her escape; but has since been taken.

Banda, the principal island of the Moluccas, has been carried by one of those dauntless *coup-de-mains* for which British seamen are so much distinguished. The official details have not been received.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 27.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Earl of Moira, Lords Dundas and Keith, attended the Chapel Royal, to receive the Sacrament; preparatory to his assuming the office of Regent. His Royal Highness was received at the chapel door by the guard of the day, with the same honours as his Majesty would have been. His Royal Highness proceeded up the grand stair-case, and entered the Royal Closet. He took his seat in the front of the right side; when the service of the day commenced, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, as was the Litany by the Rev. Mr. Hayes. On the Bishop of London (the Dean of the Chapel) and the Rev. Mr. Holmes (the Sub-dean) entering the Altar to read the Communion Service, they turned to the Royal Closet, and made their obeisance to the Prince, in the same manner that they would have done if the King had been there. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Madley, from the 4th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and 19th verse:—

"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

After which the Anthem of "God is our Hope and Strength" was sung. At the conclusion of the Anthem, his Royal Highness left the Royal Closet, took his seat under the canopy, and the three Lords took their seats on the opposite side of the Altar.—The Dean, after taking the sacrament himself, administered it to his Royal Highness, to the three Noble Lords, and Mr. Madley, who had preached.—At the conclusion of the service, the Dean bowed to his Royal Highness, who then left the Altar; and when he got into the aisle, he turned and bowed to the Dean and Sub-dean, as did the Noble Lords. On his Royal Highness's leaving the Chapel to get into his carriage, he was received with the same military honours as when he entered; and the yard was nearly filled with spectators, who greeted his Royal Highness with acclamations, and cheered him with buzzas as he left it.

We understand that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the contemplation of having the affairs of the realm committed to his charge for a length of time, had commissioned Lords Grey and Grenville to make arrangements for a new Administration; but being advised, previous to taking upon him the office of Regent, to have the Physicians examined by his Chancellor, in order that he might ascertain what probability there was of his Majesty's speedy recovery, they underwent an examination accordingly at Carlton-house, in the presence of his Royal Highness; and the result is said to have been, that although they (the Physicians) could not speak with any greater degree of certainty than at their examinations before the two Houses, as to the precise time when it might be expected that his Majesty could safely return to the exercise of his royal functions, whether it was probable that he should be able to return at the end of two months or of three months—yet they all concurred in expressing their confident belief in his ultimate recovery.—In consequence of this opinion, the Prince sent a message to Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, announcing to them his determination not to make any change of Ministers at this time; conceiving that a temporary change of system would be detrimental to the public interest.

The following are circulated as copies of the Letters that passed between his Royal Highness the Prince and Mr. Perceval, on the announcement of his Royal Highness's determination to retain the present Ministers in his service.

Carlton-house, Feb. 4, 1811.

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the Executive Government of the Country, according to the Powers vested in him by the Bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the Great Seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted Father, leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery.

This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince has only to add, that, among the

many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his Royal Functions, it will not, in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the United Kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British Constitution.

Downing-street, Feb. 5, 1811.

Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended, explicitly, to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations entrusted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness that, in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr. Perceval sees nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views, for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the Regency Bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to Parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of the Executive Government, your Royal Highness will not find them, in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the Royal Prerogative, which has been introduced by Parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that whatever Ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's com-

The circumstance of Mr. Perceval's note being written in the third person, and addressed to the Regent in the first, is agreeable to the settled style of Court etiquette. His Majesty is always addressed by his Ministers in the first person—and they use the third for themselves.—1811.02.

man's, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy ample and sufficient means to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the United Kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the Constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by Parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trench upon the true principles and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands, with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

6. A privy council was held at Carlton-house; when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took the oaths as Regent. His Royal Highness afterwards held a levee, and gave private audiences to the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Perceval, &c. who kissed hands on the occasion.

14. This day being appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for receiving the address of the Corporation of the City of London, upon his being appointed Regent of the United Kingdom, and also for holding a privy council, a few minutes before one o'clock the Corporation arrived; when the whole suite of elegant apartments were thrown open for the inspection of the citizens; in compliment to whom, a number of women of the guards, and his Royal Highness's servants, in their state liveries, lined the grand hall. At a quarter past two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, being seated on the throne, attended by the Ministers of State, his Chancellor (Mr. Adam), &c. &c. the Lord Mayor and Citizens were introduced; and having approached his Royal Highness, the Recorder read the address, which was as follows:

*To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Regent of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland.*

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness, with the warmest assurances of affectionate attachment to your Royal Person, and unswerving adherence to those sacred principles which seated your family upon the throne of this realm;

fully convinced that those principles afford the best security to the honour and dignity of the Sovereign, and the rights and interests of the people. Whilst we offer to your Royal Highness our sincere condolence upon the severe visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict our most gracious Sovereign, which has occasioned a suspension of the royal functions, it is with heartfelt consolation that, in common with all ranks of our fellow subjects, we behold in the person of your Royal Highness a Prince highly endowed, and eminently qualified, to exercise the regal duties; a Prince, who has so greatly endeared himself to the people by his moderation and forbearance, on various trying occasions; and the attachment he has so uniformly shewn to their rights and liberties. Alas, indeed, the desire and expectation of the United Kingdom been realised, by vesting in your Royal Highness the full power, of the executive authority, we should have had just cause for congratulation; confident as we feel, that those powers would have been wisely and beneficially exercised, to enable us to meet the extraordinary exigencies of so perilous a crisis. Deeply impressed with a sense of the many and great difficulties, which, with powers so limited, your Royal Highness must have to encounter in the discharge of duties so arduous, and feeling towards your Royal Highness, the fulness of that loyal affection which in deeds, as well as in words, we have so long demonstrated towards your Royal Father and family, we would fain have forbore to cloud the dawn of our intercourse with your Royal Highness by even a glance at our grievances, manifold and weighty as they are; but duty to our Sovereign, duty to our country, the example of our forefathers, justice to posterity, the fame and the safety of the kingdom, all, with voice imperious, forbid us to disguise our thoughts, or to smother our feelings.—Far be it from us—to insult as the Corporation of this ancient (and, at all former times, respected) City has recently been by the servants of the Crown—far be it from us to indulge in complaints of grievances peculiar to ourselves, ready and willing as we are to share in all the necessary burdens, and all the dangers of our country. It is of general grievances—grievances sorely felt in all ranks of life—of accumulated and ever accumulating taxation, rendered doubly grievous by the oppressive mode of exaction, and of the increased and increasing distress and misery therefrom arising—of the improvident expenditure of the Government—of the waste of life and of treasure in ill-conducted and ill-conducted expeditions—of the attempts which, for many years past, and especially within the last three years, have been made, and with but too much success, to crush public liberty in all its branches; and especially the liberty of freely discuss-

ing the conduct of public men, and the nature and tendency of public measures.

"Can we refrain from humbly expressing our complaints, when we have seen those ministers, who have so long usurped the royal authority, and who, it is now discovered, have, by practising the most criminal deception upon the parliament and the people, carried on the government during his Majesty's former incapacity, exerting their influence to degrade the kingly office—when we have seen measures adopted evincing the most unbounded jealousy and mistrust of your Royal Highness—when we have seen the prerogatives of the Crown curtailed and withheld—when we have seen a new estate established in the realm, highly dangerous and unconstitutional—when we have seen power, influence, and emolument, thus set apart, to controul and embarrass the executive government, at a time of such unprecedented difficulty—when all the energies of the State are necessary to enable us to surmount the dangers with which we are threatened both at home and abroad? We confess, that, feeling as we do, the most unbounded gratitude to your Royal Highness for undertaking these arduous duties at a moment of such peril, and under such circumstances, we can discover no cause for congratulation; on the contrary, we should be filled with dismay and the most alarming apprehensions, were it not for the known patriotism and amiable qualities which your Royal Highness possesses, and the resource, which, we trust, your Royal Highness will find in the zeal, ardour, affection, and loyalty, of a free and united people. Numerous other grievances we forbear even to mention; but, there is one so prominent in the odiousness of its nature; as well as in the magnitude of its mischievous consequences, that we are unable to refrain from marking it out as a particular object of our complaint, and of your Royal Highness's virtuous abhorrence—the present representation in the Commons House of Parliament; a ready instrument in the hands of the minister, for the time being, whether for the purposes of nullifying the just prerogatives of the Crown, or of insulting and oppressing the people; and a reform in, which representation, therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of the Crown, the happiness of the people, and the peace and independence of the country.

"Reposing the fullest confidence in your Royal Highness's beneficent views and intentions, we can only deplore the present unfortunate state of things; fully relying, that under circumstances so novel and embarrassing, every measure which depends personally upon your Royal Highness will be adopted towards extricating us from our present difficulties, and for promoting the peace, happiness, and security of the country. Thus to mingle our expressions of confidence and affection with the voice of complaint is grievous to our hearts; but, plac-

ing as we do, implicit reliance on the constitutional principles of your Royal Highness, we are cheered with the hope, that such a change of system will take place, as will henceforward, for a long series of happy years, prevent your Royal Highness from being greeted by the faithful and loyal City of London in any voice but that of content and of gratitude."

To this address his Royal Highness returned the following answer:

"I thank you for the assurances of your attachment, and of your confidence in the sincerity of my endeavours to promote the welfare and security of his Majesty's dominions, by the faithful administration of those powers with which I am intrusted during the lamented indisposition of the King. In the arduous situation in which I am placed, I can assure you it will be the happiest moment of my life, when, by the blessing of Providence, I shall be called upon to resign the powers, now delegated to me, into the hands of my beloved and revered Father and Sovereign. My own disposition, no less than the example of my Royal Father, will make me at all times ready to listen to the complaints of those who may think themselves aggrieved, and will determine me, on all occasions, to regulate my conduct upon the established principles of that ancient and excellent constitution, under which the people of this country have hitherto enjoyed a state of unrivalled prosperity and happiness."

His Royal Highness was dressed in a full suit of regimentals, wearing a military hat and lofty plume of feathers.

The Lord Mayor and Citizens had afterwards the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand.

16. Advice reached town, that the Irish government had deemed it necessary to put the Convention Act in force; it having been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that the Roman Catholics in some of the counties are to be called together, to nominate or appoint persons as representatives, delegates, or managers, to act on their behalf, as members of an assembly, sitting in Dublin, calling themselves the Catholic Committee.—By the provisions of the Convention Act, the Magistrates are empowered to arrest and commit to prison (unless bail be given) all persons guilty of publishing any notice of the election of such representative, or of attending any such choice or appointment.

20. *The King on the Prosecution of James Pidding, against the Managers of the Stock Exchange.*—This was an indictment against the Managers of the Stock Exchange, for having exposed the name of James Pidding, the prosecutor, upon a black board, in the Stock Exchange.

The Clerk of the Arraignment charged the Jury with the Defendants, stating them to be indicted for a Libel.

Mr. Bolland. May it please your Lordship—Gentlemen of the Jury. In this case, I shall take up very little of your time; if the case had been gone into, of course it would have occupied a greater portion of it, but, upon consultation, it is thought better on the part of the prosecution to offer no evidence.

Mr. Gurney. Gentlemen, on the part of the Defendants, I will trouble you with only one observation, which the Court, I am sure, will excuse my making. We desire that it may be understood that the acquittal is not in consequence of any compromise with the Prosecutor, and that the Defendant do not receive it as any favour from him.

Mr. Bolland. They may receive it as they like. I give it to them.

Mr. Recorder. Gentlemen, we are to suppose that there is no foundation for a charge, when it is given up under these circumstances. You will acquit the Defendants.

The Jury immediately pronounced the Defendants—*Not Guilty*.

BULLETIN OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(Continued from page 75.)

Jan. 27:—"His Majesty continues in the same state as before"—Jan. 28,—"His Majesty is rather better to-day than he was yesterday."—Jan. 29,—"His Majesty goes on favourably."—Jan. 30,—"His Majesty continues as well as he was yesterday."—Jan. 31,—"His Majesty continues in the same favourable state in which he has been for the last week."—Feb. 1,—"His Majesty is in the same state as yesterday."—Feb. 2,—"The King is quite as well as for some days past."—Feb. 3,—"His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as yesterday."—Feb. 4,—"There has been little variation in the King's state since yesterday."—Feb. 5,—"His Majesty continues to go on favourably."—Feb. 6,—"His Majesty is quite as well as he was yesterday."—Feb. 7,—"His Majesty seems to be making gradual progress towards recovery."—Feb. 8,—"His Majesty continues to make gradual progress towards recovery."—Feb. 9,—"His Majesty is in all respects as well to-day as he has been during the last two days."—Feb. 10,—"His Majesty continues to advance towards recovery."—Feb. 11,—"His Majesty remains in all respects as well as for the last few days."—Feb. 12,—"His Majesty continues in a state of amendment."—Feb. 13,—"His Majesty goes on very favourably."—Feb. 14,—"His Majesty remains to-day as well as he was yesterday."—Feb. 15,—"There is little difference in his Majesty's state since yesterday."—Feb. 16,—"His Majesty

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continues still in the same state."—Feb. 17,—"His Majesty's progress is gradual and satisfactory."—Feb. 18,—"His Majesty continues much the same."—Feb. 19,—"His Majesty proceeds favourably in his recovery."—Feb. 20,—"His Majesty is going on very favourably, although his indisposition admits of little variation from day-to-day."—Feb. 21,—"His Majesty's progress confirms our expectations of his recovery."—Feb. 22,—"His Majesty goes on satisfactorily."—Feb. 23,—"His Majesty goes on in the most satisfactory manner."

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR, 1811.

Appointed by the PRINCE REGENT in Council, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1811.

Bedfordshire—Joseph Howell, Esq. of Market-street.

Berkshire—Wm. Wiseman Clarke, Esq. of Ardington.

Buckinghamshire—W. Bernard, Esq. of Nether Windchendon.

Camb. and Hunt.—W. Dunn Gardner, Esq. of Chatteris.

Cheshire—Booth Grey, Esq. of Ashton Hayes.

Cumberland—John Losh, Esq. of Woodside.

Derbyshire—Godfrey Meynell, Esq. of Meynell Langley.

Devonshire—Arthur Champernowne, Esq. of Dartington.

Dorsetshire—Edward Grentled, Esq. of Udden.

Essex—Charles Smith, Esq. of Suttons.

Gloucestershire—Robert Gordon, Esq. of Kenble.

Herefordshire—Phillip Jones, Esq. of Sugen.

Hertfordshire—Robert Taylor, Esq. of Tolmer.

Kent—Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart. of Ivington.

Leicestershire—Richard Norman, Esq. of Melton Mowbray.

Lincolnshire—Sir John Trollope, Bart. of Casewick.

Monmouthshire—Hugh Powell, Esq. of Llanvangel.

Norfolk—Charles Lucas, Esq. of Filby.

Northamptonshire—W. Strickland, Esq. of Brixton Hall.

Northumberland—Wm. Burrell, Esq. of Broome Park.

Nottinghamshire—Thomas Wright, Esq. of Norwood Park.

Oxfordshire—Sir John Rende, Bart. of Shipston.

Rutlandshire—The Hon. G. Waton, of Rockingham Castle.

Shropshire—George Brooke, Esq. of Haughton.

Somersetshire—John Leigh, Esq. of Combhay.

Staffordshire—Jas. Beach, Esq. of the Shaw.

County of Southampton—Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. of Sldmonton.
Suffolk—Roger Pettward, Esq. of Finborough.
Surrey—George Tritton, Esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth.
Sussex—Wm. Dearling, Esq. of Donnington.
Warwickshire—Francis Newdigate, Esq. of Arbury.
Wiltshire—Harry Biggs, Esq. of Stockton.
Worcestershire—Thomas Hawkes, Esq. of Dudley.
Yorkshire—Richard Watt, Esq. of Bishop Burton.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—Hamlyn Williams, Esq. of Edwinstford.
Pembrokeshire—Lewis Mathias, Esq. of Langwarren.

Cardiganshire—Wm. Brookes, Esq. of Noynt.
Glamorgan—Sir Robert Lynch Blome, Bart. of Gahalla.
Brecon—W. Wilkins, the younger, Esq. of Alexanderstone.
Radnor—John Cheesment Severn, of Llanquillo.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—Hugh Reveley, Esq. of Brynnywin.
Carnarvonshire—Thos. Parry Jones Parry, Esq. of Madryn.
Anglesey—Henry Williams, Esq. of Treardur.
Montgomeryshire—Edward Heyward, Esq. of Crosswood.
Denbighshire—John Wynne, Esq. of Garthullo.
Flintshire—Sir George William Prescott, Bart. of Ewloe.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARING for publication, *The Laws of Trade and Commerce*, by John Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

A new and improved edition of Dr. Valpy's *Greek Grammar* will be published in the course of the month.

Mr. Wilson has in the press a second edition of *The Analysis of Country Dancing*, with nearly 260 engravings on wood, by Berryman.

In the course of the month, the new edition of the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, which is now entitled a *Bibliographical Romance*, will make its appearance. It is in six parts, and will contain upwards of 600 pages: being a review of our most eminent scholars and book-collectors from ALFRED to GEORGE; with an account of their Libraries. In the course of the volume, there is a copious list, with particular notices, of the most valuable *Foreign Catalogues*, including the public ones of our own country. The

third part, called *The Auction Room*, describes some of our chief. The work is elegantly printed, with upwards of forty embellishments.

We are requested to correct a statement, which appeared in our last, respecting the publication of Mr. Dibdin's *English De Bure*. This work will not be published these two years. At the same time, we are authorized to state, that the second volume of the new edition of Ame's *Typographical Antiquities* is already gone to press.

The two hunting-prints, of *The Fox breaking Cover*, and *The Death of the Fox*, from the celebrated original paintings by S. Gilpin, R.A. and P. Reinagle, A.R.A. They have been six years in the hands of Mr. Scott, the Engraver, and, we doubt not, will meet the expectation of the public, and gratify the taste and judgment of all true sportsmen, as well as the amateurs of the fine arts in general.

BIRTHS.

THE Countess of Mansfield, of a son. —The Countess of Sellark, of a daughter. —In Scotland, Lady Queensbury, of a daughter. —Lady Viscountess Hamilton, of a son and heir. —The Lady of Sir M. Blackiston, Bart. of a son and heir. —At Howick, the Countess Grey, of a son. —At High Wycombe, Bucks, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. of a daughter. —At Coildfield House, in Airshire, Lady Anne Montgomery, of a son and heir. —The Countess of Harrowby, of a daughter. —At Cambride, Scotland, the wife of a shoemaker, named Watts, of three children—two boys

and a girl. Eight years ago she had a similar delivery, and the children have done well. —At Portree, Jemima Perrie, the wife of a journeyman carpenter, of a daughter; and on the first morning of the present year, of another daughter, being her 11th child. —The wife of a labouring man in the employ of Mr. Hiscock, near Newbury, Berks, of four fine children, three boys and a girl, and all likely to do well. —At Warren's Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Lady Bruce, of a son. —In Portman-square, the Lady of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

CAPTAIN A. Lane, of the 44th, Regiment, to the daughter of the late P. Le Mesurier, Esq. Governor of Alderney. — At Beverley, Mr. Wilkinson, of that place, attorney-at-law (brother to John Wilkinson, Esq. of the Theatres Royal York and Hull), to Miss Hornby, of Beverley. — Mr. William Riley, to Sarah Watton, both of Birmingham. It is said, that, after the ceremony, they parted by consent for a season, and the bride returned (being a servant) to her situation. — But on the following evening the young man fell down in the street and expired; a sad and striking instance of the frail tenure of mortality, and the uncertainty

of worldly happiness. — A few days ago, being the fourth time, at Norton, near Gauthby, Leicestershire, Lawrence Winsor, a celebrated fiddler, and travelling brazier, and formerly noted as the leader of a gang of gypsies, aged 66, to Johanna Skeltou, of Coaton-in-the-Elms, aged 22! — The Rev. Robert Walpole, eldest son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Lisbon, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Hyde, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. — Richard Wroughton, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in Ireland, Richard Cassan, Esq. last surviving brother of the late Stephen Cassan, Esq. M. P. of Sheffield House, Queen's County, who died in 1773, (leaving Matthew, and Stephen, a barrister, deceased). The family of which this truly, worthy, and much regretted character was a member, is legitimately descended from King Edward I. of England, through an inter-marriage with the noble house of Sheffield, (after whom they changed the name of their estate). The subject of this article was fifth in descent from the first Earl of Mulgrave, seventh from the first Lord Howard of Effingham, 1553, who was lineally descended, through the heiresses of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Segrave, from Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk, 1312, brother of Edward II. and son of King Edward I. — At Aberdeen, aged 42, Robert Eden Scott, Esq. Professor of Philosophy in The King's College, which office he had filled for 15 years past (having previously officiated as Assistant Professor). — At Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. Mr. Saltreen, (a near relation of Lady Manners). He was skating in the park, when the ice suddenly gave way, and he was drowned before any assistance could reach him. — Aged 82, Mrs. Dorothy Golden, 53 years the wife of Daniel Golden, Esq. — And in a few weeks after Daniel Golden, Esq. aged 78, formerly of the Strand, linen draper, but late of No. 10, Chester-place, Lambeth. — At Cashio Bridge, near Walford, William Stonebaker, Esq. of Cannon-street. — In Stanhope-street, Thomas Goode, Esq. Navy Agent. — Mr. W. Fisher, of Kirby Hall — a character well known in the Duke of Rutland's Hunt. — Edward Blagden, Esq. late of Northcote-house, Devonshire.

Nov. 23. Augustine Pentheuy, Esq. in

the 83d year of his age, in an obscure lodging in Leeson-street, Dublin. He was a miser of the most perfect drawing that nature has ever given to the world. From the low and laborious condition of a journeyman cooper, he accumulated the enormous sum of 300,000l. in the Islands of Antigua and Santa Cruz. He was born in the village of Longwood, in the county of Meath, and was very early in life encouraged to make a voyage to the West Indies, to follow his trade, under the patronage of his maternal uncle, another adventurer of the name of Gaynor, better known among his neighbours by the name of *Peter Big Brogues*, from the enormous shoes he was mounted in on the day he set out on his travels. Peter acquired an immense fortune, and lived to see his only child married to Sir G. Colebrook, Chairman of the East India Company, and a Banker in London, to whom Peter gave with his daughter 200,000l.

Mr. A. Pentheuy saw mankind only through one medium, his vital powers were so diverted from generous or social objects, by the prevailing passion of gold, that he could discover no trait in any character, however venerable or respectable, that was not seconded by riches, in fact, any one that was not rich he considered as an inferior animal, neither worthy of notice, nor safe to be admitted into society. This extraordinary feeling he extended to female society, and, if possible, with a greater degree of disgust. A woman he considered only as an incumbrance on a man of property, and therefore he could never be prevailed upon to admit one into his confidence. As to wedlock, he utterly and uniformly rejected any idea of it. His wife was the public funds, and his children guineas; and no parent or husband paid more deference or care to the

comforts of his family. He was never known to separate his immense board, by rewarding a generous action; or alleviating a premature or accidental misfortune, by the application of one shilling to such purposes. It could scarcely be expected he would bestow a gift or extend a gratitude to others, he was so niggard of comforts to himself. The evening before he died, some busy friend sent a respectable physician to him; at which the old miser did not shew any apparent dislike, until he recollected the doctor might expect a fee, this alarmed him, and immediately raising himself in the bed, he addressed the Irish Esculapius in the following words: "Doctor, I am a strong man, and know my disorder, and could cure myself; but as Mr. Nangle has sent you to my assistance, I shall not exchange you for any other person, if we can come to an understanding, in fact, I wish to know what you will charge for your attendance until I am recovered!" The Doctor answered, "Eight guineas." "Ah! Sir," said the old man, "if you knew my disorder you would not be exorbitant: but to put an end to this discussion, I will give you six guineas and a half." The Doctor assented, and the patient held out his arm with the fee, and to have his pulse considered, and laid himself down again. His relations were numerous, but not being, in his opinion, qualified, for want of experience in the management of money, to nurse his wealth, he bequeathed the entire of it to a rich family in the West Indies, with the generous exception of 4*l*. annually, to a faithful servant, who lived with him twenty four years. In the will he expresses great kindness for poor John, and says he bequeathed the 4*l*. for his kind services, that his latter days may be spent in comfortable independence! Like Theilsson, he would not allow his fortune to pass to his heirs immediately; as he directed that the entire should be funded for fourteen years, and then, in its improved state, to be at the disposal of the heirs he has chosen. For the regulation of his last Will and Testament, he appointed Waller Nangle, Esq. and Major O'Farrell, late of the Austrian army, his executors, and the Right Hon David La Touche and Lord Fingal, Trustees.

Dec. 27. At Paisley, of which he was a native, Robert Ferguson, aged 97 years. By his discharge, which is dated 1761, it appears that he had, previous to that date, served 20 years in the 32*d* foot, and afterwards served eight or ten years in garrisons. He was admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in 1763, and is supposed to be the oldest person of that description in that part of the country. He was present in many engagements, particularly the battles of Fontenoy and Dettingen, and preserved, as a precious relic, a coat, with several musket-shot holes in it, but he never received the slightest wound.

JAN. 10. At Annadale, the Hon. W. J. Skeffington, in the 61st year of his age. For upwards of 30 years he represented the borough of Autrum in the Irish Parliament.

11. General Sir Wm. Green, Bart, late Chief Royal Engineer, aged 86 years, who had served his King and Country during a period of 70 years, particularly at the memorable siege of Gibraltar.——At Braehad Abbey, parish of Paisley, Marian Sproull, aged 95 years, married in 1723 to James Stevenson, by whom she had only one son and one daughter, and who has left fifteen grand-children, forty great-grand-children, and ten great-great-grand-children. She has seen seven generations, five of whom were alive at one time.

15. At Chlev, in the county of Gloucester, the Rev. John Pettat, rector of Quenington, and upwards of 10 years Vicar of Stonehouse, in that county.

16. In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. John Vardill, rector of Skirbeck and Fisholt, Lincolnshire.——In New Bond-street, Mrs. Catherine McDouall, the oldest inhabitant in the street.——At Wigmore, Herefordshire, at the advanced age of 86, Mr. John Oakley, many years the father of that place.——At Francis Wilson's, Esq. Battersea Rise, Clapham-common, Major James Lloyd, of the 3*d* Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Bombay Establishment.

17. At Chawick, James Mair, Esq.——At Rothsay, Duncan Henderson, born in 1715, at Dalavish, near Inverary. He enlisted into the 42*d* Regiment in 1744, under Lieutenant Dugald Campbell, was present with the Regiment in all the battles and skirmishes during the Rebellion, and afterwards on an expedition to the coast of France; and discharged in 1748, when that Regiment was reduced. He was perhaps one of the last of the original stock of that distinguished corps.

18. At D field, Derbyshire, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Gould, widow and relict of Edward Gould, Esq. late of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.——At Northall, Mrs. Sarah Pott, aged 87, relict of Percival Pott, Esq. Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

19. In Bloomsbury-square, Edward Oimanne, Esq. in the 77th year of his age.——At the Robinhood, Kingston-bottom, Surrey, Mr. Philip Cawston, in his 17th year, having kept the above well-known house near 22 years.—He complained at half-past nine in the morning of a violent pain in the head, which was followed by an apoplectic fit, that baffled all medical skill, and terminated fatally at half-past twelve. He was the First Lieutenant in the Kingston Volunteers from the first formation of that description of force.——At Bath, Colonel Luttrell, many years an inhabitant of that city, and brother to John Pownes Luttrell, M. P. of Dunster Castle.

20. Mrs. Plimley, wife of the Rev. Henry Plimley, Vicar of New Windsor. — At Turner's-hill, Cheshunt, John Ralph, Esq., aged 78. — Aged 80, Mr. Croft, formerly a painter; but latterly on the establishment in the Charter-house. He was suddenly taken ill on Clerkenwell Green; and being conveyed home in a coach expired on entering his apartment.

21. Mrs. Sanford, relict of Henry William Sanford, Esq. of Walford, Somersetshire, and sister to Sir George Yonge, Bart. — In Hailey-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt, and relict of Sir William Lee, Bart. — At Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Mathews, relict of Job Mathews, Esq. — Suddenly, Mr. Lyons, many years the first bassoon player in the Orchestra of Drury-lane Theatre. — Mr. Lyons was father of Mrs. Bishop, of the Lyceum.

22. At Laytonstone, John Lloyd, Esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

23. John Charles, only son, and on the 24th, Sophia Spurling, youngest daughter of William Spurling, Esq. of Betton-hall, Shropshire.

24. At Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. William Rich, many years a venison dealer, on Ludgate-hill. — At South Lambeth, James Julius Tush, Esq. in his 56th year. — Mrs. N. Salomons, of Finchbury-square, mother of Mrs. Edward Goldsmid, and sister to the late A. Goldsmid, Esq. — At Hinton, St. George, the seat of the Earl of Poulett, in Somersetshire, the Countess of Poulett. — At Cappaghvicar, near Castlebar, at the age of 110 years, Mr. Edward Malley. — In Penton-square, Lieutenant Robert Tryon, of his Majesty's ship the Phipps, of the wound he received on board an enemy's ship.

25. At Bath, Colonel Robert Brooke, of the East India Company's service, aged 72, who eminently distinguished himself by his military conduct in India, and, in the station of Governor of St. Helena, manifested his zeal for his King and Country, by the reasonable aid he gave of troops, money, and military stores, to assist at the first conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, and by fitting out and equipping a squadron of the Company's ships, to act under Captain (now Admiral) Essexton, for intercepting and capturing a fleet of homeward-bound Dutch East India-men. — At Mansfield, Benjamin Sharpe, Esq. formerly of Fleet-street, banker, in the 80th year of his age.

26. At his Chambers in the Temple, Steward Kyd, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Author of several publications on the Laws of England.

27. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Thomas Jamison, Esq. aged 58, principal Surgeon at New South Wales, and father of Dr. John Jamison, one of the Physicians to his Majesty's Fleet. — At Carrick-

macross, Ireland, aged 76 years, Mrs. Campbell, relict of the Rev. Joan Campbell, and last surviving sister of the late Right Hon. John Monek Muson.

28. William Kennedy Lawrie, Esq. of Red Castle, Galloway, formerly of Woodhall Estate, Jamaica. — In Bryanstone street, in her 82d year, Mrs. Yonge, relict of the late Dr. Philip Yonge, Lord Bishop of Norwich. — It is remarkable, that she should survive her husband long enough to see four successors to the Bishoprick, viz. Doctors Bagot, Horne, Sutton, and Bathurst.

29. Mrs. Woodthorpe, wife of Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. Town Clerk of the City of London. — At Bath, Major-general Gent.

30. — At Hackney, Mrs. Malkin, widow of the late Thomas Malkin, Esq. of that place. — In Southampton-buildings, Nathaniel Huson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

FLB. 1. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. — At the Rectory House, Sandstead, Surrey, Mrs. Courtney, wife of the Rev. John Courtney. — In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, J. Newey, Esq. late of the Plantation-office, Customs. — In New-road, Fitzroy-square, Paul Barbot, Esq. aged 78 years.

2. In Park-street, Upper Baker-street, Portman square, in the 68th year of his age, John Sutherland, Esq. late of Woburn, Bedfordshire. — Aged 70, the eccentric Tom Brown, of Garstaug. Tom was an occasional useful assistant in the kitchens of the neighbouring gentry, he could either please the taste or mend a sole with any man of his day; but Tom would neither make nor mend for the Lords of the Creation. Though he lived by himself, washed and cooked, made and mended for himself, he would only take the measure of a female foot. This partiality continued till his death. A short time previous thereto, he selected 36 female acquaintances to attend his funeral, all of whom attended, and were regaled at Mr. Henry Woodworth's, of Church-town, with coffee and tea. He also ordered every child in the town a penny loaf, which was given accordingly. Tom has left the whole of his property among his female relatives. — Mrs. Colnett, wife of Captain Colnett, of the Hon. Company's ship Castle Eden. — In Great Ormond-street, Atkinson Bush, Esq. in the 76th year of his age.

3. At Camberwell, Matthew Richards, Esq. formerly of Wyche-street, Temple Bar.

5. At Laytonstone, Mrs. Parsons, well known by her literary works. — Samuel Thorburn, Esq. of Colchester. — At South Vale, Blackheath, Captain Joseph Barnes, sen. — In the Crescent, Greenwich, Charles Stowe, Esq. — At Camberwell, Bernard Bedwell, Esq. late of St. John's-street, aged 76 years.

6. At Islington, Mr. W. Upton, many years Clerk at the Police Office, Hatton-garden.——In Argyle-street, Christopher Coates, Esq. Major of the West London Militia.——At Layton, Essex, Mrs. Wildman, the wife of Henry Wildman, Esq.——At her house at Montpelier, Mrs. A. Gore, only daughter of the late Sir Booth Gore, Bart. of Lisadell, in the county of Sligo, and sister to the present Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.

7. Mr. George Baker, of St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 64.——At Norton Place, near Lincoln, John Harrison, Esq. the father of the Lady of Sir Mountague Cholmeley, Bart. of Easton Hall, in the same county. He had served his country in four successive Parliaments; being twice returned for the borough of Great Grimsby, in the same county, and twice for that of Thetford, in the county of Norfolk.

9. At his apartment in Morden College, Blackheath, Captain Henry Coupar, aged 78, many years an active Commander in the New York trade.

10. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal, which situation he held 46 years. He was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1754, A. M. 1757, S. T. P. 1777, and was rector of North Runciton, in Norfolk, which living is in the gift of that Society.——See a Portrait and Memoir of this Gentleman, in Vol. XLVII. p. 407.——Mr. Henderson, of the Cannon Tavern, Portland-road.——At Lady Saltoun's, in New Cavendish-street, the Hon. Simon Frazer, banker, after only a few hours illness.——On the Lower Mall, Hamersmith, the Rev. Dr. Keith.

11. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Girdler, wife of J. S. Girdler, Esq. Magistrate for Middlesex.——At Brentford, Mr. William Kirby Trimmer, son of the late Mrs. Trimmer.

12. Suddenly, George Countess, Esq. Rear-admiral of the White.——In Bruton-street, the Right Hon. John Smyth, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, late Master of the Mint, and for many years Representative in Parliament for the borough of Pontefract.——At his father's, in Hoxton, after a few days illness, Mr. George Pearson, in the 21st year of his age.——At Bath, Thomas Harrison, Esq. Supervisor of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments, Customs, London, formerly Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Montagu.

13. In the prime of life, his Excellency the Duke of Albuquerque, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Spanish Nation, Grandee of the first class, General of the Spanish Army, &c. &c. His Excellency commenced his military career in the Regiment of Dragoons of Numancia, and as Brigadier-General and Colonel of that Regiment, accompanied the army of the late Marquis de la

Romana to the North of Germany. Disgusted with the service he was employed in, and unable any longer to support such a state of banishment from his native country, he applied, on the score of bad health, for leave of absence; which having obtained, he arrived in Spain at the moment when the whole of that country had risen in arms against the French. He required no time to determine which side to espouse, but instantly repaired to Valencia, from whence he issued several spirited Proclamations, and distinguished himself in no small degree in the repulse which Marshal Monsey experienced before the walls of the City of Valencia.

20. At her house, in Hoxton, Middlesex, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Mickle, relict of William Julius Mickle, Esq. translator of the *Lusiad* of Camoens.——See a Portrait and Memoir of Mr. M. in Vol. XVI. p. 155.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Grenada, Nathaniel Taynton, his Majesty's attorney-general of that island.

At Lisbon, of a typhus fever, Colonel James Wynch, of the 4th (or King's Own) regiment, who was promoted to the command of a brigade, and put on the staff before his decease. This gallant officer had served successively in every expedition of importance undertaken during the war. At the Helder he was severely wounded, and at the battle of Corunna was shot through the body, from which latter wound he never entirely recovered.

At Trocical, of an inflammatory fever, after an illness of only nine days, Brigadier-General William Howe Campbell of the Portuguese service, Colonel in the British army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's 51st regiment of foot.

JAN. 23. At the head-quarters, Cartaxo, aged 49 years, his Excellency Signor de Pedro Caro and Sureda, Marquis of Romana, Grandee of Spain, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. Captain General of the armes of his Catholic Majesty, and a native of the city of Palma, in the Island of Majorca. After an education corresponding to his high birth, during which he made a rapid progress in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, being very familiar with the classical authors in those languages, emulous of his father, who gloriously terminated his life in the field of honour, in the expedition to Algiers, in the year 1775, he commenced his military career in the marine-guard of the royal fleet, in which he continued till the revolutionary war with France; at which epoch, being captain of a frigate, he entered, with the rank of colonel, into the army of Navarre, under the orders of his uncle, Lieutenant-General D. Ventura Caro, and afterwards into that of Catalonia, in which, by his va-

four and signal services, he worthily obtained the successive posts, and arrived at the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1801, he was appointed Captain-General of Catalonia, and President of its Royal Audience, in which employment he had occasions of manifesting his great abilities and political knowledge; he was afterwards made General of Engineers, and Counsellor of War. The insidious views of the tyrant of Europe induced him to separate from Spain the greater part of the best troops; in the command of which he conducted himself with all the propriety and delicacy he was so noted for, till he was informed, in the midst of the snows of the north, of the state of his beloved country; he vowed to succour it with his troops; to accomplish which, he overcame a thousand difficulties and dangers. In the command of the army of the left, he executed most skilful retreats and movements, suspending and frustrating the projects of the enemy, whose forces were always superior, by his conduct and military science he accomplished driving them out of the kingdom of Galicia, to the admiration of the enemy themselves, and all those who were acquainted with the trifling means he possessed. A short time after he was called to the Central Junta, where he presented

himself, not as a victorious General, but as the most moderate representative, manifesting only all the force of his character in the vote that he gave in the month of October, 1809, upon the necessity of immediately forming a Council of Regency. In the 24th of January, finding the Supreme Government dispersed by the invasion of the French in Andalusia, he returned to take the command of the army of Estremadura, where his presence was of such importance, that to it, in a great degree, was owing the enthusiasm manifested in Badajoz and throughout the province. The endeavours the enemy made from that time, and the dexterity with which the Marquis Romana knew how to oppose and defeat their plans, we well know, until Estremadura being free, and Massena advancing upon the lines of Torres Vedras, he hastened with two divisions of his army to the assistance of the allies. Afterwards he constantly assisted at the side of his illustrious friend Lord Wellington, the worthy appreciator of his merits and virtues, and whose testimony alone would be sufficient to prove the great loss which Spain, and the common cause of the allies, have suffered in his death, were we even without the numerous proofs of the public enthusiasm which his name and fame inspired in all parts.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock-brokers, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 21st February, 1811.

Grand Junction Canal. .272l. per share.
Grand Surry ditto..... 96l. ditto.
Leeds & Liverpool ditto 183l. ditto
Lancaster ditto 27l. ditto.
Kennet and Avon ditto 42l. 10s. ditto.
Thames and Medway do. 47l. per share pr.
Croydon..... 30l. ditto.
London Dock Stock . . .123l. per cent.
Ditto—Scrip..... 25l. 4 per cent. pr.
West India Dock Stock 167l. per cent.
East India ditto129l. ditto.

Commercial Dock, with
the New Share attach-
ed165l. per share.
Commercial Road136l. per cent.
East London Water works 189l. per share.
West Middlesex ditto . .113l. ditto.
Kent ditto 30l. per share pr.
Grand Junction ditto.... 13l. ditto
Globe Insurance.....120l. per share.
Imperial ditto 76l. ditto.
Albion ditto 57l. ditto.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.
By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

	1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.		1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Jan. 29	29.50	25	W	Fair		Jan. 12	29.30	41	W	Rain	
30	29.65	22	E	Ditto		13	29.20	38	NW	Snow	
31	29.14	34	E	Snow		14	29.14	37	NW	Fair	
Feb. 1	29.26	40	S	Fair		15	29.45	36	NE	Ditto	
2	29.60	41	SE	Ditto		16	29.30	37	N	Ditto	
3	29.82	41	SE	Ditto		17	29.79	33	NE	Ditto	
4	29.99	39	S	Ditto		18	30.05	36	SSE	Ditto	
5	29.94	40	E	Ditto		19	29.86	34	E	Ditto	
6	29.50	42	S	Rain		20	29.63	35	ENE	Ditto	
7	29.40	42	SSW	Fair		21	29.32	38	SE	Ditto	
8	29.57	44	S	Rain		22	28.86	46	S	Ditto	
9	29.55	47	N	Fair		23	29.15	44	S	Ditto	
10	29.70	47	S	Rain		24	28.90	44	NW	Rain	
11	29.39	46	S	Fair		25	29—	42	WSW	Fair	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 26, TO FEBRUARY 23, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Day	Bank	3 per Cts	per Cts	4 per Cts	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	So. Sea	Exche.	State	City	Free	Om.	Cons.
1811	Stock	Reduc	Consols	Consols	5 per Cts	Ann.	3 per Cts	Ann.	6 1/2	5 per Cts	per Cts	per Cts	per Cts	per Cts	per Cts	Ann.	Bills.	Tickets.	Tickets.	for Acc.		
Jan-26	241 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65	6 1/2	—	—	178	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
28	241 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65	6 1/2	—	—	178	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
29	241 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65	6 1-10	96 1/2	—	177 1/2	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
30	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ob. 1	242 1/2	66 1/2	66 a 65 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2	96 1/2	—	177 1/2	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
2	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
4	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
5	230	66 1/2	66 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	97	—	178	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
6	230	66 1/2	66 a 65 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
7	231	66 1/2	66 a 65 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
8	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a 66	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
9	230	66 1/2	65 1/2 a 66	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
11	—	66 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	—	97 1/2	—	—	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
12	249	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	64 1/2	—	—	—	179 1/2	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a 66	
13	248 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	64 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	180	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
14	248	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a 66	
15	247	66 1/2	65 1/2 a 66 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2 a f	
16	246	66 1/2	66 1/2 a 65 1/2	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 13-16	65 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	—	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 1/2	
18	245	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	178	27s pr.	—	—	—	—	7s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	66 a 65 1/2	
19	245 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 3-16	—	—	178	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	7s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	65 1/2	
20	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	178	26s pr.	—	—	—	—	8s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	65 1/2	
21	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	174	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	8s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	65 1/2	
22	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	176 1/2	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	9s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	65 1/2	
23	—	66 1/2	65 1/2 a f	83 1/2	98 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	—	—	—	—	25s pr.	—	—	—	—	10s pr.	211 15s	81 18s 6d 1/2	dis.	65 1/2 a f	

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THE European Magazine,

For MARCH, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the Rev. SOLOMON HIRSCHER; and, 2, a View of the SALLY-PORT; ROCHESTER CASTLE, KENT.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,
No. 52, CORNHILL.

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. March, 1811.

Y

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

IN answer to the numerous anonymous letters sent to the Proprietor of the European Magazine, respecting the final termination of "*The Adventures of Muhomet, the wandering Sultan*," they are respectfully informed, that it will take place in the course of the present Volume.

The first and second sections of the "*Hermit of the Vale; or, The Man of Sorrows*," have been received, and shall appear, if the author will favour us with the whole of that interesting tale.

If H. will consult the Index to the European Magazine, he will find a correct and an alphabetical List of Bankrupts.

We have great reason to doubt the authenticity of the letter sent us by *Fabius*. *Clara's* Lines have been more than once, twice, or thrice, printed in periodical publications. It would seem to be time for this lady to try her hand at *Something New*.

We shall answer A. B. by a private letter.

Z. shall have place, if he will submit to some little amputation. We think he must be aware, that his essay contains some passages which would be exceptionable to many readers.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 5 to March 16, 1811.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	93	8 17	0 14	0 11	4 13	0	Middlesex	95	11 00	0 35	9 29	5 13	10
Kent	90	5 11	0 13	6 29	4 11	5	Surrey	94	8 12	0 36	0 34	0 18	0
Sussex	96	6 00	0 35	6 30	0 00	0	Hertford	87	8 19	0 37	2 27	10 32	9
Suffolk	18	0 00	0 02	1 17	1 36	1	Bedford	83	2 13	2 35	7 26	5 37	6
Cambridge	72	1 53	0 28	7 18	1 36	11	Huntingd.	80	8 00	0 51	3 22	6 36	7
Northfolk	84	8 33	7 29	7 25	11 36	2	Northampton.	81	4 00	0 32	4 20	8 57	1
Lincoln	83	10 11	4 10	4 11	1 11	3	Rutland	84	0 00	0 33	9 25	0 10	0
York	80	3 00	0 33	1 52	6 13	11	Leicester	81	1 11	3 34	11 24	4 37	8
Durham	82	10 00	0 10	0 11	7 00	0	Nottingham.	83	4 42	0 34	8 25	8 43	6
Northumb.	74	8 14	6 31	8 24	2 10	0	Derby	87	0 00	0 39	5 26	0 31	9
Cumberl.	81	6 10	0 38	0 11	6 00	0	Stafford	85	0 00	0 10	2 28	2 32	1
Westmorl.	88	2 44	0 10	0 27	7 90	0	Salop	91	5 69	0 10	6 32	5 00	0
Lancaster	89	11 00	0 43	4 10	6 02	0	Hertford	97	10 37	6 10	1 26	4 46	2
Chester	85	7 00	0 44	2 13	8 00	0	Worcester	95	10 18	8 19	5 13	4 13	7
Gloucester	107	2 00	0 38	1 28	1 10	6	Warwick	98	5 00	0 01	5 11	0 17	6
Somerset	103	1 00	0 40	7 20	10 61	0	Wilt	99	4 10	0 36	6 17	1 52	8
Almonmouth	108	5 00	0 13	10 00	0 00	0	Bucks	102	10 00	0 14	6 29	11 17	11
Devon	105	7 01	0 11	7 22	10 00	0	Oxford	96	2 00	0 33	1 26	7 12	6
Cornwall	93	7 00	0 11	6 24	8 10	0	Bucks	95	8 00	0 32	6 26	8 42	2
Dorset	101	5 00	0 34	11 27	6 10	0	W A L E S						
Wales	100	11 00	0 36	5 28	5 00	0	N. Wales	85	4 00	0 43	4 22	8 00	0
							S. Wales	102	0 00	0 42	1 18	11 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.	1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obsr.
Feb. 26	29.10	49	WSW	Fair	Mar. 13	30.23	47	NE	Fair
27	29.39	48	SW	Ditto	11	30.27	48	NE	Ditto
28	29.40	49	W	Rain	15	30.26	48	E	Ditto
Mar. 1	29.56	45	NW	Fair	16	30.21	40	E	Ditto
2	29.70	44	W	Ditto	17	30.19	44	SW	Ditto
3	29.82	44	W	Ditto	18	30.00	41	SSW	Ditto
4	29.90	42	W	Ditto	19	30.10	50	SW	Ditto
5	29.67	44	S	Rain	20	30.07	49	SE	Ditto
6	29.45	43	SW	Fair	21	29.93	53	W	Ditto
7	29.40	42	S	Ditto	22	30.01	50	N	Rain
8	29.21	48	SW	Rain	23	30.87	37	NE	Fair
9	30.11	40	N	Fair	24	30.25	48	NE	Ditto
10	30.16	41	SE	Ditto	25	30.06	45	E	Ditto
11	30.23	42	E	Ditto	26	29.98	44	E	Ditto
12	30.33	44	NE	Ditto	27	30.21	41	N	Ditto

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1811.

MEMOIR OF THE REVEREND SOLOMON HIRSCHEL,
 CHIEF RABBI OF THE GERMAN JEWS, LONDON.
 [WITH A PORTRAIT.]

A MIDST the numerous wonders that surround us in this world, none is a more striking evidence of the superintendence of the Deity, and of the verity of revealed history, than the Jewish nation: expatriated from Palestine, they have been driven throughout the world, and dispersed among many different nations; like oil on the surface of the water, they have been carried down the stream of time divided and subdivided, but repelling all commixture with the surrounding nations: they still keep sacred those religious ordinances which were originally imposed on them by the Omnipotent, as on his select people, the eternal depositaries of his sacred law.

Their contumacy has drawn upon them the long-threatened and well-deserved punishment of dispersion throughout the nations; and after the destruction of the second temple by Titus Vespasian, they carried their religion into all parts of Europe as well as Asia: which, notwithstanding the innumerable persecutions and barbarities they have suffered, they still adhere to with a firmness that expiates all their former backslidings, and evinces a strong and irrefragable proof of the truth of their holy prophecies.

The overthrow of the temple depriving them of a place of worship, gave rise to the erection of synagogues for the purpose of prayer: the cessation of their kings, and the abolition of the *senahdrin*, and, subsequently, of their princes and primates, has occasioned the whole ecclesiastical government to centre in the Chief Rabbi (at present mistakenly denominated High Priest); who is chosen by every congregation

for its own government, and selected as being most eminent for learning and piety, however distant his country or residence.

The office of Chief Rabbi comprehends two distinct, yet connected, superintendencies. The religious regulation of ceremonies and of morals forms the principal; and as all civil laws among the Jews are founded on principles deduced by the rabbins from the Mosaic code, it naturally follows that the Chief Rabbi is always looked up to as the most learned, and most fit to determine: he is, therefore, considered as a representative of the ancient *senahdrin*, and, with the occasional adjunction of two other persons, form a body of three, sometimes required for particular cases: thus is the care of souls, by the peculiar circumstances of the Jewish Theocracy, connected with the office of judge, or magistrate. Abroad, on the continent, this civil jurisdiction attached to the Chief Rabbi is very extensive, and its powers authorized by the consent of the several governments, under various modifications; which, indeed, is requisite and convenient in those countries where the Jews are under restrictions as to residence, and limited to a small number of occupations. In Germany and Poland, and we believe in Italy, the Rabbi has the superintendence and adjudication of all hereditaments and divisions of property, marriage-settlements, &c. and the arbitration of disputes between persons of his own nation. In Prussia, the Rabbi is, *ex officio*, the chancellor of orphans, and can claim this right from the ordinary channel of the government. He is the adjudicator of disputed testimonial

property, and responsible for the just performance of his office. The important civil charge thus devolving on the Chief Rabbi in Prussia, occasioned a demand on the part of the great Frederic II. for a translation of the Jewish code of laws on these subjects, which was effected by Rabbi Hirsch Levin, the father of the present Chief Rabbi Hirschel, of London, in conjunction with the celebrated Moses Mendelssohn, and published in German, under the title of *Ritual gesetze der Juden*.

In England, however, whose happy constitution regards every inhabitant as fellow-subjects, whose excellent and impartially-administered laws protects equally the citizen and the stranger, without regard to ought but the justice due from man to man, the Chief Rabbi exercises no prescriptive right of adjudication in civil causes; although from custom, as well as individual respect, a very considerable number of petty disputes are referred to and settled by his opinion, which is always grounded on the principles laid down by the rabbins; and which indeed are acknowledged, by those who understand the subject, to be equal, and indeed superior, to those of the canon law. The Rabbi's ecclesiastical superintendence is of itself a source of very continual employment, and requires a very acute and watchful eye for the regulation of many circumstances respecting forbidden food, the inspection of the correctness of those employed in killing beasts or poultry, the consideration of many questionable points respecting marriages, divorces, burials, &c. besides all the synagogue service, and the pastoral care of the congregation: he likewise superintends the school called Beth Hamedrash, for studying the Talmud, and there disputes some knotty points: twice a-year, viz. the Saturday before the Day of Atonement, and that previous to the Feast of Passover, he delivers a discourse in the Synagogue on subjects relative to those festivals; which is a practice as ancient as the earliest congregation of the nation after the destruction of the temple; when all who were able assembled at the place of the head-school, or synagogue, at such periods. He likewise delivers moral discourses on several unfixed occasions throughout the year.

The earliest built synagogue in London, after the return of the Jews through the medium of Rabbi Manasseh ben Israel, is that in Bevis Marks, belonging

to the Portuguese, who, using a formulary of their own, have a Rabbi of their own class, denominated *Haham*, or the Wise Man. This office is now held by Rabbi Raphael Meldola, from Leghorn.

The German Jews next, in 1721, erected a synagogue in Duke's place, which has from time to time been enlarged, and, in 1790, rebuilt on an elegant plan. The congregation having grown too large a body, several persons seceded, and formed a synagogue at Bricklayers'-hall, in Leadenhall-street; another had been shortly before built in Church-row, Fenchurch street, by an individual; and, lately, a fourth was established in the Strand, for the convenience of those residing near that neighbourhood: a number of other synagogues are either built or established throughout England: all these are of the class denominated German Jews, and are under the pastoral care of Rabbi Solomon Hirschel.

This reverend and truly pious gentleman was born in London, in 1762, at the house of his father, Rabbi Hirsch Levin, who was at that period Chief Rabbi of London, but who was called to officiate at Halberstadt in 1764; when he took his family with him. This family can boast of a long genealogy of learned rabbies, and trace ten generations up to Rabbi Myer, of Padua, a renowned Rabbi, who, in the preface of one of his celebrated printed works, speaks of *Rab. Haai, GEON*, as his progenitor. This Rab. Haai was the last of the primates of the dispersed Israelites, who died in 1038; and all the primates and princes of the Captivity were deemed the genuine produce of King David's stock.* After the completion of his studies, and a short residence with his father, then Chief Rabbi at Berlin, our learned Rabbi was called to the ministry at Prentislow, in Prussia; whence he was solicited to preside in London, in 1802.

No person could have been so happily selected to fill the office, at those times, when the morals of people in general are acquiring a dangerous laxity of character, and when the Jews in particular had been left a long time without a religious monitor, as Rabbi Solomon Hirschel, who, with an earnest and up-

* *Vide* Horns Biblicæ, vol. i. page 95, and Adam's Religious World displayed, vol. i. page 60.

ostentatious piety, possesses the most tolerant principles; his private conversations have amended the profligate, won the esteem and admiration of the nonconformist, and fixed the reverence of the virtuous; his adjudications have satisfied all parties, not even excepting those of a different religion, who chance to have been implicated; and he has gained the respect of all the higher orders of this kingdom with whom he has had any communication. His sermons are esteemed as excellent for their point and their morality: omitting all the circuitous, polemical, fine-drawn arguments, usual in discourses of this kind, he expatiates on, and analyzes, some verse of scripture, or some rabbinical dogma, into a pious and moral sentiment. One of his sermons, preached on the death of Lord Nelson, has been translated and printed;† and Mr. Witherby‡ has quoted a portion of another, conjoined with an excellent prayer, which is unpublished: they both breathe a strain of true piety, great loyalty, and universal benevolence.

On the PROPRIETY of certain PHRASES,
SCOTTISH ACCENT, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, London, Feb. 6th, 1811.

NOT being able to find the lines quoted from Butler in my Hudibras,

"He that's convinc'd against his will
Is of the same opinion still,"

I should be happy if some one of your Correspondents will refer me to the page.

It would also be deemed a favour to be told, if the word *heart* be not a mistake, as printed in your very curious account of the *Paruses*, page 30th in your last.

"A tedious form of prayer by art," I conceive to be proper; but, if wrong, solicit correction. *To learn by rote of art* (our vulgar tongue), surely implies by the *art* of memory.

The *Scottish Song* that concludes the poetry of your last Number, has, in my opinion, infinite merit; and the more so, as the production of an English man;

for assuredly a Scotsman would never have written "*Scotch Song*."

"And she has forgot her bonnie *Scotch song*;"

and the past tense of the verb is never mistaken by the Scots; not even in their poetry.

We have had many songs and *airs* published in England, under the denomination of *Scotch*; at which the Scots frequently feel very indignant. A more English reader can form no idea of the simplicity, energy, and beauty of a *Scottish air*.

The writer now addressing you, sir, resided long in Scotland: and, being at the house of a gentleman, where the company were severally intreated to sing; a lady's husband bade her give the *Vaughall Scotch air* that she knew. The lady, an English woman, obeyed; and began—

"My *Dad* and *Mam* were fast asleep."

On which a Scots lady turned round to your humble servant, and said, in a sort of half whisper, "For Heaven's sake, what's *Dod* and *Mom*?"

Voltaire has said, that the English are the only nation that call their *E*, *I*, and their *I*, *E*.* And, it may be added, that the Scots invariably pronounce their *O*, *A*, and their *A*, *O*. *Man* is accented *màn*; *Fàn* (seldom used by a Scots lady), *fin*: while *no* is *na*: and, in most instances, the final *d* is pronounced *t*:—as, *beyond* is called *beyont*; and the word *ayont*, a *Scotticism*, which I take to mean both *beyond* and *behind*, is as familiarly used by the southern as the northern Scot: even in the very capital of Scotland, by persons of distinction.

"Then now, *gang till yon park, wi' the bairnies*; but *di na gang until the path*!—the *beasts* are *trámpling* there, ye *ken*: ye *má ná gang ayont the brae*," said the Hon. Mrs. — to her maidens, one day, in the writer's hearing, when she directed them to take her children for an airing. They were not to go beyond the field, for fear of danger from horses, &c. All large animals, in Scotland, are denominated *beasts*; and the smaller ones distinguished by a final *y*, or *e*: as "*The Beasty*;" and, if the creature be very diminutive indeed, it is called, "*a whee bit Beasty*;" and to describe an excec-

† Sold by Richardson, Cornhill.

‡ Letter to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, page 51.

* I derive this information from Martin Sherlock.

sive degree of diminutiveness—"a whe
whe *billy Beasty* :—*a VERRA TOT*."

After this comment, I hope, sir, you will not deem me presumptuous in sending you a Scottish air; which was written for a lady, as the echo of her plaints—*à la Bagatelle*. The idea, however, is partly purloined from the Scots air, called "*Logie O' Buchan*."

The fair *Helen*, to whom the verses were addressed (for that was literally her name) applauded them; but did not credit the writer as the author: a very high compliment, since it evinced she believed them to have been the production of a Scottish, and not of your most humble servant,

AN ENGLISH WOMAN.

THE ABSENT VALENTINE.

In Imitation of a Scottish Air.

BY CATHARINE BAILEY.

MY Valentine came,
In his bonnet sa blue;
I ken'd him sa weel,
And I loo'd him sa true,
That his e'en hado me fra
He war gangin fra me,
And I prov'd au I fear'd,
For he hado me gude bye.
But, ere he did sa,
Ah! ere he did sa,
He kiss'd me, and press'd me,
—I cannâ tell how.
But ere, &c. &c.

*He took a bright saxpence,
And brake it in twa,
Saying—"Sa we'll be lassy!
When I gang awa;—
For tho' I gang further
Than e'er I main say,
Still we are but *ainc*, love!
Tho' I am awa.
Ah! remember me then,
Sweet Helen, I pray;
Thy Johnny sâd come
Next Valentine's day.
But, ere he said sa, &c. &c.
So I'll sing o' him still,
Tho' my Johnny's awa;
For hither he'll gang
Next Valentine's day.

"I'll sit on my *sundie*,
And spin at my wheel,
And sing o' my Jamie,
That loves me sa weel;
He took a bright saxpence,
And brake it in twa;
And gaed me the half o't,
When he gaed awa.

Air—"Logie O' Buchan.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased, some time since, to determine on restoring that ancient and honourable institution, the Knights of Windsor, to its former state of respectability; and, as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by his recent appointments, has evinced his determination strictly to adhere to his Royal Father's will, the annexed extracts, from the statutes of the order cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the army in general; for the decayed and disabled officers of which, all future vacancies, agreeably to the original intention of the founders, are to be preserved. By the present regulations none are eligible but such as have served as commissioned officers in the regular army. Each knight has a separate dwelling-house allotted to him within the castle of Windsor, in addition to his salary; which being but small, may be held, together with half pay, or any other stipend granted for past services. All candidates must apply, or send their claims, properly certified, to the secretary of state for the home department.

"King Edward the Third, out of the great regard he had to military honour, and those who had bravely behaved themselves in the wars, yet after chanced to fall to decay, made a provision for their relief and comfortable subsistence. The stated number at first was twenty-four; but, shortly after, upon his instituting the Order of the Garter, two more were added. The intention of the founder was, as he describes them, for poor knights, infirm in body, and decayed; or, as the statute of the garter qualifies them, such as through adverse turns of fortune, were reduced to that extremity, that they had not wherewithall to sustain themselves to live so genteelly as was suitable for a military condition; which, for greater caution, was reiterated in the statutes of King Henry V. and, afterwards, by King Henry VIII. who, by his will, settled lands and manors upon them for their support. Edward VI. also, in the first year of his reign, bestowed several lauds on the institution; and, in the reign of Philip and Mary, buildings for their residence within the castle was commenced; and, on Elizabeth coming to the crown, she completed the buildings, and confirmed her sister's grants; and, August the 30th, in the first year of her

reign, minding the continuance of King Edward's foundation, the intent of her progenitors, and King Henry VIII.'s will, ordained statutes and ordinances for them, under which they still remain, and by which the number was to be thirteen, to be called *Knights of Windsor*." In the last article "a dispensation is granted for those poor knights, chosen before these statutes, who were not certainly known gentlemen, yet were well reported for honesty and meet to be relieved, but with intent that none be hereafter admitted, unless a gentleman, agreeable to the first order."

It is very strange that after such strong provisions to prevent abuse, the statutes should ever have been violated. Yet, many have been introduced as knights who were never in the army, or ever knew any military service; but, in future, it is hoped no one will presume to oppose his gracious majesty's particular order, or that any other but the meritorious worn out old officer should ever be a *Knight of Windsor*.

Z.

MEMOIRS OF ANTONIO DE SOLIS.

ANTONIO DE SOLIS was a cardinal, and archbishop of Seville, who, notwithstanding the luxurious tendencies of ecclesiastical elevation, and the temptation of a prodigious income, extended the term of his life to more than one hundred and ten years, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of most of his faculties, and an exemplary exercise of his episcopal duties. He was son of the historiographer to Philip the Fourth, author of the Conquest of Mexico; and, on being questioned, by the late King of Spain, concerning the regimen he pursued, and the habits of his life, replied as follows: "By recollecting when I was young, that I might hereafter be old, and acting accordingly, I find myself young, though I am, in fact, very old. My life has been sober, studious, and contemplative, but by no means lazy, or even sedentary. My diet has been sparing, though delicate; my liquor the best wine of Cerez and La Mancha, of which I exceed not a pint, except in very cold weather, when I allow myself a third more. I ride or walk every day in the open air, except in wet weather, when I exercise for two hours, in a gallery or piazza of the palace. I en-

deavour to preserve my mind in a due state of obedience to the Divine Commands; I discharge, as faithfully as I am able, the office of a Christian bishop, and, as far as is consistent with human frailty, endeavour to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. By these means I have arrived at my present age, without any considerable injury to my constitution; and by the mercy of God, and in the hopes of a blessed Redeemer, am now, like ripe corn, ready for the sickle of Death!" He died in 1774.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, March 10.
THE increase on the current, of dollars has been a subject of much conversation in the financial world, and the numerous herds of oppositionists, ever ready to undervalue the actions of others, in order to raise the opinion of their own superior policy, have not failed to decry this very excellent regulation. Numerous have been the opinions expressed concerning it; these, however, it would be only loss of time to combat, as the propriety of such a measure at any time, and more particularly at such a juncture as the present, cannot be too warmly commended, and has ever been regarded by the most able financiers and enlightened legislators of every age, as one of the safest and most effectual modes of increasing the public revenue; but, as the increase of the public revenue is always intended for the public benefit, and as no step to this effect is ever taken without duly considering its benefit, so this regulation, together with some others relative to making the nominal value of sundry current pieces above the intrinsic worth, is designed to remove the painful effects of the income tax, which falls with extreme severity on many persons, particularly on those, who, perhaps, possess pensions of only 50 or 60*l.* per annum. The pressing exigencies of the state, when the law was first framed, demanded these sacrifices; and happy is it now, that we have a minister possessed of so much humanity as to sanction the adoption of means which will permit the discontinuance of a tax on those who suffer so much by its influence.

Yours, &c.
QUESTORIUS.

GALLANTRY OF ANTIQUARIES.

"Their Venus must be old; and want a nose." FOOT.

ANTIQUARIES are, by no means, apt to pay great attention to the fair-sex: among those who have set themselves most warmly against that elegant part of the creation, must be reckoned Antony à Wood, whose diary affords some instances of his dislike, so grotesque, that they claim attention.

Page 167. "He (Sir Thomas Clayton) and his family, most of them *womankind* (which before were looked upon, if resident in the college, a scandal and abomination thereto), being no sooner settled, &c. &c. the warden's garden must be altered, new trees planted, &c. &c. All which, though unnecessary, yet the poor college must pay for them; and all this to please a woman!"

Page 168. "F frivolous expenses to pleasure his proud lady."

Page 173. "Yet the warden, by the motion of his lady, did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences: among which were a very large looking-glass, for her to see her ugly face and body to the middle, and perhaps lower."

Page 252. "Cold entertainment, cold reception, cold, clownish woman."

Page 257. "Dr. Bathurst took his place of vice chancellor, a man of good parts, and able to do good things, but he has a wife that scorns that he should be in print. A scornful woman! Scorns that he was Dean of Wells! No need of marrying such a woman, who is so conceited that she thinks herself fit to govern a college, or a university."

The learned Selden has left no good example to antiquaries, in point of gallantry.

"It is reason," says he, "a man that will have a wife, should be at the charge of her trinkets, and pay all the scores she sets on him. He that will keep a monkey, it is fit he should pay for the glasses he breaks."

A SINGULAR CALCULATION.

THE National Debt, funded and unfunded, on the 5th of January, 1811, was 811,898,811*l.* which are equal to 773,296,967 guineas, which, at 5 drs. 8 grains each guinea, weigh 6,312 tons, 11 cwt. 3 grs. 8 lbs. 1 oz.

6 drs. nearly, avoirdupoise. Now supposing a waggon and 5 horses to extend in length 20 yards, and to carry $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of the said guineas, the number of teams necessary to carry the whole would extend in length nearly 28 miles, 23 yards. To count the debt in shillings, at the rate of 30 shillings in a minute, for 10 hours a day, and 6 days in a week, would take 2,469 years, 206 days, 17 hours, 30 minutes, nearly. Its height in guineas, supposing 20 guineas in thickness an inch, would be 610 miles, 339 yards, 9 inches; and supposing each guinea an inch in diameter, they would extend, in a right line, 12,203 miles, 150 yards, 7 inches. Moreover, the said guineas would cover, in space, 348 acres, 2 roods, 202 yards, nearly. And, lastly, in shillings, each an inch in diameter, would cover 7319 acres, 1 rood, and 349 yards!

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

TAKE 30 gallons of water, brine this with 28lbs. of salt, dissolve 1lb. of sublimate mercury with boiling water, in an earthen pipkin, and pour this into the 30 gallons of brine. As soon as the brine is cold, steep the wheat for one hour, and no longer. After the wheat has stood and drained, if it is to be drilled, spread it upon a floor till it is quite dry; if for broadcast, it is fit for use as soon as drained. Be careful of the poisonous quality of the mercury, also of the vessels used.

BLEACHING.

DR. DAVY, in one of his late lectures, gave the following important information on the art of bleaching. Next to polish, he found the oxy muriat of magnesia the least injurious to cotton and linen; its bleaching operation was rather slower in its power; but its superiority in preserving the soundness of the fibre was such, that he believed it would become an article of common use; and it had this advantage, that it parted with its hydrogen by applying a slight degree of heat, and might thus be restored, after being used, to its former state, and serve repeatedly for the same purpose.

ON IGNORANCE.

(From Louis BERNARD, never before translated.)

IF I were to become the apologist of ignorance, I should begin, that I might not be considered pedantic by the learned, or visionary or paradoxical by those who are not learned, by premising, that it is not the eulogium of blockheads that I undertake, but of ignorance itself; which, it must be allowed, is a very different thing.

At the risk of pronouncing sentence against myself, I shall further remark, that it is not every body who is capable of judging of ignorance, any more than of science; and it does not become any one to say that he knows nothing, for, to give that expression any meaning, it must mean the comparison of the little that he does know with what he might know.

Hence I shall remark, that truths have several aspects as well as the body, and that the degree of light and shade which they produce depends on the light they are placed in, and on the point of view in which they are seen. To which I may add, as a consequence, that ignorance is the worst of ills in certain cases, and in others the greatest good.

I protest that I mean nothing against the truly learned; for, next to virtue, which ought to have the precedence, there is not any thing on earth greater or more sublime than knowledge; and the first of mortals, in my mind, is he who unites the courage and energies of the one to the clear light and demonstration of the other.

That I may not be guilty of ingratitude, I shall be no less careful to avoid an attack on the sciences; as well because I have never made much progress in them, as that from what I have made I have derived pleasure. It will be still less my purpose to examine what may be, in general, their degree of utility, their influence on the manners, on the body politic. The complete solution of that question which was so much agitated in the last age, might become the subject of a large volume, and requires extensive knowledge and research.

The only thing, then, that I shall examine is, whether ignorance, generally speaking, is a misfortune; and whether it is knowledge which renders the individual who possesses it more happy.

Litt. op. Mag. Vol. LIX. March, 1811.

In my attempt to resolve this question, I shall not address myself to the Muses, who, on this occasion particularly, would only be deaf to my call: I shall, therefore, merely invoke ignorance herself.

TO IGNORANCE.

Mother of Illusion, of Contentment, and Tranquillity, sweet IGNORANCE! it is to thee that I address myself. Vouchsafe to give charms to my utterance, and shed on me the influence of that faint, but steady light,* which shines at intervals from the veil of darkness that surrounds thy throne.

Let others, dazzled by its false and deceitful glare, pompously descend on the advantages of knowledge; whilst I, as seated pensively on the point of a rock, meditate in silence on the blessings which thou bestowest on mankind.

Tender nurse of the human race! it is in thy cradle only that they enjoy without knowing its value, the only season of peace which is given to them on earth. It is over the infant steps of their career that thou lovest to extend the shield of thy tutelary protection. The sweet smile, amiable simplicity, innocent mirth, are thy constant companions: and it is thou that constitutest the happiness of that age, which, looking not to the future, enjoys the present, neither knowing fear, care, nor remorse.

It is thou who dost embellish also with thy charms that interesting portion of the human race, which Heaven, in its bounty, has given us, to aid and comfort us in the troubles of life. Never can that charming sex be more amiable than when, confining themselves within the boundaries that nature has prescribed them, they exercise only the exquisite sensibility with which they are gifted for the happiness of all around.†

* The light of ignorance! that is pleasant enough, observes some critic. Whether pleasant or not does not matter, so as it be true; for it is true, that the ignorant, who consider few subjects, frequently understand very well those which are in their small sphere of knowledge, and which affords them, sometimes, ideas and resources remarkable for their simplicity, and which often escape the better instructed.

† I must not suffer it to be understood that I am against the cultivation of the female mind, and their furnishing their me-

It is thou also, O sweet enchantress ! who createst numerous delightful illusions, and makest the happiness of the child of nature. It is thou who spreadest over his head the azure canopy of the sky, only to make, to him, the horizon the boundaries of the world ; who also raisest the stairs from the bosom of the ocean, and makest them circulate around his dwelling ; who sowest rubies in the orbit of the sun ; who adornest with such brilliant colours the rainbow ; who gildest the clouds and the tops of the mountains ; and who lendest thy charms to so many other phenomena, which change continually the face of the universe, and make not more impression on the philosopher who searches into their causes and effects, and thence deduces his calculations.

Happy if mortals had been contented to live under thy laws ; but an insatiable curiosity led them to raise the veil, and snatched them from the tranquillity which reigns in thy kingdom, to plunge them in an ocean of doubt, error, and perplexity.

Whilst thy reign was universal, men, content with their destiny, passed on peaceably through life ; then days without clouds, and their nights at their cottage fires. They did not neglect enjoyment in search of knowledge. A certain guide, that voice from heaven which speaks to the heart of man, conducted them without variation in the walk of Nature, the sublime Author of which they had not yet learnt to misunderstand.

They did not then waste their time in deep researches after happiness, to which common sense would shew them the safest way. They were ignorant what happiness really meant, and were happy ; they were ignorant even of the nature of the virtue, which they practised ; but unhappily, as soon as they had extinguished that light, grown too common, to follow that of proud Reason, which so often led them astray, they wandered further and further from felicity, and from the road which would conduct them to it.

revels and imaginations with agreeable and suitable subjects, such a way improve the heart. We men should be the losers if they were to do nothing towards it ; but it is not necessary that they should be *learned*. Ought they even to be as much so as *Molière's* *Leuxès* *Servant*.

Let me fly for refuge to thy rustic temple, O gentle deity ! from these vile sophists, these puffed-up pedants, who go about displaying their profound vanities : there, at least, I shall find silence, security, and repose.

From thence it is that I may look down on those unhappy philosophers who, after consuming a short existence in anxiously heaping up knowledge and science, die like other misers, having acquired a great deal, and enjoyed nothing.

It is in thy temple, sweet Ignorance ! that I would invoke the shade of the virtuous Athenian, who, after passing his whole life in the study of nature and man, finished by owning that he knew nothing. I would ask him, if those idle and undemonstrable questions which philosophers have argued for many centuries, on man, and on divinity, have served any other purpose than to darken the clearest intelligences which Nature has engraven on the human mind.

I would ask if the heart becomes improved in proportion as the mind becomes enriched with understanding. The shameful and immoral conduct of many men of letters would assist me to resolve the question. I would, lastly, ask him, if men of the greatest genius had tasted, in their deepest researches, the happiness of the humble labourer, who sees the prosperity of his family, and who gathers the harvest in his paternal fields.

What, then, does knowledge towards felicity ? See yonder poor woodcutter, who knows no more of the world than the forest that gave him birth, and who has no other possession than his axe and his smoky hut. You would look on him, doubtless, as a poor unhappy Being. It is not so : a happy ignorance envelopes his heart with the same darkness which obscures his understanding, and offers only as objects of desire the things immediately wanted. Little desirous of knowledge, and content with a bare existence, he treads peaceably, and without murmuring, in the small circle in which Nature has placed him : he believes that the sun shines only for him, so much does its friendly warmth rejoice his heart : he believes that Nature spreads her bounteous stores for his use, so much is he grateful when he gathers the produce of his garden, or even the champignon at his feet.

Let us now observe yonder philo-

sopher, striding with hasty steps towards the borders of the wood; his sombre air is not indicative of contentment: that man has travelled both hemispheres in search of happiness, which he has not found anywhere: he has seen so many objects, that he does not know where to fix: he knows the causes of all the phenomena of nature, the extent of the oceans, the space of continents, the orbits of the planets, the constituent parts of the human body, and the laws of motion. Would you know what he has gathered by his midnight lamp, and from his deep research; it is this: that a blind chance directs the things of this world; that virtue is only a chimera, that man is only a machine without a soul; and that he has nothing to expect beyond the grave. Proud of these marvellous discoveries, he just now curses a clown who with noisy mirth interrupts his important meditations.

O Science! is it only then at the expense of tranquillity that thou art acquired? perhaps so. The sciences open a vast perspective to the ambition of the human mind, but they do not always perform their promises. We expect an ample harvest of truths, but when, after having scanned them, we compare the little that we have acquired with that of which we still remain ignorant, when we view the immense space which remains to us to explore, with the little we have explored; the last is so magnificent, that it disappears as a point at the extremity of a line which is infinite. It is thus that, in the riches of the understanding, as in those of fortune, the sense of some privations is greater than the pleasure of enjoyment, and that in the one and the other case the rage to accumulate is never satisfied. Further, in raising ourselves too high above the sphere of the objects that surround us, the sciences occasion us to turn away frequently from our natural vocations. Astronomy, in exploring the heavens, loses sight of the earth; and the astronomer forgets that he has continually new duties to fulfil. The geometer occupied with his circles, and the chymist with his experiments, are, generally speaking, more uneasy about the proof they are seeking, than about their families, who at the time are wanting bread, and who could be relieved by their common industry.

The temple of Truth is an immense

edifice, the foundations of which reach to the centre of the earth, and whose fauce is only lost in the clouds. It is under the peristyle which surrounds it, that, wandering without cessation by favour of an uncertain light, a crowd of mortals, for many ages, have sought in vain the entrance of the sanctuary, which an impenetrable wall incloses from their curiosity. Doubt, False Appearances, Error, Falsehood, and Prejudice, constantly attend their steps, and light their deceitful torches as soon as the light of Truth appears; conducts them into the windings of an immense labyrinth, which leads them insensibly to the point from whence they set out: I might say, at the temple of Ignorance, whether they are surprised to find themselves

It is then that, fatigued with so many unfruitful journeys, they learn to know the vanity of their pursuits, and to deplore their weakness, their blindness, and the miseries of the human condition. It is then that they find the only solution of the many problems about which their restless curiosity has been exercised in vain. What is God? What is the universe? What is the soul? How does the body have motion? What is the origin of matter? What is the human nature? What is the cause of density, of attraction, &c. &c.? What is light, electricity, magnetism, and all the simple elastic fluids, &c.? How is the earth constituted, the crystals, the metals, &c.? How is the generation of plants performed? What is the end of our existence? What shall we be, and whither shall we go, after death? To all these questions, as well as to an infinity of others, Ignorance replies, *I don't know*, and Philosophy, *It is not good that thou should'st know*.

But what am I doing? Pardon, O modest duty of Ignorance! if I have for an instant quitted thy humble retreat, to explore the heights of proud Science! Hasten to me again! Cover me under the shadow of thy wing, so favourable to the tranquillity of the wise! It was thou who, in former times, reigned over these vast countries whither European avarice has, for three ages past, carried slavery, desolation, and death! It is thou also who request over the savage hordes, who taste more independence beneath thine, than they would under a more complex government! It is thou who attachest to his native country the dull inhabitant

On Solitude.

of Greenland, in keeping from his knowledge even the slightest suspicion of the possibility of a happier race of Beings, or of a milder climate. It is thou, benignant deity! who also reignest among the blest inhabitants of those charming isles placed under a serene sky, and which Nature seems to have separated by immense oceans from the rest of the universe, the better to establish thy dominion. But our fatal vices penetrate with the enlightened ray of knowledge into all places, banishing that sweet simplicity and safe obscurity which thou hadst spread over the face of the earth.

Abodes of intrigue, inquietude, vanity, and noise, the populous city, the superb palace, towards the embellishments of which all manner of talent has been employed, and whither all the luxuries of nature and art have been collected at the greatest expense, to clove, with their profusion, the bad taste of their degenerate inhabitants. Yes, I will go, some time or other, under thy gilded roof, to meditate on the vanity of pomp, and on the emptiness of earthly grandeur.

Blest asylums of ignorance and peace, the wild retreat, the solitary hut, the humble cabin, where virtue often dwells in tattered weeds; it is under thy rustic shelters that I will seek innocence and gaiety; it is there that, meditating the insufficiency of human knowledge to human happiness, I shall be still more convinced that the sciences really beneficial towards man are few in number as our real wants; that the arts invented to furnish luxuries serve only to flatter for a moment the vanity of the proud possessors of these exclusive poisons; and that those arts can only be called wise, which make men better, or more happy.

And here let me turn to the youth who, filled with emulation, seeks after knowledge. Beware that thou, dazzled by its light, waste not the hours in abstract and useless researches: exhaust not the flower of thy youth over volumes that teach nothing of how to live and die. The time flies, and soon every thing will disappear like a fine dream, without leaving a trace behind. Employ thyself in the enjoyment of the goods Providence has given thee, and which Morality and Religion allow; but enjoy even them with moderation, that thou mayest enjoy them long. Lay not up too much, even of treasure, for

an age which thou mayest never reach; for who can say if thou wilt live over to-morrow. Believe me, if thy heart is not improved by thy pains, thou wilt one day have reason to regret the trouble thou hast taken, for thou wilt have amassed only useless knowledge. Study the great Author of good in his works. Imprint early on thy youthful mind the sublime impressions of beauty and goodness: and rest assured, that one single virtuous act will procure thee as true and more lasting pleasure, than even the great Newton felt in the vast discovery of the universal gravitation.

ON SOLITUDE

"To live in retirement is to live happy"—The more we reflect on this maxim, which the celebrated Descartes chose for his motto, the more we shall be convinced of its justness; the more we have lived among men, the more we shall feel its truth, love its independence, and the more eager we shall be to put it in practice.

It is always at the expense of peace and happiness that a man quits his obscurity to seek favour or distinction. When once he is launched on the tempestuous ocean of the world, he, from that time, loses his own proper existence, and only lives by the opinion of others. Slave to the judgment, true or false, of those from whom he seeks favour or protection, and whom he must please, or lose all hopes of success, he has not even a will of his own; their caprices are to him a law; and in habituating himself to have no will but theirs, and perpetually following their example, and wherever they lead, he, by degrees, loses his original disposition, and, at length, becomes like the common herd; that is to say, he does not resemble any thing in particular.

Such is, in general, "the man of the world." he has no moral physiognomy. Smoothed and polished by frequently mixing with different characters, the impression of Nature becomes effaced, and he has no more character of his own, than is to be found in the powdered head of a sop, of which not even the natural colour of the hair is to be distinguished.

Is it not then for others that he lives in the world? And is not a borrowed existence totally worthless. To enjoy life, a man must be *himself*, and to *himself*, from whence it follows, that it

is only in retirement that we truly live. Let us add, that it is only in solitude that the knowledge of the real value of time is to be acquired, and its duration measured; not by a clock, to ascertain the particular hour at which we are to attend and cringe in the antichambers of the Great; but by the succession of rational reflections, and by the progress to be made in virtue and true wisdom.

To enjoy the benefits of solitude, it is not necessary to be sequestered in the wilds of a desert, or to live like a hermit. This does not accord with the laws of Nature: on the contrary, we are compelled, by our numerous and reciprocal wants, to mix with our fellow-creatures. But it is possible to be alone in the middle of a city, and in the most numerous circle. Thus we are alone when only occupied with our own ideas; we are alone when the mind is pure from the influence of external objects; it is at these times that our judgment, thus disengaged from all personal interest in the passing scene, possesses all the rectitude of which it is capable. This internal solitude is a great step towards the attainment of truth.

Thought is the nourishment of the soul, and gives to man a second existence; an existence not comprehended by him who, confining himself to the natural impressions of external objects, may be said to enjoy but the half of his being. Thus this intellectual and moral existence, a thousand times more precious than life itself to him who has once known its charms, is not to be enjoyed in the midst of the tumults which disturb the world, where we are perpetually agitated by the variety and multiplicity of surrounding objects; the soul has not time either to recollect itself, or to dwell on any subject of reflection: therefore his thoughts are constrained and stifled in their birth, and have not the excellent and serious character which silence and solitude give them. It is only there that, free and unshackled, our thoughts can take flight above the earth, and follow the course of imagination, which leads them through all the regions of time and space.

Solitude is a peaceful haven, where we may shelter ourselves from the storms of life. The calm which we may there enjoy is so much the more desirable, as our lives have been more or less subject to a number of troubles and vexations. In this harbour, cor-

rected of our errors, and escaped from the shipwreck which sinks so many of those adventurers who have been too eager after riches or enjoyment, we can contemplate at leisure, and with a sort of satisfaction, on the futile efforts man makes to attain a felicity that flies from his pursuit, and disappoints the eager desire which incessantly torments him. From hence we see all those great persons, so praised, so flattered, and so envied by the foolish multitude, shine for an instant in the shifting scenes of the theatre of the world, and then sink for ever into the oblivion which formerly concealed their meanness and folly, and now only covers their shame and remorse.

Charles the Vth and Dioclesian, cultivating a small garden in obscure retirement, after having each abdicated the most powerful empire of the world, certainly tasted, in their retreat, and in forgetfulness of their former greatness, a more perfect and substantial degree of felicity than any they had enjoyed on the throne surrounded by all their courtiers. Oh! how much, in reviewing the past, had they to regret the time they had lost in governing men, which they might have spent in the delightful employment of cultivating the fruits of the earth.

It seems as if we had naturally a taste for solitude. The sight of an hermitage, an isolated cloister, or a wild retreat, far from the habitations of men, has something that we feel to be both affecting and attractive, which almost creates a desire of dwelling on the spot: and it appears, that it was less the effect of superstition, than the love of a contemplative life degenerated to a passion, which occasioned so many, in the early ages of Christianity, to take the monastic habit, and to desert by thousands the towns and cities, and take their solitary residence on the heights of mountains and in deserts. This, however, is certain, as Fenelon well observes, that poets and painters have never better succeeded in exciting a strong interest in the mind, than when it has been transported into the regions of solitude, far from the noise and tumults of cities. There the soul rests from the noisy vain cares which, in the bosom of society, perpetually wearies the mind, and destroys the powers of recollection. To such retreats, the soul loves to retire, and wishes there to fix her abode.

All the great characters which we

read of in history, both ancient and modern; for example, Xenophon, Scipio, Turenne, Catinat, Frederic II. &c.; delighted in the charms of solitude; and there, doubtlessly, they attained that greatness of mind which was the director and guide of their conduct, and which has immortalised their names. The great and grand designs, the noble and just projects, which, in succeeding times, commanded the admiration of the world, were formed and ripened in retirement. Solitude produced the blossom; society beheld it expand; and society also received the fruits.

It is not in the vortex of the giddy world that the heart is formed to virtue, or the mind to truth; it was in the silence of retirement, in the country, far from noise and tumult, that Montesquieu, Buffon, J. J. Rousseau, Bartholomy, composed those works which at once delight and instruct the reader. Thus it is that men of genius are often more useful to the world, by living at a distance from the general haunts of men.

To be happy in solitude, its requisite to possess a quiet mind, and an irreproachable conscience: for the conscience is a mirror which continually reflects to us what we really are, therefore it cannot make happy the wicked, who dread nothing so much as being forced to commune with themselves in private, and who must there see all their deformity. But it is the pleasure and delight of a sensible and thinking mind; soft, melancholy, and pleasing reflections follow the footsteps of the good man, accompany him to the borders of the lakes, and in the valleys repose by his side on the excess of the sloping hills; and under the dark of the fir trees, and to the influence who is indebted for the happiest moments of his life. Let us not believe that retirement will become tedious or wearisome. He is far from being alone; he enjoys the society of his God, his soul, and the charms of Nature. How interesting and sublime! and how trifling, contemptible, and insipid, does the language of vanity sound in his ears. In the most sequestered solitude, he is not even deprived of the conversation of men; for he can, when he pleases, converse with the learned authors who have thought and reflected before him. Homer, Virgil, Plutarch, Pope, Fenelon, Gesner, and many others, are not dead, their genius yet breathes in the immor-

tal works which they bequeathed to posterity, and which, translated into every language, and spread from pole to pole, preach the doctrines of virtue in every age, and console the unhappy of every country. In solitude it is that the undisturbed mind finds itself in a situation in which it can taste and improve sublime pleasures, the happiest of leisure hours are dedicated to these employments, and the being so disposed is so much the happier, as he feels that he becomes a wiser and better man.

Happy he who, far from the wicked and deceitful, lives unknown in a rural retreat, adorned only by the hand of Nature! Thrice happy the man who can share it with an affectionate friend, or a companion worthy of his love and esteem: his contentment is real wealth. If his daily labour produces sufficient for his daily wants, what can he desire more? Health only; and that the exercise of labour is the surest means of ensuring him. If his mind has sufficient strength to despise the prejudices of the times, and if, from the contemplation of the universe, he is convinced of the nothingness of human greatness, he is richer and more powerful than the greatest monarch upon earth, though surrounded by thousands of slaves; for he not only feels contempt for all this vain superiority, which never made the happiness of a single Being, but he feels himself superior to those insects who fancy they are of consequence, and, in the midst even of bondage itself, *HE IS FREE.*

The Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

115, 1728, March 1.
F. RAYFLEINC, the year before last, I, through the courtesy of Antrim, in Ireland, we stopped at a village to change horses. During the interval, I eagerly went to view the parish church, which I heard was a relic of being seen, on account of its antiquity. I here observed a noble slab, which stated, that underneath were deposited the remains of Mrs. Jan. Mears, widow of the Rev. John Mears, of Coleraine. The inscription afterwards says, that the lady's family name was Stuart, and that she was sister of the first Earl of B.... If the ruthless hand of time has shown its power, that it is no longer legible, and the onest inhabitant is ignorant of what it might have been. I observe, that the title was composed

of only one syllable; and from the proximity of the north of Ireland to Scotland, it is my opinion, that the defaced title was that of Bute. No mention is made in the peerages of the father or brothers and sisters of the first Earl of Bute; should it be in the power of any Correspondents to say who they were, and who they married, they will, by communicating their knowledge to you, oblige

Your constant reader,

H. N.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

No. II.

Intended to constitute a Repository of authentic Letters, and other MSS. by Persons of distinguished Talents and Virtue: with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes.

(Continued from Vol. LIV. page 5.)

JOHN BOYLE, Earl of *Cork and Orrery*, was a person on whom a considerable portion of genius, taste, and an ardent love of literature, seems to have been entailed; and in him the entail appears to have ceased. His great-grandfather, Roger Boyle, created Earl of *Orrery* by King Charles the 2d, but better known, unfortunately for his memory, by the title of Lord *Braghill*, the faithless subject of Charles the 1st, and the yet more faithless counsellor of the *Cromwells*; a man of consummate talents; was not only a statesman and a soldier, but an historian and a poet. His father, *Charles*, the fourth earl, distinguished also in the cabinet and the field, a most elegant scholar, and master of the finest style in his own language, was the antagonist to Dr. *Bentley*, in that famous contest on the *Epistles of Phalaris*, which so long engrossed the attention of the first critics of his period: the celebrated *Robert Boyle*, who, while *Newton* explored the wonders of the higher world, dived, with equal sagacity, into the utmost sublimary depths of natural philosophy; and *Richard*, Earl of *Eurlington*, the *Pal-ladio* of England; were his near kinsmen.

He was born on the 2d of January, 1706-7, the only son of his father, by *Elizabeth*, youngest daughter of *John Cecil*, the 6th Earl of *Exeter*. His early education was committed to that amiable man, and elegant poet, *John Fenton*, under whose care he remained

till the age of thirteen, when he was removed to Westminster school, and from thence to Christ Church, in *Oxford*. He married, on the 9th of May, 1728, Lady *Harriet*, third and youngest daughter of *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*: a match which, though made with the entire concurrence of the fathers on both sides, and with the strongest mutual affection of the young couple, produced an event which clouded some of the best years of his life with disappointment and regret: a bitter feud, the cause of which is now unknown, arose between the two parent earls; and the young lord, in maintaining unimpaired his attachment to his father and his wife, in both of which he was eminently exemplary, became, in spite of all the endeavours which those sentiments, and an excellent understanding and temper, could suggest, a party in it: his father, under the first impression of resentment, altered his will, as far as possible to the son's prejudice; left large legacies to strangers, although himself considerably in debt; and bequeathed, which, perhaps, afflicted the young lord more than all the rest, his fine library, and collection of mathematical instruments, to Christ Church, which had been his own college, as well as his son's. A reconciliation, however, perfectly cordial, soon took place; but the father was prevented, by an unexpected death, from fulfilling the intention which he had declared of revoking these unreasonable legacies, the whole of which the young lord not only scrupulously discharged, but paid also his father's debts, for which he was not accountable, without alienating any part of the property.

The loss of a parent for whom he entertained the highest reverence, sweetened by the most tender personal affection, could not but be deeply aggravated by those painful circumstances: he fell into an extreme ill state of health, from which he was scarcely recovered, when the death of his Countess, on the 2d of August 1732, plunged him again into the severest affliction. On this lady, whose virtues have been celebrated by *Mr. Samuel Wesley*, in a poem written for that purpose; by *Theobald*, in his dedication of *Shakspeare's works*; by *Mrs. Rowe*, and others; the Earl himself has given some elegiac lines, in his observations on *Pliny*, perhaps more creditable to his connubial tenderness than to his

poetical taste. These misfortunes operating upon a constitution, both of mind and body, naturally delicate, seem to have inspired him with an early inclination for private life. He had distinguished himself as a speaker in the House of Lords in the two first sessions after he succeeded to the peerage; but after that period of which we have just now spoken, his parliamentary conduct was confined to a silent and moderate opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's administration.

Lord Orrery was in Ireland when he lost his countess; the chief part of his estates lay in that kingdom, and they had suffered much injury from dilapidations so long since as the revolution contest there in 1690, and yet more from the subsequent peculation of agents; his presence, therefore, in Ireland was important to his private affairs, while his griefs were, perhaps, somewhat soothed by finding himself at a distance from the scene of them: he remained there, accordingly, for nearly two years, during which he cultivated an intimacy with Dr. Jonathan Swift, which grew into a firm friendship, at least on one side. Lord Orrery was one of the few whom Swift really loved, and of whose favourable notice he condescended to acknowledge himself even proud. "In spite of those who love me not," says Swift, speaking of lines which he had received on his birth-day from the Earl, "it will be said, in future ages, that one of Lord Orrery's first essays in poetry was those verses on Dr. Swift." His lordship's attachment to the Dean was of a cooler kind; and in his "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift," we find an impartiality as well of general judgment as of criticism, which had it been less free would have been more amiable; while Swift, on the other hand, lavished praises on his noble friend which may, perhaps, be thought beyond his deserts. This connexion introduced Lord Orrery to Pope; and he became enrolled in that great literary constellation which formed a poetical era in England.

Upon his return from Ireland, he disposed of his house in Doughty-street, Westminster, and at Brillwell, near Windsor, which he had inhabited with his beloved Countess, and retired to his family seat of Marston, in Somersetshire, where she had never lived: indeed, the house, which was very large, had become ruinous, and he filled up

those intervals of leisure which he allowed himself from his literary pursuits, by superintending the repairs and decorations of it, and in planting and gardening. He passed several successive years at this mansion, making occasional trips to Ireland, where, on the 30th of June, 1738, six years after the death of his first lady, he married Margaret, only daughter and sole heir of John Hamilton, of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, Esq. a lady of whom we find a high character, written by Swift, in a letter to Pope; and Lord Orrery himself; in his Essay on the Life of Pliny, thanks Heaven for having repaid in her the loss of his first countess.

In 1746, having settled his two sons, by the first marriage, the elder at Oxford and the younger in the college at Westminster, he quitted England, and fixed his residence, for a time, on his lady's estate of Caledon, where he exerted himself in supplying, with an exquisite taste, the little which Nature had left undone on one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland. He returned, however, in 1750, to similar occupations at his favourite Marston. On the 3d of December, 1753, upon the death of his kinsman, Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, and fourth Earl of Cork, without male issue, he succeeded to the Irish titles of that nobleman, and became Earl of Cork, Viscount Dungarvon, and Baron Boyle of Youghall; the former of which, being an earldom of earlier creation than that of Orrery, he afterwards used as his common designation. In the following year, he went with his Countess to Italy, and enjoyed for twelve months, at Florence, the society of the Tuscan literati: here he is said to have collected materials for an history of Tuscany, which he purposed to write in a series of letters, twelve only of which he lived to finish. In the spring of 1755, he returned to England; and, in 1759, became again a widower. A trait of his Countess's tender consideration of him, almost in her dying moments, is too interesting to be suppressed. Finding her end approach, she desired to be removed from London to a lodging at Knightsbridge, under the pretence of seeking a purer air; while her true motive to the request was, the apprehension that her lord would quit the house which he had just before taken in Great Marlborough-street, if she were to die in it.

On the 16th of September, in the following year, he had the additional misfortune to lose his son and heir, *Charles*, Viscount *Dungarvan*. These domestic calamities, probably, shortened his life. He survived the last shock only three years, and died at *Marston*, under a gouty attack, which his weak constitution could not withstand, on the 16th of November, 1762, aged fifty-six. His issue by his first Countess was two sons, and one daughter: *Charles*, who was born on the 27th of January, 1728-9, whose death we have just mentioned; *Hamilton*, born the 23d of February, in the following year, who succeeded to his father, and died, unmarried, on the 17th of January, 1764; and *Elizabeth*, wife of Sir *Thomas Wortley*, Bart. By his second lady he had a son and a daughter: *Edmund*, who inherited the titles and estates on the death of his half-brother *Hamilton*, and was father to the present Earl; and *Lucy*: who became the wife of *George*, the present, and fourth, Viscount *Torrington*.

John, Earl of *Orrery* (to give him the title by which he is more generally known) was peculiarly distinguished, from his youth, by the most ardent thirst for literary fame, which he sought in its various sources of history, biography, philosophy, poesy, and criticism. The degrees of his success were not less various than his studies. His letters from *Italy*, written to his friend *William Duncombe*, Esq. and published in 1774; by that gentleman's son, the Rev. *John Duncombe*, may, in strictness, be deemed historical. As epistolary compositions, abounding with choice anecdote, they cannot be too highly prized; but to consider them as a specimen of an history of *Tuscany* would be malicious to the memory of the author. As a biographer, he has left us *Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, published in 1759; and the *Life of his ancestor, Roger*, the first Earl of *Orrery*, prefixed to the state letters of that nobleman, which he published in 1742, although it professes to have been written by his chaplain, the Rev. *Thomas Morrice*, vicar of *Harnford*, in *Devonshire*, may, as will appear from several passages in the following letters, be more justly ascribed to our author's pen. His remarks on *Swift*, which appeared in the year 1751, and of which we have before spoken, are critical as well as biographical; they are in the *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIX. March, 1811,

form of letters, addressed to his, then, second son, *Hamilton Boyle*, and may, perhaps, be justly esteemed the best of his works. In his *Essays on the Life and Letters of Henry the younger*, prefixed to his publication of those letters, in the same year, we find an accurate classical taste; a vein of philosophy, if not deep, at least rich and glowing; and a congeniality of character with his author so remarkable, that it induced Mr. *Duncombe* to draw the parallel which we shall presently quote. As a poet, it may, perhaps, be scarcely too harsh to say of him, that it would have been better for his memory had his verses been beneath criticism, than that they should have owed their escape from it to his rank, and general talents: his poetry consists of imitations of the first and fifth Ode of the first book of *Horace*, published in 1741, in folio, and of a multitude of smaller pieces, which have nothing to recommend them but the just mechanism of metre and rhyme: the following instances, with which his lines on two subjects of the dearest interest to his feelings conclude, will surely justify the censure:—

“Far from the busy crowd, I sit forlorn,
And sigh in secret, and in silence mourn;
Nor of my anguish ever find the end;
I weep a father, but I've lost a friend.”

And his verses on the death of his first Countess, having enumerated, in feeble terms, the excellency of her character, end thus;

“If these could lengthen Fate's tremendous doom,
And snatch one moment from the gaping tomb,
Death! had, relenting, thrown his dart aside,
And Harriet, oh my Harriet, had not died.”

If, however, he was deficient in the fire of imagination, and the force of expression, so necessary to poetical composition, he must, on the other hand, be allowed to rank highly as a just thinker and accomplished scholar, and master of a style in prose critically elegant. His mind was calm but inquisitive, and directed with precision the facts and opinions which it had selected with a nice discrimination. With less intercourse with the world than usually occurs to persons of his rank, he formed the most correct estimate of men and manners; Nature had given him a benevolent, candid, modest, and upright heart; and a perfect education, joined to a generous and innocent conscious-

ness, of his personal dignity, had bestowed the last polish on his virtues, as well as on his talents.

The character given of him by his friend Mr. Duncombe, though somewhat long, is too remarkable to be withheld. "The character of John, Earl of Cork," says he, "as a writer, and as a man, may partly be collected from his own works, and partly from the testimonies which have been given of him by some of the most distinguished among his contemporaries; I shall only beg leave to add, that, in every domestic and social relation, in all the endearing connexions of life, as a husband, a father, a friend, a master, he had few equals. The lustre which he received from rank and title, and from the personal merit of his family, he reflected back, unimpaired and undiminished; and though the 'post of honour' which he chose and preferred was 'a private station,' though he was neither a statesman nor a soldier, like the first Lord Cork, the first Lord Orrery, and his own father; the rival of Palladio, like the late Lord Burlington; or the rival of Bacon, like Mr. Robert Boyle; yet, in a general taste for literature, or, as they are commonly called, polite studies, he was by no means inferior to his ancestors. Being much in the great world at the beginning of his life, he despised and detested it when he arrived at years of reflection. His constitution was never strong, and he was very thankful that it was not so, as his health was a true, and no very unexcuse to avoid those scenes by which his body would have been hurt, and his mind offended. He loved truth even to a degree of adoration: he was a real Christian, and, as such, constantly *hop'd* (his own words) *for a better life; there trusting to know the real causes of those effects which here struck him with wonder, but not with doubt.* On the whole, it may be easy to trace, in several instances, a striking resemblance between him and his favourite Roman. Though they both had seats in the seats of their respective countries, the one, by his employments, being a magistrate and a judge; and the other, by birth, a judge and a legislator, yet in privacy and retirement, at Tusculum and Marston, among their families, their books, and their friends, they passed their happiest hours. Irreproachable were their morals; for temperance in particular, and sweetness of nature, they were both distinguished.

The early impression which was made on the mind of the nephew by his uncle's catastrophe at Vesuvius, could not exceed the shock which the son received from his father's will. Fond as they were of rural ease, for rural sports they had neither inclination nor leisure. In conjugal love they were both twice happy. Great as were the taste, the judgment, the virtue, and affection of Calpurnia, the late Countess of Cork was in every respect her equal. *Pliny* treated his domestics as his friends, and lamented their deaths as if he had been their parent, no less exemplary as a master was the *Earl of Cork*, and even his domestics of the brute creation had their labours rewarded with tenderness, and their lives prolonged by attention. For poetry, though few of *Pliny's* verses are transmitted to us, they both had a talent. In familiar epistles they both excelled: *Pliny*, in some of his letters, is an historical writer; he had been advised by many of his friends to write a history, and, according to *Cassiodorus*, he put the advice into execution. Historical also are many of the following letters;* and if time had permitted the author to complete a work there mentioned, he would have been ranked by posterity among the best historians of Florence. To a taste for literature, and a thirst for knowledge, both the Roman and the Briton had, as it were, a kind of hereditary right: in particular, *Pliny* the elder has been compared as a philosopher, by Lord Cork himself, to his own great relation, Mr. Robert Boyle. Equally happy were the consul and the peer in their private friendships: what *Arria* and *Fannia* were to the one, Mrs. Rowe, the British *Philomela*, was to the other; if *Pliny* had his *Martial* and *Italicus*, Lord Orrery had his *Southerne* and *Kenton*: and, to complete the parallel, as *Suetonius* and *Tacitus*, the two best writers that Rome then produced, were the friends and correspondents of *Pliny*, his translator was no less fortunate in the friendship and correspondence of *Swift* and *Pope*."

In addition to the works already mentioned, Lord Orrery published, in 1739, two volumes of plays, written by his great-grandfather, the first earl; to which he added a comedy called *As you find it*, written by his own father. He was the author of the papers marked Nos. 47, 68, and 161, in the periodical

* *Pliny* Lord Orrery's Letters from Italy, edited by Mr. Duncombe.

publication entitled "The World;" and contributed largely to that which appeared under the title of "The Connoisseur." He wrote also the Preface to Mrs. Lennox's translation of Brumoy's Greek Theatre, in which he otherwise considerably assisted her; and the Prologue to Mallet's Alfred. Many of his letters may be found in Swift's Works.

(To be continued in our next.)

CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.

No. VI.

Observations on the 25th Ode of the 3d Book of Horace.

NUMEROUS are the instances in the works of Horace, where the subject, let it be what it may, becomes subservient and instrumental in celebrating the praises of his illustrious patrons. Although the ode now before us is addressed to Bacchus, it is confessedly designed to convey another compliment, in addition to those already paid to Augustus: in it he implies, that he is altogether unable, unless assisted by a divinity, to raise his intellectual powers to a pitch sufficiently high to speak of so godlike a character; and he demands of Bacchus in what silent and undisturbed groves or caverns, adapted for meditation, he is to contemplate the pleasing theme, and to assign his mighty protector a seat in the very council of Jove. There is a great singularity in the word *audiat*, in the fourth line; because if he is inquiring in the sybian scenes he mentions, and far from the haunts of men, by whom, besides the rural deities and the *genius loci*, as Virgil calls it, is he to be heard?

tui, subintell. *numinis*,

concilio Jovis. This council of Jupiter we repeatedly read of in the Iliad, particularly in the eighth book, where Jupiter "convenes the senate of the skies," in order to threaten the immortal powers with the pains of Tartarus if they assist either the Greeks or Trojans; and in the twentieth book, where he gives them full permission to aid either side. In this sacred synod every deity had a seat and voice; and no compliment, certainly, could have been carried farther than the ranking a mortal amongst the immortals. Suetonius

mentions the opinion prevalent at Rome, as well among the well-born and well-educated as among the vulgar, of Julius Cæsar, after the infamous and too successful attack on his life, having been carried up into heaven, as the following extract will show: *In dæorum numerum relatus est:—siquidem ludis, quos primò consecratos ei hæres Augustus edebat, stella crinita per septem dies continuos fuit, exoriente circa undecimam horam: crediditque est ætium esse Cæsaris in cælum receptum:* and to this our poet alludes when he says,

*—mihi at inter omnes
Julum idus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.*

Porro cometes ille, as the Scholiast well observes, *Christi servatoris nostri natalem prænuñciasse multò melius creditur.*

Indictum ore allo; that is, not because Horace was the first of the Romans who wrote Lyric poetry, but because the deeds he was willing to celebrate were of a superior and unusual kind; some have taken it in the former sense, but the antepenultimate line of the ode; and that preceding it plainly warrant the construction I have put upon it; for he there says, *Nil parvum, aut humili modo, Vt mortale loquar.*

Non secus in jagis Eævinis stupet Evias. compares the ardour which he feels speaking of Augustus to that felt by Bacchawahians in the midnight orgies which they celebrated on the mountains of Thrace, especially Rhodope, which was inhabited by barbarians (*lustratam præde barbaro*). Of the strange solemnities observed in honour of Bacchus it is unnecessary here to observe, having had occasion to speak at large of them in a former ode.

rupes. In some editions I have perceived *ripas*; either word would agree with the meaning of the sentence; and, fortunately, the syllables *ri* and *ru*, both being long, will form equally well the spondee which begins this exordium; however, it is more likely that *rupes* was used by the poet; because, had he said *ripas*, some such word as *fluminum* or *fluviorum* would have been wanting to make the meaning explicit; *ripas* being used by Pliny and many others, as well for the shores of the sea, as the banks of a river.

Natulum potens. The reason why some for Bacchus presiding over these deities (whom one would suppose more properly were the subjects of

Pan) is, because wine is stronger and more powerful than water—the element to which these goddesses belouged.

Baccharumque valentium Procerae manibus votere frazinas Though the pulling up trees by the roots, and overturning them with the hand, might have very well suited the sturdy Centaurs, it does not seem so well to agree with the holy priestesses of Bacchus. Horace alludes, very probably, to certain of these females whom Luripides represents as overcoming Pentheus, who, having fled for shelter into an ash, was first pelted at with stones from the hands of these fair ladies; but they being unable to chastise him by that means, violently shook, and at length actually pulled down the tree, and Pentheus with it! But we are to suppose, when they performed such valiant feats as these, that the spirit of his godship was infused into them.

Lenae, a name from *Λαίη*, *torcularium*, i. e. a place for pressing the grapes into wine, from *λαίω*, *comminuo*.

We are not to be surprised at the abruptness and quick transitions of some of the sentences in this ode, for that very abruptness is rather a beauty than otherwise, inasmuch as it characterizes the state of mind the bard was then in; it must be remembered, that when he wrote he was under the influence of wine, or, as he himself terms it, *plenum animi*; and, consequently, he might allege as his apology for any defects,

Quæ me cunq; i apud temperatâ de feror hospes.

S. H. C****.

THE BRIEF MEMOIR AND SENTIMENTAL EFFUSIONS OF VELVET.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HOPE my language, which I intend to shear and pick until it is as smooth as my surface, will induce you to congeign a place in your polished pages for this well-woven effusion. In this hope, I shall exert my pen,* and, without further periphrase, endeavour respectfully to intimate to you, that my copromunion, in Velvet, my exultation *Connoce*; and that, although the thread of my existence is drawn from Parnus, my copromunion has extended over Egypt, Greece, and, indeed, all civilized nations of the ancient and modern

worlds; wheresoever my ancestors have been countenanced and nourished, especially in the middle ages of modern Europe, they have displayed habits which were, like their virtues, CARDINAL, and have appeared with a splendor absolutely PONTIFICAL.

With respect to myself, I have been, in this liberal country, extremely caressed. I have been seated upon the throne, have added softness to the woolsack, formed a part of crowns and edonets, graced the processional appearance of the peerage, and have been broadly displayed in magistrial robes nay, I have

“Serr’d a cloak to many a British fair,
And shielded beauty from the midnight air;
In chill December made their bosoms glow,
And interfer’d betwixt their rival snow.”

It will, of course, my dear sir, appear to you, that I have frequently twined around the arms and waists of my lovely compatriots, that my embraces have been warm, and that, as I have always directed the MENCERS, my panegyrists, to style me, like themselves, “the most devoted humble servant” to the ladies, so have I, to shew my ardour in their service, upon all grand occasions, assisted in dressing them; which, I have the peculiar pleasure and sincere satisfaction to add, has generally been in the very height of the fashion: for, wheicher my exortions were occasionally conspicuous in a pair of shoes; whether I followed them in a flowing train, or, adorned with embroidery, encircled them in a hoop petticoat, or, like *Eriol* and the other *Sylphs*,† formed an almost impregnable circumvallation; still my care was the same: still have I (although you will, perhaps, chide me for exulting in the favours of the British fair) received the same encouragement, whether I possessed the whole person in the form of a rebus, or, only in a sketch, circumscribed all above the zone; whether I bowed their spirits in fashionable menacles, or shaded their beautiful faces in sable hoods, which have, by critics upon my conduct, been deemed fops to increase the brilliancy of their eyes, &c.

“Wrapp’d in her hood, when Celia pout,
Her darts,
What heart but shrinks beneath her velvet arts.”

* The technical term for *pen*.

† Rape of the Lock, Canto II.

*Secure behind her sable fence, she tries
On all around the glances of HER EYES."*

But as all those kind of effusions, although witty in themselves, proceed from envy at the favour and countenance which I have received from the ladies, I am too happy at the occasion to observe upon their effect. I shall, therefore, in conclusion, only very briefly state, that as, according to the proverb, "There is a time for every thing," I have been the *constant companion* of my lovely countrywomen through the winter; the advance of the spring, and the glow of summer, will naturally induce them to seek for less grave and lighter associates. I would, consequently, as they seem to have a *real affection for my family*, with your good leave, my dear sir! venture to recommend our whole race to their protection. My first cousin, SATIN, they would find a most agreeable companion for, at least, two months. SARCASAT, who is a *dgree* further removed from me, would gladly attend them to the watering-places, where he is like to be a prodigious favourite. Two of my female relations, namely TARTREY and LOSTRE, who are well skilled in all fashionable arts, will be happy to serve them as dressers; and, indeed, with the assistance of another, of the name of PERSIAN, compose their trimmings when they return to town; where I shall rejoice to be restored to their embraces. In ardent expectation of which happy period, I remain,

My dear sir,
THE LADIES, and your very obedient
devoted humble servant,
VELVET.*

EARLY ENGLISH POETS.

No. VI.

HENRY PEACHAM.

OF this poet little is known. He was the son of Mr. Henry Peacham, of Leverton, in Lincolnshire; was born at St. Alban's; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a master of arts; and afterwards travelled into the Low Countries with Thomas Earl of Arundel, to whose

children he was a preceptor; as he appears also to have been to Mr. Hannibal Baskerville. When and where he died has not been discovered.

Peacham was the author of several productions in prose, as well as verse. His *Compleat Gentleman*, and *The Worth of a Penny*, are, perhaps, the best, as they are the most known, of the former class. His *Minerva Britannia*, and his *Period of Mourning*,* undoubtedly rank highest in the latter.

The poetical tribute to the memory of that amiable prince, whose abilities, disposition, and conduct, appear to have endeared him to the English nation, in proportion to the disgust conceived at the foolish pedantry and feeble judgment of his father, is, in its original state,† the scarcest of Peacham's works, and affords us a specimen of powers far superior to those discoverable in the minor poets of that day. In the extracts we proceed to make, our readers will, we think, agree with us in an opinion, that they are inferior only to the contemporary strains of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Daniel.

VISION I.

I saw (methought) from Cumber's billyshore,
A goodly arke, as ever eye beheld,
Whose styes were pilke, and tackle twined
ours,

That seem'd, reflected, gloriously to guild
The wave around, while thousand colours
fair,

Kept time aloft, with every little ayre

She Arch a height, for that she had no peer,
And could command the ocean with her
might;

In whom the hopes of many thousands were,
But chiefly of the Muse, and martiall sprite;‡

* *The Period of Mourning Disposed into six Visions. In memorie of the late Prince, Together with Nuptiall Hymnes in honour of this happy Marriage betweene the great Princes Frederick count Palatine of the Rhine, and the most excellent and abundant president of all Forties and Goodnes, Elizabeth our ly Daughter to our Sovereigns*—&c. 4to. London, 1613.

† It was republished, in 1769, by Mr. Waldron, of the Haymarket theatre; but has been out of print long since.

‡ *Arch* is frequently used by old writers for "height."

§ The prince's attachment to arms, and every sort of manly exercise, was extremely strong. "Had he lived," Hume remarks with great justice, "he had probably promoted the glory, perhaps not the felicity, of his people." He is reported to have said to the French ambassador, who, taking leave

* We have inserted this letter of our smooth and self-complacent VELVET, because we think much good may be derived from it but it is inapplicable for us, as public men to accept his present of two pairs of breeches.—EDITORS.

Braue man of warre she was, from Brit-
taine bound,
For new discoueries all that might be
found.

And, going out, shee did beguile the way,
With sound of trumpet, shawmes and cornet
shrill,

That fill'd the shore and seem'd to charme the
sea:

(For windes were ceas'd and waues were
calme and still)

Such peales of thunder then anon were
sent,

As if she would haue torne the firmament.

But sodainely the day was ouercast,
A tempest hurles the billowe to the skye,
That cables brake, and hauing spent her
mast,

Shee fell on rocks:—herewith I heard a cry
Of dying men, who perish'd on the shelues,
Saue some, that knew to swim, and saue
themselues.

Which when I saw, a streame of teares I
shed

And said (o God) who did commit the sinne
That such a treasure should be buried
In lowest graue, as it had neuer bin?

A fraught wherein we shared euery one,
And by whose losse three kingdomes are
vndone.

VISION 3.

A wood there was along the Stygian lake,
Where Night, and euermourning Horror dwell,
Herein a caue, two hollow rockes did make,
From whence a brooke, as blacke as Lethe,
fell.

A common roade led thither, with descent
So steepe, that none return'd that euer
went.

It was an vnouth dongeon, darke, and wide,
Where liuing man nere was, or light had
shone,

Saue that a little glimmering I espide,
From rotten sticke, that all about were
throwne:

The boxe and banefull eugh-tree grew
without,

All which, a stinking ditch did moate
about.

Within, there hung upon the ragged wals,
Scales, shirtes of maile, whose owners had
been slaine.

Escutcheons, epitaphes of funerals,
In bottles teares of friends, and sonory vaine;
Spades, martockes, models, ballies and
barres for strength,

With haues of giants of a wondrous length.

of him, inquired his commands for place,
—“Toll your King in what occupation you
lest me engaged”—he was then employed in
the exercise of the pike.

Beneath, all formes of monuments were scene,
Whose superscriptions were through age de-
fac'd,

And owners long agoe consumed cleane,
But now as collers were in order plac'd;
Wherein addendments Ily, charmes, dead-
men's wills,

Pope's pardons, pleas, and pothecaries
bills.

In midst there sat a meagre wretch alone,
That had in sorrow both his e' in outwept,
And was with paine become a skeleton:
I ask'd him why that loathsome caue he kept,
And what he was: my name (quoth he) is
Death,

Perplexed here for Henric's losse of breath.

HENRIC the good, the great, vnware I hit
With deadly dart, before the timely day,
For, at one neere him while I lov'd it,
That sent more soules than I my selfe away,
Or feare of fate the arrow did misguide,
That he escap'd, and noblest Henry did.

With that, he bade me to retire in hast,
For neuer any came so neere his dore,
And heid: herewith mine eye aside I cast,
Where stood a glue-pot, canes and quivers
store:

And on a shelve lay many stinking weedes,
Wherewith, I ghesse, he poison'd arrow
heads.

No doubtfull tracks, away through brake
and brier,
I left the wood, and light at last did view;
When Death I heard accurs'd euery where,
As thiefe and traitor, of the vulgar crew,
For this misdeed he sware against his will,
For who knew Henry could not meane him
ill.

ACCOUNT of some of HOWELL'S WORKS.

(See page 99)

1. **HOWELL'S** first production was
his “ΔΕΝΔΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ. *Dodo-
na's Grove, or the Forest Forrest.*”
This was finished in 1639;* in which
year it was probably printed, although
the first edition, which was in folio,
bears the date of London, 1640.†
Dodona's Grove is a history of England
from the accession of King James,
under the disguised names of forests
and trees. England is termed *Drunna*;

* As appears from a letter to Sir Kenelm
Digby, dated December 5, 1639. *Familiar
Letters*, i. G. 9.

† Other editions appeared in 4to. 1644,
in 12mo. 1650, 1655, and without date. To
the 4to. of 1644, and all the subsequent im-
pressions, a key of the names was added;
which, of course, renders them preferable.
Wood mentions a copy in 4to. 1640; but
the title of that in 1644 expressly terms it
“the second edition.”

France, *Ampelona*; Spain, *Elaiana*: the *oak* is the English king;* the *elms* are his nobility; the *olive* represents the King of Spain, the *vine* that of France, &c. The production is altogether of a very curious nature; it contains several just reflections on the political situation of the various courts in Europe, and gives as correct an insight to the character and transactions of the times, as a work, written so near the period of which it treats, can be expected to afford. The following account of *Druina* may serve as a specimen of the style:—"It was ordained by heaven that she should be principally protected by *Neptune*, who with a flying guard of brave winged coursers doth engarrison her so strongly, that lying safe in his bosom she may be said to be *media insuperabilis unda*: she being endowed with those two properties which that great register of nature's secrets requires in an invincible country; viz. a secure and easy going out for the native, and a doubtfull hard coming in for the stranger; which made the *Cærulean* god so indulgent of his *Druina*, and to repose in her such a rare confidence, that besides the clustre of diadems which begirt her high fronded forehead by land, he transmitted to her long since his very trident, making her impress, yea, empress of the sea, and that in so high a degree of sovereignty, that in her owne waves, he gave her an *inclusive propriety*, in so much that the utmost extent of her dominions royal are adjudged by some great clerks to be the shores of the neighbouring forests. Whereby she is grown so famous through all the inhabited earth, and formidable to the next adjacent regions, that maugre all their menaces, pretensions, and practises, she gives them the law upon salt water, which makes her a terror to her foes, a shelter to her friends, and security to her neighbours; but, above all, she hath thereby a constant strength to defend her-self—and self defence hath been always held the first maxim of policy." Howell himself translated this into French, and took it with him to France, where it was highly commended by the *Academie des Beaux Esprits*,†

* James the First has the singular appellation of *Sise-acc*, as being the sixth of his name of Scotland, and the first of England.

† *Familiar Letters*, §. 6, 14.

and was published in 4to. 1641, at Paris.‡

2. *The Vote, a Poeme royal, presented to his majesty for a new yeare's Gift* This, the editors of the *Biographia* say, was printed in 4to. 1611. We have seen a copy dated in 1642, and know that it was inserted in some of the editions of his *Letters*.§

3. *Instructions and Directions for Forren Travell*. 12mo. London, 1642; and with an appendix, 12mo. 1650.¶ This is one of Howell's most interesting and entertaining productions. It is written with judgment, and is replete with excellent advice, addressed to the young Englishmen whose situation in life rendered a trip to the continent a necessary part of their education. The inhabitants of England, he says, are more particularly bound to improve themselves by travel; since, from the insulated position of their country, they are deprived of those obvious accesses and contiguity of situation, "to mingle with those refined nations whom learning and knowledge did first urbanize and polish." Previous to leaving England, our author remarks, that it is absolutely necessary for the traveller to be thoroughly satisfied as to the truth of his religion, and that he "may pause and repose through the very midst of the Roman sea (or Geneva lake either), and shoot the most dangerous gulphs thereof, and yet return home

‡ Some copies have the date 1652 pasted over that of 1611, which has occasioned Wood's mistake. To this book the impressions of Howell's hand by Melan and Bosc were first placed.

§ In this poem he takes occasion to notice his travels:

"I have had audience (in another strain,) Of Europe's greatest king; when German

name
And the Cantabrian waves I cross'd, I drank Of Tagus, Seine, and safe at Tyber's bank; Through Scylla and Charybdis I have steer'd,

Where restless Ætna, belching flames, appeared:

By Greece, once Pall's garden, then I pass'd, Now all overspread with ignorance and wast. Nor hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout

An arademe of note I found not out."

¶ Collectors should be aware, that this book is imperfect unless it contains a head of Charles the Second, when a boy, by Glover, and an engraved title by Hollar, representing a sphere. Glover's head was only placed before the first edition; the second has a miserable copy without any name.

an untainted English protestant." As our limits will not allow us to proceed regularly with Howell through France, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, we shall content ourselves with extracting some of the more general directions to the young traveller.

"The life of a traveller is spent either in *reading*, in *meditation*, or in *discours*: by the first he converseth with the *dead*, by the second with *himself*, by the last with the *living*, each of all the three is most advantageous for attaining a language, the life whereof consists in societic and communication. Let his chamber ly street-ward to take in the common cry and language, to see how the town is served, and the world wags about him, for it will be no unprofitable diversion; but, for his closet, let it bee in the inner part."

"In *Spain* he must be much more carefull of his diet, abstemious from fruit; more reserved and cautelous in his discours, but entertaine none at all touching *religion*, unless it be with *allence*: a punctuall repayer of visits; extraordinary humble in his comportment; for the Spaniards of all others love to be respected at their own homes, and cannot abide an insolent carriage in a stranger; on the other side, courtesie and *morigeration** will gam mightily upon them, and courtesie is the chiefest cognisance of a gentleman, which, joyed with discretion, can onely travaile all the world over without a passeport, and, of all sorts of friends, he is the cheapest who is got by courtesie and complement only."

"One thing I would dissuade him from, which is from the excessive commendation and magnifying of his owne country; for it is too much observed, that the English suffer themselves to be over much transported with this subject, using to undervalue and vilifie other countreys, for which I have heard them often censured"†

* Johnson explains this uncommon term as *hergulousness*, although it is more properly used, as in the present instance, for *a bearing with the habits and manners of another*.

† A little farther on he says, "it had bene wished some had bene more temperate in this theme at their being in the Spanish court in the year 1823." It seems, indeed, by every new instance brought forward respecting that singular expedition of the Prince of Wales and his companion Buckingham, that no means of insulating the Spanish nation were left untried by that prodigal and ill-judging favourite.

"*France* useth to work one good effect upon the English; she useth to take away the mother's milk (as they say), that blush and bashfull tincture, which useth to rise up in the face upon sudden salutes, and interchange of complement, and to enharden one with confidence. For the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldnes, and forward vivacity in their carriage, whereby as they draw respect from their superiors and equals, so they make their inferiours and all kind of mechanicks to keep a fitting distance."

"In *Italy*, amongst other morall cautions, one may learne not to be over prodigall of speech, when there is no need; for with a nod, with a shake of the head, and shrug of the shoulder, they will answer to many questions. One shall learne besides there, not to interrupt one in the relation of his tale, or to feed it with odde interlocutions. One shall learn also not to laugh at his own jest, as too many use to do, like a hen, which cannot lay an egge but shee must cackle."

"Moreover one shall learne not to ride so furiously as they do ordinarily in England, when there is no necessity at all required; for the Italians have a proverb that a *galloping horse is an open sepulcher*. And the English generally are observed by all other nations to ride commonly with that speed, as if they ride for a midwife or a physician, or to get a pardon to save one's life as he goeth to execution, when there is no such thing, or any other occasion at all, which makes them call England, *the hell of horses*, not without cause."

"In these hot countries also one shall learne to give over the habit of an odde custome, peculiar to the English alone, and whereby they are distinguished from other nations, which is, to *make still towards the chimney*, though it be in the dog dayes."

A NEW PLANT.

A NEW plant, called *cydendron*, has been imported into this country from the island of Java: it is unequalled for the beauty of its flowers and the strength of its perfume, and possesses the singular peculiarity of deriving no nourishment from the earth or water. Suspended upon a wall, or from the ceiling of a room, it will vegetate freely and abundantly for many years.

THE ADVENTURES OF
MAHOMET,
THE WANDERING SULTAN;
OR,

A SKETCH OF
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.
(Continued from page 13.)

VOLUME THE THIRD.

Chapter XXXI.

WHILE Mahomet was, with great energy, observing upon the circumstance and the sentiment with which we concluded the last chapter, his carriage entered *Praga*, one of the suburbs of *Warsaw*, and soon after arrived at the hotel of Count *Casimir*, where he was invited to reside during his stay in that city. The approach of night precluded him from remarking more, than that there appeared in the streets, through which they had passed, a mixture of architectural grandeur, displayed in magnificent mansions and superb palaces, which were, however, contrasted with mud-built tenements, thatched cottages, and other dwellings, indicative of that poverty and indigence which, though a little meliorated in the capital, were still to be observed strongly impressed upon the condition of the lower order of the *Poles*: he was, therefore, rather inclined to contemplate the scenes that had just receded in a benevolent than a picturesque point of view.

Attracted by the rattling of carriages, over roads formed of loose flints, he, the next morning, walked into the balcony, which run the whole breadth of the front of the palace. Among the reflections that had, in the course of the preceding night, pervaded his mind, the errors of feudal governments had reigned predominant. Of these, the trial by combat had taken its turn, and all its pomp and circumstance, of legal warfare, and authorised breaches of the peace, had, by him, been contemplated. The crowds that now entered the city, which he imagined were assembled to celebrate a solemnity of the same nature, where the plaintiff and defendant, abandoning the characters of clients, appeared in those of champions, seemed to realize, and give stability to, his nocturnal speculations. However, he was soon after informed, that this was not precisely their object, but that the warriors before him were summoned to

attend the Diet, or grand national council.

An armed parliament, he had read, was the concomitant of barbarous ages, but to see one was a novelty to the Sultan: he, therefore, paid the greatest attention to the persons that were to compose this singular assembly, as they uncsciously passed in review. He, of course, observed a great number of the *Palatine nobility* of *Poland*, each of whom was attended by his *castellans* and *dependants*, in the centre of which he rode, distinguished by the height of his plumes, the splendor of his equipage, and the gorgeous trappings of his steed. Every troop was preceded by a band of martial music; the *boyars* and *domestics* wore on their mantles and caps the cognizance of their superior lord; their embroidered standards floated in the air; while the sun-beams played in bright reflexes upon their polished armour.

MAHOMET, though pleased with the brilliancy of this spectacle, could not help reflecting, that it exhibited strong traits of the *fantastic origin* of the people, who were thus triumphantly repairing to a solemn deliberative assembly. However, from this reflection he was aroused by the appearance of *Casimir*, who entered the apartment with a smile of pleasure on his countenance, and, after the congratulations of the morning, said,

"From the interest that you seemed to take in the fortunes of *Frederic*, the young man who yesterday related to us a tale that excited at once your pity and indignation, I judge it will afford you great satisfaction to be informed of its termination."

Mahomet bowed assent.

"Know then," he continued, "I was so enraged at the cruelty and injustice of *Rodwolf*, that, late as it was when I arrived last night, I determined, notwithstanding, to wait on the Chancellor, and represent the affair to him. The Minister had, I found, already been, by *Madame Rodwolf*, apprised of the outrage committed on the person of *Maria*, by forcing her from her husband and father, but had not heard of the death of the latter. When I had detailed the whole, he ordered *Rodwolf* to be brought before him early this morning. I also attended. *Frederic* told his tale with an energy which his keen sensations inspired; *Maria* prostrated herself to demand justice upon the murderer of her parent;

while *Madame Rodwolf* accused him of pertidy and inhumanity. The culprit did not deny the charge, but pleaded prescriptive power. As the *Palatine* of the district, the *Chancellor*, who observed that he was sorry to hear prescription urged as a defence against such an accusation, wished to refer his punishment to me: but this reference I evaded, though I strongly urged the necessity for the emancipation of *FREDERIC*, *KORIBERT* his father, *MARIA* *HEDWIGE*, *AGNES* her mother, and the whole of their families, from the bondage of *Rodwolf*. This was instantly decreed; as was his separation from his wife."

"Was this the whole of his sentence?" exclaimed *Mahomet*, with precipitation.

"No!" returned *Casimir*. "*Rodwolf* is condemned to suffer two years imprisonment in the fortress of *Magu*, and, before his release, to find security for his treating his vassals with tenderness in future."

Mahomet, after praising his noble host for the part he had taken, said,

"How happy should I be to see the young couple for whom you have so interested yourself before I leave *Warsaw*."

"You may," replied *Casimir*, "see them instantly, for I believe they are at present in the palace."

They were, in consequence, introduced; and the *Sultan*, to his great surprise, found, that even the glowing picture which the lover had painted of *Maria* had, both in form and colouring, fallen far short of its original. Fresh from the hand of Nature, she had derived no adventitious advantages from dress. A coarse grey stuff jacket, bound with black; a petticoat of the same materials and colours, composed her attire; her beautiful auburn hair was, with ribbands, braided into tresses, which fell on each side; behind, it was twisted into a large knot, and surmounted by a small black velvet cap; a gilt cross was suspended upon her bosom; and a velvet girdle, with silver clasps, encircled her waist: yet in this habit, simple and unstudied as it certainly was, her form displayed an elegant symmetry, to which art could not have added, nor coarseness of apparel have concealed. Her countenance, though its emotion still indicated the recent agitation of her mind, had too many attractions to pass unnoticed by so

consummate a judge, and so great an admirer of beauty, as the *Sultan*, who, addressing her with great benignity, said,

"I should, lovely *Maria*, have scarcely pardoned myself if I had desired to see you merely from motives of curiosity: you are, with *Frederic* your husband, now ~~near~~: therefore I wish to be informed, what plan of life you have in view, and where you intend to fix your future residence?"

"Upon the demesnes of our superior lord, the benevolent *Count Casimir*," she replied.

"Thither you mean immediately to repair," said *Mahomet*.

"Not directly," replied *Maria*: "the recent death of my father, and the attention which the languid state of my mother's health demands from me, will preclude me from accompanying *Frederic* to the chosen spot, who will, therefore, of course, proceed to the place, and prepare a cottage for my reception, whither I shall fly with pleasure, when my commemorative respect to my father is paid, and my duty to my mother is fulfilled."

"Charming *Maria*! equally prudent and lovely," exclaimed the *Sultan*, "I must, however, have some claim to remembrance in your aspirations, emanating from piety, devotion, duty, and gratitude. Let *Casimir*, under the direction of the *Chancery*, give you *freedom* he has done so, and I rejoice at it. Be it my care to bestow fortune. When you peruse this order, you will find yourself worth two thousand ducats."

"Two thousand ducats!" she ejaculated: "impossible! yet you have said it! Bless, O heaven, bless the donor—two thousand ducats!"

"Yes!" he continued, "these you are to consider as your fortune. This paper, which is an order for a thousand more, becomes the immediate property of *Frederic*."

The youth, while *Maria* kneeled, or rather attempted to kneel, to *Mahomet*, threw himself at the feet of *Casimir*.

"What obligations," he cried in ecstasy, "doth the son of *Koribert* owe to our illustrious and benignant lord, and to this generous nobleman! let me thus prostrate return thanks for life, liberty, *Maria*, and the means of future existence: let me***

"Hold, young man!" returned *Casimir*, raising him, "lest your effusions

of gratitude exceed the favours you have received, which, though they may seem so to you, were, except the large donation of this liberal stranger, in every respect your due. I have, as yet, only done strict justice. May you, my children, long enjoy that fortune which you seem to merit."

"In this wish I fervently join," said Mahomet: "but from the pensiveness of Maria, I observe that riches have already added to those cares which are said to be their concomitants. May I, my lovely girl, ask what use you intend to make of your money?"

"Freely!" she replied; "and truly will I answer. My mother," she continued, "pines with sorrow for the loss of my father, of which, although innocent, I am the cause. She has, animated by his participation of toil, formerly laboured with some degree of cheerfulness; but she must not, in her widowed state, now labour oppressed with grief: therefore, the first use I mean to make of my vast fortune, will be to supply her wants, to add to her comforts, to console her woe, and, if possible, to establish her health, and ensure her future happiness: when I have satisfied these, the claims of duty, the claim of love is next to be considered; this hand, which I have already given to Frederic, shall then present to him the remainder of my wealth: he will, most unquestionably, act in the same manner by his parents: so shall our succeeding days be brightened by the consideration that we have done by those who gave us being, as, in the same circumstances, we should wish our descendants to do by us."

"I am," said the Sultan, "O lovely Maria! charmed with your sentiments; but must yet, as a proof of my approbation, observe, that although your attention to your parent does you honour, I have received too much pleasure from what has passed to suffer it to diminish your fortune: therefore, her establishment shall be at my expense, not only for the reason I have assigned, but that you, Maria, having nothing to urge on the part of duty, may the sooner attend to the claim of love, to which, with such peculiar delicacy, you recently alluded."

Frederic at this instant observing the looks of Casimir, took the hand of the trembling Maria, whose cheeks were deeply tinged, and who, turning her eyes, suffused with tears, upon the Sul-

tan, with uplifted hands and faltering steps, curtsied, and, supported by her husband, withdrew.

* * * * *

In a period so gay as that to which we refer, the Sultan could not, in his present situation, be at a loss for amusement. Warsaw, the central point which attracted the nobility and gentry from every part of the Polish dominions, afforded him abundant opportunities for indulging in his favourite speculation, the contemplation of the human character, as it was depicted on the features, and displayed in the actions, of the vast assemblage of people before him. Their dresses, too, formed an admirable scenic representation; he dramatized the persons, and speculated on the characters, of the inhabitants, as they appeared and receded. Many of the *Boyards* and *Castellans* assumed the elegant habits of *Hungarian cavaliers*; others, loaded with the furs of *Russia*, enlabeled the ancient *Muscovites*: the loose drapery, and even turbans, of the *Turks* were also, in some degree, imitated; the *French*, *Spanish*, and *German costumes*, had abundance of representatives; the short cussacks and skull caps of the *Tartars* were to be seen; and the cumbrous clothing of the *Scythians*, and the borderers of the Black Sea, might, particularly among the magisterial *Poles*, frequently be admired, and indeed, for its gravity, venerated.

The dresses of the ladies came less within the scope of the descriptive powers of the pen, or comparative faculties of the mind, than those of the men. Mahomet had, however, hourly occasion to admire the female representatives of every nation in Europe, and of every visionary form in the ancient mythology. If, at one time, he was attracted by the charms of a stately dame, a terrestrial *Juno*, who shone in all the brilliancy which diamonds, embroidery, and tissue could bestow, he had soon after an opportunity to contemplate a nymph, who displayed the many-coloured robes by which the painters distinguish *Iris*; he might then turn to a resemblance of *Diana* attired for the chase, or a striking likeness of her archetype *Venus*, exhibited in the figure of a girl, who seemed sufficiently undressed for the assembly. In fact, he might wander from celestial habiliments to the pompous paraphernalia of the Imperial court; and thence receding from justice

and frippery, repose his eyes in contemplating the elegant forms and fascinating features of young ladies who assumed the simple drapery of *Athenian virgins*. This was, however, the most pleasing view in which he had or could contemplate the character of the inhabitants of *Poland* in general, or of *Warsaw* in particular.

For the three or four first days after the opening of the *Diet*, all, as he had occasion to remark, was gayety and splendor, good humour and hilarity; but when political questions came to be agitated, and, of course, opinions to differ, parties were formed, and, as the human passions expanded, the men began to look with hostility towards each other; *polemics*, the bane of peace, and the destroyer of all the elegance and (in *Poland*) of all the politeness of civil society, by slow, but certain, gradations also infected the ladies, banished social happiness from those public amusements which they had so long panted to enjoy, and repressed those delights which they had expected from the renewal of friendships, and the revival of juvenile remembrances.

It did not escape the observation of *Mahomet*, that the country in which he now resided was rent by intestine divisions, and that three parties, clashing and opposing each other, repressed the energy of government, and rendered the exertions of the monarch unavailing.

The *Moderates*, at the head of whom was *Count Castelnir*, had sentiments truly loyal, and views really patriotic. Opposed to these were the *Palatines*, who deemed themselves independent of all superior authority, and frequently turned the power which had, in former ages, been delegated to their ancestors against the organ whence it had emanated. The third party was the *Ecclesiastical*, which not only comprehended, as its appellation indicated, the *religious orders*, but a very large portion of the middle class of society. This body, in which the *piety*, and a considerable share of the *property*, of the land resided, was represented by the *Vuncios*: but whatsoever might be the views of different associations, it is certain, that the effect of their operations was anarchy and confusion.

An *elective monarchy*, though he had read of such in classic story, and heard of such in *Turkey*, was still an anomaly in politics that afforded *Mahomet* a subject for profound speculation, and turned

his thoughts to the *feudal system*, to *castellated caution*, to *vassalage*, and, of course, to their concomitants, the *ferocity of manners* observable in the upper, and *servility* in the lower ranks of the *Polanders*. "These people," said he, "still retain the character given of their ancestors, the *Sarmatians*, by *Tacitus* and *Florus*. The former says, that he did not recollect any thing respecting them that deserved praise, except their skill in horsemanship; and the latter, that they were a people so devoted to contention, that they did not know the meaning of the word *PEACE*."

A proof that this contentious disposition still existed in the *modern Poles*, which confirmed the observation of *Florus*, occurred in a few days.

The *deliberations* of the *Diet* had for some time been tumultuary; every proposal had produced a dispute, and every dispute had increased the animosity of the parties against each other: the *Moderates* had interfered, but with little effect: the rhetorical war raged with very considerable violence; the endeavours of the men of peace seemed to throw oil upon the flame: the natural effect of *verbal acrimony* is, frequently, to produce *manual exertions*: *swords* and *sabres* were drawn; and the whole assembly became a scene of bloodshed and confusion which spread over the city, and caused, if not a *civil*, certainly a *civic* war.

These explosions of the human passions were, to *Mahomet*, as disagreeable, indeed he thought them, in their effects, as dangerous, as the concussions of an earthquake, the eruptions of a volcano, the bolts of thunder, or the corruscations of lightning: he, therefore, prepared to leave a country wherein he conceived, as rage and discrimination never can operate together, he might, upon some sudden emotion, become subject to the direful effects of the former, before its recession enabled him to avail himself of the coolness of the latter. He was still the more inclined to pursue his travels, because *Count Castelnir*, who had been wounded in the *Diet*, was also about to retire to his estate, as to an asylum, where, protected by his virtues, he was certain of being able, in a contracted sphere, to effect that reformation of manners and moderation of sentiment which he had in vain endeavoured generally to enforce.

On the eve of his departure, this nobleman, in consequence, said to the *Sultan*, "You observe, my friend, that I have been striving against an impetuous torrent. Notwithstanding my ardent love of my country, and sincere commiseration of the miseries endured by the lower orders of its inhabitants, I yet find it impossible to procure a change in the domestic system; though you must agree with me, that no nation upon earth ever stood in greater need of it."

"You honour the anarchical disorganization of Poland too much," said *Mahomet*, "in calling it a *system*. It is rather a compound of pride, cruelty, oppression, and, of course, a series of confusion. I equally pity the people who suffer from the insolence of their feudal tyrants, and the monarch that occasionally reigns over them; and think that your attempts to introduce order, and to repress licentiousness, though unsuccessful, had in them great merit; because I am certain, that any change which you could have introduced would have tended to the amelioration of the condition of a people who are centuries behind the rest of *Europe* with respect to civilization, and, consequently, with regard also to every other requisite which can add to the comfort of human existence, or the discrimination of polished society.

(To be continued.)

ORIENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

No. XV.

ACCOUNT of the HINDOO CITY of Dnuboy, situated to the NORTHWARD of BAROACH.

DUBOY is an *Hindoo* city, that can boast of the most valuable remains of very remote antiquity. The fortifications which surround it are nearly three miles in circumference; and the ancient parts that yet remain, are constructed in an elegant and costly manner, being formed entirely of a beautiful hewn stone, having a covered piazza, supported by pillars and pilasters, that are formed of triangular stones, and are adorned by very curious sculpture.

The four principal entrances, or gates of the city, are yet more magnificently

decorated, and exhibit a more expensive and valuable species of workmanship, particularly that which opens towards the east: this is called, by way of eminence, the gate of diamonds.

Many lacs of rupees were expended upon the decorations of this gate alone; and so great is the profusion of carved work and fine baso-relievs, that the most superficial and idle spectator must, of necessity, be forcibly struck by its magnificent appearance.

Near the centre of this justly-celebrated city, a spacious tank, of the purest water, expands its broad and pellucid surface, which is adorned by several small but beautiful islands, bearing groves of trees, that are clothed by an eternal verdure.

This artificial tank is surrounded, for the greatest part, by flights of marble steps, which descend to the very bottom of the water. It was originally made for a reservoir, for the use of the inhabitants, and was formed at a vast expense. Notwithstanding it adorns the centre of a large city, containing many very considerable manufactures, the banks are ornamented by beautiful groves of mango, and tamarind trees, that suspend their luxurious foliage and fruits over the reflecting surface of the tank; while all around trees of the same species are seen overshadowing the *Hindoo* pagodas, and splendid houses of the *Brahmins*, who are a very numerous class of people in *Dhaby*.

Under the grateful shade of these verdant canopies the weavers fix their looms, and carry on various branches of the cotton manufacture; which, together with the surrounding objects, form a most pleasing and gratifying sight to a man who feels delight in the contemplation of earthly comfort, and of human happiness.*

* This description reminds us of the pastoral ages. The *Hindoo* seem, in this delightful spot, to have created a new *Arcadia*, or, rather, to have restored those times which were, by ancient authors, justly accounted *Golden*; for though gold was then, as a medium of commerce, little used, it was, from its purity, supposed to allegorize the lives of the people, and the innocence of the persons, which were by it typified. It is curious to reflect, that the females of *Humay*, deriving, perhaps, their customs from the *Indian women*, were all employed in the labours of the loom, though the article upon which they wrought was wool:—EDITOR.

As the harmless inhabitants never persecute, or ever molest, any part of the animal creation, the face of this beautiful tank is covered with large flocks of wild ducks, pelicans, and a variety of water-fowl, which remain in perfect security, and feed unconscious of fear; while the trees are filled with peacocks, cranes, doves, and many other very beautiful birds: and thousands of monkeys jump about, and play their antic tricks, even on the very roofs of the houses. These animals swarm to such a degree, in the streets of *Dhuboy*, that they appear far more numerous than the other inhabitants.

The multiplicity of birds and monkeys, resident in *Dhuboy*, is owing to the universal protection that is afforded to them by the *Hindus*, who are the principal and most numerous inhabitants of the city; which is one of the most beautiful and interesting places in the east; and the appearance of so many animals, that in other places are wild, and will scarcely allow a stranger to approach them, but which are here so tame that they exist under the immediate power of the lords of the creation, forms a striking picture, and recalls to the mind of the spectator the beautiful allegory of man in a state of innocence; when surrounded by all the monsters of the forest, and the various species of the animated creation, without fear of danger, or dread of persecution.

The site of this city is so extremely low, wet, and marshy, that the stranger is astonished how its early founders came to fix upon so disagreeable a spot (when compared with the delightful situations that almost every where surround it) for the foundation of so famed a city. But an account of its origin, which has been carefully handed down to the present generation, and which is generally believed by the inhabitants to be true, at once explains the cause.

It is said, that *Ruttanatee*, the favourite of the Emperor of *Guzerat*, after having been barren for several years, became, at length, pregnant; a circumstance which increased the natural jealousy of the other ladies of the harem; in apprehension of the charms of *Ruttanatee* being practised upon her, *Ruttanatee* requested of her sovereign permission to go a considerable way into the country, until the days of her travail should be passed.

The Emperor immediately consented, and ordered a very numerous and splendid retinue to accompany her, together with every necessary, and luxury; she might wait, and with this magnificent equipage she set out from the imperial city of *Guzerat*, in order to sacrifice at a distant, but sacred temple of the *Hindu gods*, situated on the majestic *Nerbudda*.

After a very long, and tedious journey, she arrived, about the close of the day, at a hallowed grove, about ten miles distant from the temple to which she was travelling, and which was situated in the very spot where the city of *Dhuboy* now stands. The dews of the night falling around, and the light of the day gradually giving place to the increasing gloom of darkness, she ordered her camp to be fixed in the grove, for that night, intending to pursue her journey on the following morning.

While engaged in her evening devotions, in her own tent, an holy *derwise*, or *faquir*, who had long ago renounced all connexions with the world, and who had, for many years, resided in the recesses of that grove, in a state of religious retirement, arrived at her camp, and requested an immediate audience with the Princess.

Being admitted into her presence, he informed her, that the place upon which she had fixed her tent was sacred and unpolluted ground, and that, if she remained there, she would, in a very few days, be delivered of a fine boy, that should be the delight and support of his country.

Ruttanatee, who had, from her infancy, been taught to place implicit confidence in the predictions of holy men, instantly determined to continue in her present encampment, and dismissed the *derwise* with many protestations of regard, and great fervency of gratitude, for his favourable prognostications.

The holy man's prophecy was actually fulfilled, in a very short period, and the delighted *Ruttanatee* was delivered of a most beautiful prince, who, at the particular request of the *derwise*, was named *Isildow*, or the long-expected child.

The happy news of the birth of a son was immediately conveyed to the imperial city; and so delighted was the monarch at these joyful tidings, that he instantly desired the young prince heir to the throne of *Guzerat*; and being

informed that his beloved *Ruttanale* was charmed with the spot where she had been blessed, by the favouring gods, with a lovely boy, and was fearful of the jealousy of her rivals at his court, and did not wish to return, he ordered a spacious tank to be formed, and sent skilful artificers, of every description, to build a large city, and surround it by strong fortifications, he also commanded the most eminent artists in his empire to decorate the new city, by every species of costly ornament.

Having collected together the most celebrated artisans, from every part of his dominions, he placed them under the direction and control of one architect, a man of remarkable abilities and exquisite taste, who had the good fortune to live till this extraordinary work was completed, which has not only immortalized his fame, as one of the most mighty men that ever existed, but which has ever been considered, by the *Hindus*, as one of the most astonishing productions of one man's genius in the world has ever seen.

So many years were necessary to complete this immense work, that, by the time it was finished, the young prince, who had been born on its site, had succeeded his distinguished father, as monarch, or *rajah*, of *Ceylon*; and he was so much pleased with the place of his nativity, that he made it the seat for those artists who had survived the undertaking; he gave them valuable presents, as tokens of his royal approbation, but wishing to reward the man to whose very superior talents the city owed its greatest beauty and chief advantages above the rest, he desired him to name any reward for his services that he could bestow, and he should immediately have it.

The artist replied, that, though happy in the gracious favour of his sovereign, he wanted neither money nor gifts, but, as the place was yet without a name, he should deem it an high honour, and an adequate reward for his labour, if he might be permitted to give it the title of his own, which was *Dhuby*. The prince immediately gave his consent, and it ever has retained the same name, even unto this day.

MALACCA.

THE following description of MALACCA is given by an English voyager, recently employed in an Eastern survey.—

The fort walls of Malacca were built by a colony from China, at least three hundred years before the Portuguese got possession of it (1512).

The walls are by no means so strong as is generally thought, but they serve to strike a terror into the Malays, who have a superstitious veneration for them, as some are said to worship the devil from fear. The works are now preparing to be blown up, mines are excavated along the side facing the sea, some of which are charged.

Two were exploded, with great skill and precision, on the 16th October last, 1807. The wall was turned over completely on both sides, with a very trifling explosion, and without injuring a building or a tree.

The country round Malacca, embracing a circumference of eight or ten miles from the fort, is a pleasant and most productive spot.

The rising grounds are barren and rocky, and the archivists have been used by the Chinese for places of sepulture.

Red rubies are also raised on the *Bocca Clara* and *St John's*. On the sides of the hills are innumerable trees, of a variety of species, including the *sapporoe*, *ariz*, or *testament tree*; and the fences of these fields are *bamboo*, *rattan*, *acacia*, &c.

Since the British took possession of Malacca, in August, 1795, the villages produce rice and sugar-canes in great abundance; the cultivation of which, under a settled and permanent state of government, might be much extended.

The pulse and fruit brought to the bazar for the shipping are produced in the gardens of the families whose small houses and gardens, left them by their ancestors, supply the only means of their subsistence.

The revenues brought to the Company 80,000 dollars a year for land, rents, taxes, and the customs. The customs are farmed, and there is a considerable trade with the *Bugies* from *Borneo*,

* *Oriental legends* have not, perhaps, a more solid foundation than oriental tales. We do not mean to assert this with certainty. This is however extremely beautiful, and

and mixing the mythology upon which it is created, as perhaps the legends were, more of the foundation of Athens, Rome, or any other city of the ancient world.—Edison.

in the season between the monsoons. They also trade with *Sumatra*, *Banda*, and many of the rivers of the *Peninsula*, both to the E. and W. and have frequent communications with *Java*, whence they receive teak wood, pepper, &c. &c. and they get up a fit for masts from *Stark* and *Arree*; but these, growing in a low marshy country, are of inferior quality. In the river, which runs close by the fort walls, small vessels (120 tons) have been built. They have good timber, including what they get from *Samarang* or *Java*, and intelligent carpenters. Under the lee of the island, nearest to the fort, they have a kind of harbour, where, in the S. W. monsoon, they can carry and secure vessels drawing sixteen feet.

The cultivators, sugar-makers, distillers, and farmers of the customs, are Chinese.

An effectual Method of eradicating Corns or Warts.

TAKE a common match, pretty well charged with stone brimstone; light it, and, whilst it is in a flame, hold it on the wart or corn, and let it burn on the corn until you find the edge of the wart or corn looks a little white; if the match be suffered to drop upon it, the more effectual, as it will continue to blaze on the corn until the brimstone is exhausted; and if it be not sufficiently burnt, apply a fresh one. A single operation is quite sufficient; and in less than three weeks the corn or wart will be completely destroyed. No other inconvenience will be felt than a little smarting pain, neither is any other application necessary.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MONUMENT AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW days ago, as I was passing through St. Paul's Church-yard, I went into the cathedral, in expectation of seeing some preparations going on for the reception of the Monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson; but, lo! thus I was disappointed: how-

ever, I took my pencil, and transcribed the Latin inscription on the Monument of the late Doctor Johnson: herewith I transmit you a correct copy thereof, with my translation of the same, which if you think worthy of a place in your Monthly Miscellany, it is much at your service. — I imagine the Greek letters

α ω , which precede the Inscription on Dr. Johnson's Monument, to be figurative of Magnanimity; I have, therefore, translated it Magnanimous; but I know not whether I am right or wrong in this conjecture; I must leave it to your better judgment, and subject the whole of my translation to any alterations you may think proper.

I must observe, that as there are now several monuments completely finished and placed in this cathedral, and as many more are likely to be erected there, you would, no doubt, afford much satisfaction to many of your readers, by inserting the inscriptions on all the monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of our valiant heroes, both naval and military, who have fought and died for the good of our native land; and by these monumental records, we should, at the same time, be commemorating the memory of some of our eminent men, who have distinguished themselves for their political abilities, learning, and philanthropy; and if you could, occasionally, have engravings made from some of the best of these monuments, it would be the means of further embellishing your Magazine.† I, therefore, beg leave to submit the subject to your consideration.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

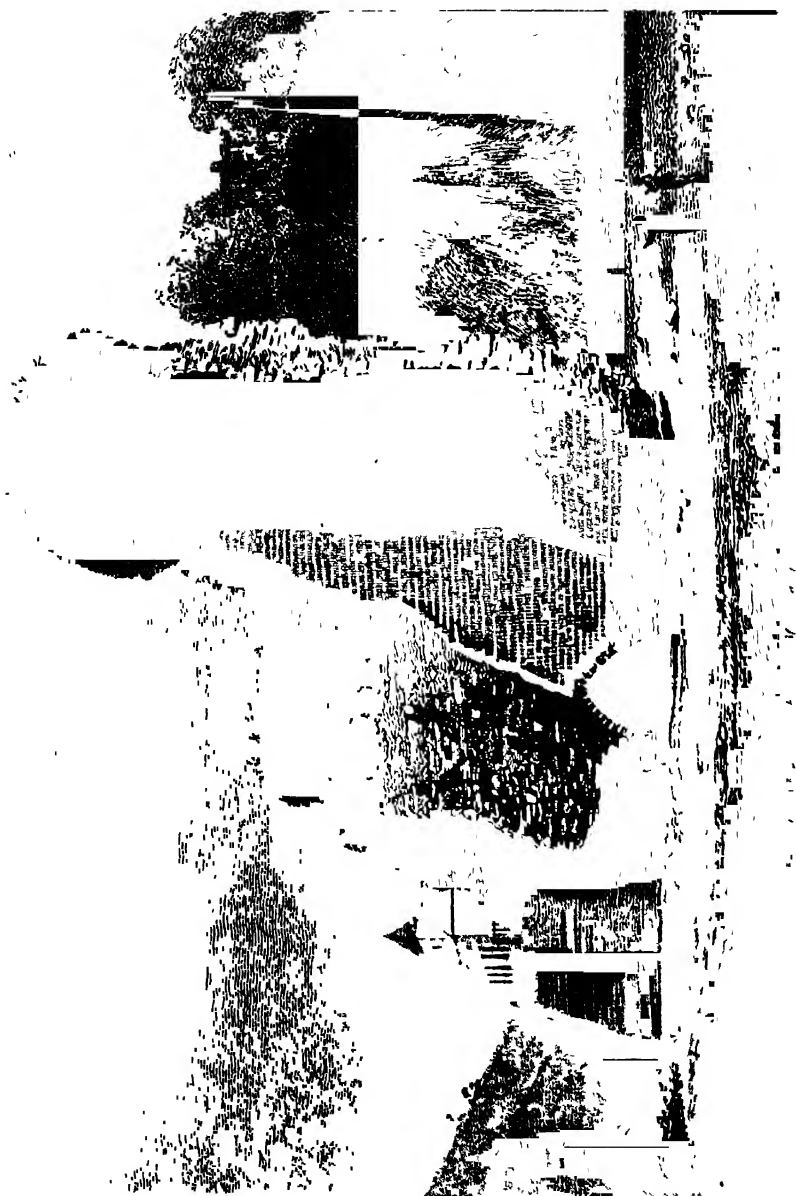
London, 21st Jan. 1811.

W. F.

* The central character χ is the cypher of the name of Christ, *Xp̄st̄os*. It is also the mark inscribed on the *Labarum*, or standard of Constantine, with the motto, "*In hoc signo vinces*." Our Correspondent is, therefore, we think, mistaken in rendering the Greek letters *Alpha* and *Omega*;

and the central character χ *magnanimous*.

† Several of them have been already engraved as Embellishments of our Magazine; as may be seen in our preceding volumes. See Dr. Johnson's *Vol. XXIX. p. 100.*



Castellum Hroffi. It is, however, allowed, that in many parts of that ancient MS. *Textus Roffensis*, the whole city was comprehended under the appellation *Castrum* and *Castellum Hroffester*.

When the Danes had obtained possession of Rochester, the castle is said to have been much dilapidated; but it was repaired, and garrisoned with 500 men, by William the Conqueror; his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, superintending the repairs.

After the accession of William Rufus, Odo, who appears to have well deserved the character of an ambitious and turbulent prelate, excited an insurrection in Kent, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the King's brother; and having pillaged and destroyed various places, secured his plunder in this fortress, retiring himself into Pevensey Castle, in Sussex; where being starved into submission, he consented to the surrender of Rochester to the King, "*where were many gallant men, and almost the whole nobility of Normandy*," and was conducted thither for that purpose; but Lustace, Earl of Boulogne, the governor, detained both him and his guards, and positively refused to surrender it.

In consequence of this further resistance, the King had recourse to the expedient of issuing a proclamation, declaring, that whosoever would not be reputed a *nothing* (supposed to be a nickname for a person of a mean and dastardly spirit) should repair to the siege of Rochester: by means of which step, he, in a few weeks, brought the garrison to terms, and Odo was sent prisoner to Tunbridge, although afterwards permitted to quit the realm.

Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, an excellent architect but strenuous churchman, who had, perhaps, been very lukewarm in his allegiance to the King during the above described contest with his brother bishop, was compelled, as an offering of peace, to expend 60*l*. in the repair of the castle, and in building a *new tower of stone within the walls*; the same, there is scarcely to be doubted, with that called the Keep, which now stands in the south east angle of the area, and which, on account of its great strength and excellent contrivance (although it has, with probability, been supposed not to have been finished in his life-time), confers a lasting honour upon his memory.

During the contention between John and his barons, this castle was first held by the latter against the King, who, in taking it from them, bent down the south east angle of Gundulph's Keep: it was afterwards rebuilt in a circular form; and the dissimilarity in the architecture of the new work is apparent at the present hour.

It was attacked by the rebels under Wat Tyler, who, by force, discharged one of the prisoners.

The walls appear to have been repaired for the last time by Edward the 1*st*; the castle was dismantled in the reign of James the 1*st*; since which it has been exposed to the injuries of the weather; but owing to the excellent quality of the cement used in its construction, the Keep, at least, bids fair, for many centuries yet to repel them.

On the west side, however, the waters of the Medway have greatly undermined the wall, so much so, that the curious tower and sally-port at the north-west angle, and which has been selected for the embellishment of the present month, will probably, in a very few years, tumble upon the beach,

"A hideous and mis-shapen length of ruin."

At the time of high tide, the river covers the whole of the foreground in the Engraving.

The arched recess, observable in the annexed Print, communicates with a perpendicular aperture or tunnel in the thickness of the wall, in figure a parallelogram, by which persons might be let down upon the beach from within the castle, when the tide was out, for the purpose of reconnoitring the besiegers, or for any other service: supplies of any kind brought by water were, no doubt, received up the same way; while all attempts of the hostile power to force an entrance must necessarily prove abortive, through the great straitsness of the communication, and the strength of the masonry. T. F.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT INSCRIPTION found at ELEUSIS.

Referred to in the Narrative of the Last Illness and Death of Professor Porson, by Dr. Clarke.

(See page 80.)

SOME time in the year 1804, a young gentleman, surveying some old buildings, in North-grecu, Worship-

street,* observed a piece of marble, with certain letters on it, forming a part of the pavement of a back-kitchen. His curiosity led him to look at it more narrowly; and finding that it had a Greek inscription on it, he asked the person who is the present tenant to permit him to take it up, and he would put one in its place that would answer the purpose much better; for they had used this stone to chop wood on, it being the most solid part of their pavement; in consequence of which, it was broken nearly across the middle. Though his request was at first granted, the stone was taken up, and sent to him the next day, and he presented it to me.

It has already been noticed, that Meursius, who has borrowed the tract *De Pagis Atticis* from Spon (which he has inserted at the conclusion of his *Thesaurus*, fol. 161 v), gives, p. 10 of that tract, the very inscription which

appears on this stone. On having recourse to the work of Spon, entitled, *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce et du Levant, fait les années 1673 et 1676*, par Jacob Spon, Docteur, &c. et George Wheeler, gentilhomme Anglois: à Lyon. 1678, 4 tom: 12mo. we find that in 1676, the learned author saw this stone at Eleusis; for in vol. iii. p. 102, he gives the inscription in modern Greek characters, which in the orthography and collocation of words is exactly the same as it appears in the fac simile, and, of course, in the original; and accompanies it with a note, which, it appears, from the conversation mentioned in page 10, Professor Porson had seen; for what book had he not seen and read? Spon's note is as follows: "*Issa de la tribu Antiochide. Elle se doit dériver avec une S simple, pour la distinguer de Issa de Loeride, comme le remarque Strabon, auquel les inscriptions sont conformes*."

In confirmation of the existence of this village, and the proper mode of orthography, Spon, in the first place, gives the following inscription:

... Ν Ο Υ . .
Σ Τ Ρ Α Τ Ο Ν Ι Κ Η
Ε Κ Β Η Λ Α Ι Ε Τ Σ
Τ Ο Ι Ν Ο Φ Ο Ι Ν
Δ Η Μ Η Τ Ρ Ι Ο Σ .

And next follows the Inscription represented on the stone, viz.

ΤΗΡ ΠΟΣΚΑΑΤΔΙΟΣ
Ο ΦΙΛΑΡΕΤΙΠΙΣ ΟΥ
ΚΑΤΑΟΥ
ΟΔΜΙΣΤΟΚΑΛΟΥΣΒΗΣΑΙΓΟΣ

He mentions the same village in vol. ii. p. 205, and gives another inscription which he found at Athens, which bears a very striking resemblance to that on the Eleusium stone, and which appears to designate the person whose statue is upon the pedestal from which the inscription is taken. The inscription is the following:

ΦΙΛΟΠΑΠΠΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
ΒΗΛΑΙΕΤΣ.

Spon considers this as a monument erected to the honour of the Roman Consul, Camus Julius Antiochus Philopappus. The statue of the Consul is

* North-gate, the slip of stone along avenue leading from the old-street to a large old house, once the mansion, or site of the mansion of the *Patres*; it has no public thoroughfare; its houses, which are comparatively speaking modern, were built on a part of the *Cyclopean* *Πατρικία*, joining to the *Εκκλησία* and to a *τρίαινα* long since removed, called *Η κελύμνη*, which has already been mentioned in this *Μεταγραφή*; (a) moreover, it was not only a part of the domains of the *Πατρικία* *Κελύμνη*, but the stone alluded to in the above article could have been conveyed to North-gate, would have appeared to a very old and diligent antiquary had we not recollected, that at the west end of East-South-street, *West-gate*, were placed to keep clear in the foot pavement two decayed columns of perfect *paphos*, which tradition stated (and tradition in this respect, is so classical and established, has been thought important to have been brought from Carthage. The same has been said of *οστία* in the church-yard of St. Dunstan, *St-paul*, the inscription of which begins,

"Of CARTHAGE great I was a stone."

Yet although, respecting these matters, it is much easier to wonder at their transmission, than to conjecture the means by which it was accomplished, we think that which relates to the *Eleusium* stone has, for its foundation a ground of strong probability, while the traditional basis of the others are, perhaps, mere quicksands.

(a) See *Vestiges*.

sitting in a niche, at the feet of which is found the above inscription.

Professor Porson observed, that the inscription found on the Eleusian stone was posterior to the subjugation of Greece by the Romans; thus, the mixture of the Roman with the Greek names proves: Tiberius, and Claudius, are Roman; Theophilus, and Themistocles, are Greek: some generations have passed since the mixture of those names, for Tiberius Claudius, who is also called Theophilus, from his Greek extraction, is the son of Tiberius Claudius, who is also called Themistocles, either from his father, or some other Greek ancestor.

But the name Tibertius Claudius presumptively proves that the stone was not engraved prior to the reigns of the Emperors Tiberius and Claudius; and it is possible it might have been done during the reign of the latter, though most likely after the first century of the Christian era.

But how could this stone, seen at Eleusis in 1676, find its way to London? And how, from having been so much valued by some antiquary as to be brought from Greece to England, should it, at last, become so degraded as to make part of the pavement of a back-kitchen, in so very obscure a place as North-green, Worship-street?

To answer these questions at this distance of time would be extremely difficult. We find that Mr George Wheler, afterwards Sir George Wheler,* ac-

companied Dr. Spon in his travels through Greece, and we know, that, shortly after, he returned and settled in England, where he took orders; he was installed parson of Durham, and afterwards became vicar of Basingstoke, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Possibly he brought the stone in question with him; for not long after his return to England, it was in the possession of Mr John Kemp, the antiquary, who died 1717, and whose collection of antiquities was sold by auction in 1720. As this collection contained many similar pieces, they were all probably the fruits of Wheler's researches, from whom it is likely that Mr. Kemp purchased them. In the catalogue of this collection, drawn up by Mr. Henry Ainsworth, author of the Latin and English Dictionary, amongst several other engraved inscriptions, that on the Eleusian stone is found, p. 45. inscrip. 41, which demonstrates the identity of the stone in question. At the auction, this stone was bought by a gentleman of the name of Hill, for 17. 11s. as appears by a priced catalogue in the possession of Mr. Combe, of the British Museum.

Mr. John Kemp lies buried under the monument of Mrs Hope Kemp, his brother's wife, in Bunhill fields.* Dr. Chandler, who travelled over the same ground about 100 years after Sir George Wheler, found a stone at Athens with an inscription, which evidently refers to the same family and village, if not to the same person. The reader may find this in the *Inscriptiones Antiquæ*, p. 57, inscrip. 37; which, because of its affinity to the inscription on the stone, I shall here set down.

* Sir George Wheler was born at Charing, in Kent, and educated at *Trinity College, Oxford*, with a view to the church; he, however, indulged a passion for travelling, which, it appears, was in his early years predominant in his mind. Abroad he became acquainted with Dr James Spon (mentioned in a preceding note), whom he accompanied to the Levant. On his return he presented several valuable antiquities collected in Greece &c to the University, and was in consequence, complimented with the degree of M. A. He entered into holy orders, became a preacher at Durham, was presented to the vicarage at Basingstoke, and the richly endowed rectory at Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. He died in 1717, and was buried in the estate in North-green, at the new church. His final square tombstone, erected by the Society of Antiquaries, is in the parish of C.

these, as is also Wheler's, or, as it is now written, Wheler's, street, which was once his property, at least so far as respects its ground rents.

The works of Sir George Wheler are, *A Journey into Greece*, folio, 1682—

An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the Primitive Christians, octavo, 1689, and—*The Protestant Ministers, or, Christian Labourers*, 1690.

* We do not find that there remains in Bunhill-fields any ground any monument to Mrs Hill Kemp or Mr John Kemp.

** Since the writing the above note, we have discovered some notices of Mr John Kemp, which will, in a future Number, appear.

[ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΝ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ
[ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΙΟΥ ΤΙΜΟΤΤΙΟΝ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΝ
ΒΗΣΙΑ

On this inscription we may remark, that Tiberius Claudius Theophilus on the Fleuvian stone, is the son of Tiberius Claudius *Themistocles*, but on the stone which Dr. Chandler copied, he is the son of Tiberius Claudius *Diogenus*. Probably this was the surname of T. C. Themistocles, and thus both inscriptions may refer to the same person. Still, however, the succeeding history of the stone from 1720 is a secret. *Where* it had been laid up, or by whom possessed for a long series of years, it is unsafe to conjecture. At last, however, it appears to have fallen into the hands of some person, who, knowing nothing of its value as a relique of Grecian antiquity, put it down in his back-kitchen to supply the place of some worn-out brick, where it seems long to have served the double purpose of a paving-stone and a chopping-block!

There is nothing very remarkable in the form of any of the letters, except the *omega* and the *omicron*. The former I have already noticed, and the latter is also worthy of regard, as its size in reference to the other letters is so expressive of its name, it being much less in proportion than any of the other characters on the stone, this, though not frequent, is sometimes seen in very ancient inscriptions.

Oct. 25th, 1808.

A C

On the Humour of Addison.

(From Dr. Aikin's *Essays Literary and Miscellaneous*, just published)

In the constellation of men of genius which shed lustre upon English literature during the early part of the eighteenth century, the palm is given to Addison for that delicate kind of humour which, for the purpose either of correction or amusement, attaches a gentle and good-natured ridicule to delineations of manners and customs. This award of criticism seems never to have been disputed, and if we include in the competition all the attempts in this walk that have appeared from his age to the present time, the claim of Addison to superiority will probably, still remain unshaken. The peculiar character, however, of his humour has not, perhaps, yet been considered with sufficient distinctness, at least, the latest

eminent writer who has given an estimate of the genius of Addison, seems to me to have been strangely mistaken in this point. "His humour" (says Dr. Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*) "is so happily diffused, as to give the grace of novelty to domestic scenes and daily occurrences. He never outsteps the modesty of nature nor rises merriment or wonder by the violation of truth. His figures neither divert by distortion, nor move by aggravation. He copies life with so much fidelity, that he can hardly be said to invent; yet his exhibitions have an air so much original, that it is difficult to suppose them not merely the product of the imagination."

The preceding passage is one of the many instances of the haste and negligence discernible in this work of the celebrated author, who appears, in composing it, to have trusted almost entirely to his recollections of past reading and early impressions. What there is of positive in the description is too vague and general to afford any precise ideas, and the negative part may easily be shown to be extremely erroneous. That there is no fiction or aggravation in Addison's humorous pictures, is so far from being true, that many of the most entertaining, and which most characterize his manner, are founded on nothing else. It is a frequent practice with him to seize on some story, fabulous or historical, and, adopting only the leading circumstance, to found upon it a fiction of his own, of an entirely ludicrous kind, and this is the species of humour in which he is, perhaps, the most original and unrivalled. Of this artifice, the following examples may be pointed out.

The fanciful notion of "words congealed in northern air" is worked up by him into a very pleasant story (*Liter. No. 253*) which he pretends to have taken from a manuscript of the great traveller Sir John Mandeville, in which inscription, indeed he does not vary, as Sir John was not of the country, but a ship, and his travels did not extend to the north. The narrative he tells is full of entertainment, from the well-invented incidents which support the hypothesis of a word being so natural, and is related with the simplicity of truth. The gradual loss of voice on the

increase of cold; the thawing of the frozen sounds, with the comic circumstances produced by it; and the strokes of national character displayed in the different effects of this phenomenon; are admirable specimens of that easy play of the imagination, which to fertility of humorous fiction adds the unconstrained air of reality.

The Taliacotian practice of engrafting noses, wittily touched upon by Butler in a simile, has supplied Addison with the subject of a paper in the *Tatler* (No 260) in which he has given full scope to his comic invention, but certainly not without a manifest turn to ludicrous exaggeration. The foundation of the story was, indeed, something like fact; but the fiction of a sympathy between the inserted nose and the part whence it was taken, copied by Addison from Hudibras, was a happy addition, which he has employed to the fabrication of various laughable circumstances.

The supposed register of those who took the lover's leap (*Spectator*, No. 232), is another example of his facility of sportive invention, and is not less distinguished for its classical propriety than for its elegant humour. The varied characters of the leapers, male and female, and the comic and satiric touches of incident connected with them, are conceived in his happiest manner. The bill of mortality of lovers (*Spect.* No. 377) is a kind of continuation of this idea, and is equally excellent.

Will. Honeycomb's dream of women carrying out their respective loads from a besieged town (*Spect.* No. 499), a contrast to the true story of the good wives of Hennesberg, is a further instance of ludicrous fiction suggested by a historical narration.

A real article in a Dutch gazette respecting a French academy for politics, has given occasion, in the 305th number of the *Spectator*, to a very humorous and sarcastic account of the professors of this institution, "according to his private letters," which is a masterpiece of political satire. The purpose of this paper is more serious than that of any of those above mentioned, but the manner is equally playful.

Now, of these fictions of humour, to which several might be added, it cannot justly be said, that they please by their adherence to truth, or even to probability. On the contrary, they derive their merit from a kind of agreeable extravagance, always perceptible enough to

the reader, but made to wear an appearance of reality, by the natural cast of the language, and the mixture of incidents taken from common life. Many others of his papers afford fancy-pieces of the caricature and grotesque kind. Such are the *Virtuoso's Will*, and most of the proceedings of the Court of Honour, in the *Tatler*; the *Citizen's* and the *Poor Lady's Journal*, the *Everlasting* and the *Widow's Club*, the *Opera Lips*, and the *Lady's Library*, all in the *Spectator*; add the *Rebel Officer's Journal*, and the *Pretender's Annals*, in the *Freeholder*. In others he has sported in scenes of pure invention; as in his transmigrations of a monkey, his dissection of a bear's head, and a coquet's heart, his mountain of human miseries, and his delightful antediluvian tale of Shalam and Hija.

Thus it would appear that Addison rejected no promising source of the ludicrous, whether suggested by reading, observation, or pure imagination. It may, however, be admitted, that his humour is most effectual for that purpose of correcting the follies and foibles of mankind which he seems to have had much at heart, when it most nearly coincides with the description which Dr. Johnson has given as its universal character; for, the more a likeness to reality is recognised in a picture, the more sensible we are rendered of the defects and irregularities of the prototype. This natural mode of pointing is particularly conspicuous in his political *Upholsterer*, his *Sir Roger de Coverly*, and his *Country Squire* in the *Freeholder*. In his delineation of these personages, he has almost entirely avoided caricature, and has produced his effect by so many nice touches of reality, that we seem as thoroughly acquainted with them as if they were within our daily observation. His object with regard to the *Upholsterer* and the *Country Squire* was manifestly political satire; and that the same purpose was fundamental in *Sir Roger*, though combined with much pleasing morality, will, I think, be evident on an attentive examination of the portraiture. It is, however, to be premised, that the *Sir Roger* of Addison and not of Steel, is the character here intended; for these, in fact, are two very different persons, as a few observations will sufficiently prove.

In the account of the members of the *Spectator's Club*, written apparently by Steel (*Spect.* No. 2), *Sir Roger* is de-

scribed as a man of singularities, but such as originate from a peculiar vein of good sense; and though fond of retirement, and careless of his appearance, since he was crossed in love, it is said, that in his youth he had been a fine gentleman, who supped with Lord Rochester and Sir George Etherege, had fought a duel, and kicked a bully in a coffee-house. But this supposed town education is utterly inconsistent with the ignorance of the common forms of life, the rashness and credulity attributed to him in the subsequent displays of his character. Steel himself has fallen into some of these deviations from his original draught; but Addison seems to have entirely disregarded it; and to have drawn from a conception of his own, to which he has faithfully adhered. His Sir Roger, though with some of the marks of individuality which constitute what is called an humourist, is essentially a benevolent, cheerful, hearty country gentleman, of slender abilities and confined education, warmly attached to church and king, and imbued with all the political opinions of the country or tory party. Though rendered an object of affection from the goodness of his heart and the hilarity of his temper, he exhibits weaknesses and prejudices which scarcely leave place for esteem; nor do we meet with any of that whimsical complication of sense and folly which Steel's papers attempt to display, and which he accounts for on the supposition of a mental infirmity left by his amorous disappointment. He was, therefore, a very suitable vehicle for that half-concealed and good-humoured satire of his party which was certainly in Addison's view, and which cannot be mistaken by one who attends to the following particulars among the highly-amusing traits by which the good knight is characterized.

His behaviour at church may pass as the oddity of an humourist, though it also plainly denotes the rustication of a life passed among dependent peasants; but his half-belief of witchcraft in the case of Moll White, is undoubtedly meant as a stroke of satire upon rural ignorance and superstition. Sir Roger gravely admonishes the old woman to have no communication with the devil, and not to hurt her neighbours' cattle; and it is remarked, that "he would frequently have bound her over to the county sessions, had not his chaplain with much ado persuaded him

to the contrary." At the assizes he gets up and makes a speech: but "so little to the purpose," says the Spectator, that he will not trouble his readers with an account of it." In the adventure with the gypsies, the knight suffers them to tell him his fortune, and appears half inclined to put faith in their predictions. His notion that the Act of Uniformity had already begun to take effect, because a radical dissenter who had dined at his house on Christmas day had been observed to eat heartily of plum-porridge, is a palpable rally upon the narrow conceptions of the high party. The description of Sir Roger's behaviour at the representation of the "Distressed Mother" is admirably humorous; but the figure the knight makes in it is not at all more respectable than that of Partridge, in Tom Jones, on a similar occasion. He there, too, shows his party, by remarking that the last play he saw was the "Comraitees;" and that he should not have gone to that, had he not been told before-hand that it was a good Church-of-England comedy. But it is in the visit to the tombs in Westminster-abbey that Addison has most indulged himself in ridiculing the good man's simplicity. Sir Roger, it seems, was prepared for this spectacle by a course of study of Baker's Chronicle in the summer, for the purpose of enabling him to maintain his ground in political debate with Sir Andrew Freeport. He accordingly deals out his historical knowledge very liberally as he passes among the heroes of this profound writer. The show man, however, informs him of many circumstances not recorded by Baker; and this profusion of anecdote makes him appear so extraordinary a person to Sir Roger, that he not only kindly shakes him by the hand at parting, but invites him to his lodgings in Norfolk street, in order "to talk over these matters with him more at leisure." This trait is pleasantly ludicrous, but somewhat *outré*, as applied to a person at all removed from the lowest vulgar.

If the picture of Sir Roger be compared with that of the Country Gentleman in the Freeholder, it will be found that they differ chiefly in the milder temper and more humanized character of the knight, and scarcely at all in point of information and understanding. Both have the same national and party prejudices, and they exhibit an equal inferiority to the more cultured inhabitant of the town. As the

Freeholder was an avowed political paper, Addison did not hesitate to appear openly in it as the satirist of the country party; but it required all his skill to effect a similar purpose in the Spectator, without appearing to violate the impartiality professed in that work, or offending some of his readers. He has been so happy in his attempt, by allying benignity with weakness, and amusing incident with strokes of sarcasm, that his papers in which Sir Roger appears have always been among the most popular of the collection, and have, doubtless, greatly contributed towards stamping upon the public mind that abstract idea of a country gentleman, which has been the ground of the contempt (whether well or ill founded) usually attached to the character. Fielding, in his Squire Western, has pursued the same satirical intention; but in a manner which, compared with that of Addison, exhibits all the difference between broad and delicate humour. In Fielding's portraiture, the features are so coarse and noxious, that when we do not laugh, we are disgusted. Provincial dialect, gross and indelicate phraseology, vulgar habits, and headstrong passions, are the colours which he employs; and the result is the picture of a savage, rather than of a member of civilized society. On the other hand, Addison, by nice touches of rusticity, prejudice, and the ignorance belonging to sequestered life, has drawn, with equal distinctness, two figures in the same class of society, and with the same ultimate purpose, one of whom he has made highly amiable, and the other, at least, not unpleasant. Both those writers were masters in their several styles; but while Fielding has had many predecessors and followers in his manner, where shall we find a parallel to that of Addison?

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
IT is to be lamented, that acts of Parliament, wisely made for the redress of grievances, should be rendered useless by the difficulty, and oftentimes the utter impossibility, of their being enforced by individuals. Frequent instances of this occur daily; and amongst these, we may mention the impertinence of persons making use of wheel-barrows, by which passengers are forced off the pavement, and even insulted, by the barrow-woman, or others, belonging to these very troublesome and annoying vehicles.

Query, If a person thus aggrieved goes into a shop, will his quarrel be espoused there? or, will a passenger in the street, who has no concern in the matter, stop to take a part in it? If not, how is the driver to be secured? or how is it to be proved that this outrage is committed?

It is evident, that in this respect, as well as in some others which, with your permission, I will name at another opportunity, the police is very deficient. In the case I have mentioned, it is certainly necessary that barrows should have the name, and exact residence, of the person to whom they belong, legibly painted on them; and that the occupier, in case of his or her neglecting to do this, should be subject to pay a fine. AMBULATOR.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
THROUGH your useful Magazine, I beg leave to communicate to the world the following simple remedy for the Gravel. Dissolve three drachms of prepared nitre in a quart bottle of cold soft water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint will be removed. It may be taken at any hour, but is best after a meal. The greatest martyrs to this disorder have been perfectly relieved by this simple remedy, which is offered to mankind from a feeling of humanity. A PHILANTHROPIST.
Warwick-lane, 21st March, 1811.

* It does not appear to me, that, respecting the circumstances alluded to by our Correspondent, there is any "defect in the police." The general high-way act, 13, Geo. III. has several clauses respecting obstructions on roads, causeways, &c. and with regard to streets, there is in almost every metropolitan parish a local statute, in which nuisances and annoyances of the nature of those alluded to by AMBULATOR are punishable; but although any person may exhibit an information, we believe the usual way is to complain to the street-keeper, who would either seize or inform, as the nature of the case might require. Complaints to the magistrate of the district would also in these circumstances always be attended to, though we think that the medium of correction would be much facilitated by having the names of the offenders especially as the owners are in most instances legibly pointed upon the different vehicles that are so subject to be illegally driven upon the foot pavement of this GREAT METROPOLIS.—EDITOR

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH, 1811.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Universal Cambist, and Commercial Instructor. being a General Treatise on Exchange, including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, of all Trading Nations and Colonies. with an Account of their Banks and Paper Currencies. By Patrick Kelly, LL.D. Master of the Academy in Finsbury-square, London, and Author of different Works on Book-keeping, Exchange, Spherics, and Nautical Astronomy. In two volumes, 4to. 4l. 4s.

EXCHANGE, which forms an essential part of this work, is a subject of the first importance, both in commerce and political economy. By its direct and common application, foreign debts, loans, and subsidies are paid, and the wealth of nations circulated without the trouble or expence of remitting specie; and by its higher and more complex operations (called Arbitration of Exchange), great profits are frequently made; and not only private fortunes are thus enriched, but even public credit has sometimes been sustained by skilful Cambists, or negotiators of bills. The present work is partly founded on the Hamburg Contorist, but executed upon a more comprehensive scale. It now remains to give a brief analysis of its plan and contents, with occasional remarks on what may be deemed most interesting or important.

The first volume may be considered as the Hamburg Contorist modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged. The additions principally relate to Great Britain and Ireland, to France and its territories, to the East and West Indies, and to America.

Under the head London, will be found, among many new and important subjects, Tables of Tares, or Allowances.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LX. March, 1811.

These tables contain the tares on packages at the Custom-house, at the New Docks, and the East India Warehouse; and likewise the mercantile allowances; all of which have been supplied for this work by public offices, experienced merchants, and other unquestionable authorities.

The article East India is very comprehensive, and contains much new and accurate information, which has been procured by permission of the Directors of the East India House in London; and likewise obtained from several agency-houses, and various other authentic sources.

As to the article West Indies, it is wholly original; and it is remarkable of those islands, that nothing regular or authentic has been ever published on their monies, currencies, or exchanges; which is, probably, owing to the frequent alterations, and consequent confusion, to which they have been exposed. These monies are now reduced, for the first time, into something like order and system; a task which required much time in the performance, and which could only be accomplished by the aid of several intelligent persons who had resided in those colonies.

In the first volume will be also found many documents on banks, and on Mint regulations; with several important corrections of what has been generally stated of weights and measures.

The second volume is chiefly new, both in substance and arrangement. It begins with an Exposition of the Principles of Exchange; after which a regular system is introduced, wherein all the foreign quotations are explained, and the calculations performed by different methods Arbitration of Exchange is included; and this ingenious and useful branch of science will be here found

greatly simplified by illustrations from actual and recent operations, Arbitration of Bullion and Merchandise follows; with examples of the use of Logarithms, and fixed numbers, in abbreviating the calculations of exchange.

Tables are next given of the intrinsic value of the monies of account of all nations; and these are succeeded by Sir Isaac Newton's Tables of Assays, which are inserted merely as an introduction to the new Tables of Gold and Silver Coins that have been computed for the present publication. A description of coins follows; which, we doubt not, will prove highly interesting, as well as useful, to bullion-merchants, travellers, and collectors of coins in general. Here all the various inscriptions are explained, and the legends and other inscriptions are translated into English, from the Latin, Persian, Arabic, Russian, and other languages. Thus, it is believed, is the first general translation of the kind ever published.

Tables of the proportion between Weights and Measures of all nations are next given; and it should be noticed, that they are computed to a greater degree of accuracy than in the first volume, where those comparisons are made, as much as possible, in round numbers, in order to simplify the subject, and assist the memory. The calculation of these tables must have been attended with considerable labour, not only in reducing foreign weights and measures to the English standard but also in adjusting contradictory statements, which constantly occur, even in books of high authority.

A concise view of Ancient Weights and Measures follows; and the work concludes with a General Index, which is so contrived as to answer, in a great measure, the purpose of a Commercial Dictionary; either by referring to the page of the book where the term is explained, or by giving an immediate explanation.

Such is the general outline of a work which has been undertaken with much system and preparation, and seems to have been executed with unremitting care. Indeed, the labour and attention which it must have required will be easily estimated; nor should we impute, the number of years spent in the performance to any neglect or unnecessary delay, but rather to diligent and persevering research in collecting materials,

procuring information, and comparing authorities.

The following extract from this elaborate work will shew the able manner in which Dr. Kelly has treated his subject. In speaking of the Bank, he says,

"The Bank of England was established in the year 1694, by a number of persons, who advanced a loan of 1,200,000*l.* to government at 3 per cent. per annum, for which they obtained a charter. Various loans have been since advanced by this Company to government at a lower interest; and sums have been given at different periods for renewals of the charter, amounting in the whole to 11,656,500*l.* This is called the permanent debt, for which various interests are paid by government, making together about 3 per cent. per annum. The amount of the capital Bank stock is 11,612,100*l.* on which dividends are paid to proprietors, from the forementioned interest, and from the profits of the institution. In 1786, the dividend was raised to 7 per cent.; in 1804, 1803, and 1806, a bonus was added of 5 per cent.; and in 1807, the dividend was 11 per cent. and the price 230*l.* per cent. This Bank capital is transferrable like government stock; and its value fluctuates from the same causes, as well as from the supposed success of the Company. The profits of the Bank chiefly arise from discounting bills, keeping cash for others, issuing notes, dealing in bullion, and making temporary advances to the state. It also acts as banker and agent to government, in whatever relates to the public funds, for which it receives 450*l.* per million. but for the contributions on new loans, 805*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per million. The manner of keeping cash at the Bank, and the terms for discounting bills, are the same as with a private banker, except that no cash account is begun here with less than 500*l.* nor any discount account opened without the approbation of the Court of Directors. No bill of less than 100*l.* or that has more than 65 days to run, is cashed; each bill must be made payable at a London banking-house, and have, besides, such names on it as are approved by a committee, who allow or reject it without assigning any cause; nor is such a refusal to be considered as discreditable to the house or persons so refused. The Bank issues no paper without an equivalent; either in cash, bul-

lion, approved bills, or government securities. Its notes are made payable to bearer on demand, and were accordingly paid at sight, until the year 1797; when, on account of the state of public affairs, cash payments were suspended, by order of the privy council. A resolution was immediately entered into, by the principal merchants and bankers of London, to receive Bank-notes as cash in all payments. This resolution, together with the favourable report of a committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Company, fully upheld the credit of its paper. The restriction from paying in specie, except in certain cases, has been since renewed at different periods by Parliament; and though Bank-notes have not been made absolutely a legal tender they answer all the purposes of cash, and are so denominated in the books of merchants and bankers. This corporation is not permitted by its charter to deal in any kind of merchandise, except gold and silver bullion and foreign coin; but it enjoys an exclusive privilege for banking and issuing notes; for no other body politic or corporate, nor any firm of more than six partners, can transact the same kind of business in England.

"The business of the Bank is divided into two departments; the one under the chief cashier, and the other under the general accountant. The chief cashier is the banker, who transacts all the receipts and payments of money, and issues the Bank-notes. The general-accountant posts these notes as they are issued, and as they are paid, off by the chief cashier; and he also keeps the accounts of the public funds, transfers stock, and transacts other concerns relating to government and the national debt.

"The chief management of the Bank is under 24 directors, with a governor and deputy-governor, who are all annually chosen by the proprietors. Four general courts are held every year, and others may be convened at the request of nine or more of the proprietors. The purpose of these meetings is to make or revise laws, to determine questions relating to the institution, and to elect officers. The qualification of a governor is, to be possessed of 1000*l*. Bank capital stock; of a deputy-governor, 500*l*.; of a director, 200*l*.; and of a proprietor or elector, 50*l*.; and these sums must have been possessed for six months previous to the election, unless they

come by bequest or inheritance. Foreigners, as well as natives, may become proprietors; but no person can be elected a governor or director who is not a natural born British subject, or naturalized.

"There are in London about 70 banking-houses; and in other parts of England nearly 500, which are called country banks. The principal business of London bankers is, to keep cash for others; but they do not issue their own notes. Their profits arise from laying out part of the money lodged in their hands in good and beneficial securities; such as in the stocks, or other government paper; but chiefly in discounting bills, by which the most essential support is rendered to trade and commerce. Bankers, afford, besides, great assistance to merchants, in undertaking the management of their bills, and in executing other payments and receipts of money, which they perform without any charge, and with the greatest exactness.

"Country-bankers, like those of London, keep cash for others, and discount bills; but they differ from them in many respects: some pay an interest for money lodged in their hands, on condition of receiving a certain notice before payment is required, and some keep a mutual interest account, and charge commission on their payment.

"Country-bankers likewise issue their own notes; that is, in discounting bills, or making advances upon other securities, they give, instead of cash, their own promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, which notes, having a local currency, so far answer the purposes of money, or any other circulating medium: and when they are brought back for payment, they must be discharged either in cash or Bank of England notes. Most of them are also payable at a London banking-house, where the country banker keeps an account, in the same manner as any other customer. Country Bank-notes must be on stamps, which are not allowed to circulate for more than three years."

A Tour in Quest of Genealogy, through several Parts of Wilt, Somersetshire, and Hampshire, in a Series of Letters to a Friend in Dublin; interspersed with a Description of Antiquities and Monuments. Together with various Anecdotes, and curious Frag-

ments from a MS. Collection ascribed to Shakespeare. By a Harrister. 8vo. 12s. Illustrated by Eight Views.

FROM the Dedication to the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, we learn, that the author of these letters, which are addressed to Charles O'Brien, Esq. having quitted the country, the Editor, Mr. H. Jones, set about the task of preparing them for the press; and certainly, no one would undertake the office with greater propriety, Mr. Jones having been the Tourist's companion in the route described.

The letters are written in an easy and pleasant style, and exhibit a strong mind, and vivid imagination. But the most original part of the volume (at least, that which, perhaps, will first attract curiosity from the title-page) is the *Shakespearian MSS.*; a suspicious article, our readers well know.

It seems, that in October 1807, our author purchased these at an auction in Carmarthen;—but we may as well let him speak for himself, p. 29.

“On our return from the morning's ramble, I was tempted to enter an auction-room, where, amongst other articles, books were selling, in the Catalogue, said to have belonged to a person lately dead, who had left, as I was informed, very little more to pay for his lodgings, which he had occupied for three months only. He was a stranger, had something eccentric and mysterious about him; passed off for an Irishman, but was suspected to have been one from North Wales. I bought two or three printed books, and one manuscript quarto volume, neatly written, importing to be verses and letters that passed between Shakespeare and Anna Hatheway, whom he married, as well as letters to and from him and others, with a curious journal of Shakespeare, an account of many of his plays, and memoirs of his life by himself, &c. By the account at the beginning, it appears to have been copied from an old manuscript in the hand-writing of Mrs. Shakespeare, which was so damaged when discovered at a house of a gentleman in Wales, whose ancestor had married one of the Hatheways, that, to rescue it from oblivion, a process was made use of, by which the original was sacrificed to the transcript. Bound up with it is another manuscript tract, written in an antiquated but fair hand, though on paper much discoloured and

damaged, a collection of old Prophecies, translated from the ancient British language, supposed all to relate to Wales, with a note prefixed, importing that they were translated, during a voyage to Guiana, by a Welshman on board Sir Walter Raleigh's ship, and written with a pen made out of the quill of an eagle, from a finely illuminated vellum book, said to have come from the abbey of Strata Florida, and in the possession of a relation to the last abbot, then on board the same ship. This small tract appears to have been interleaved by the last, or some very late possessor, as a vehicle for notes *variorum* on several of the prophecies, which appear to be unravelled with considerable ingenuity, and a strong spice of satire; with an account how and when the notes, evidently very modern, were obtained. The style of the original has something very turgid and oracular in it. I thought it for half-a-crown; and perceiving myself that it may be what it professes, I am very proud of the acquisition. Some of the poetry is very striking, though full of odd conceits, yet much in the manner of our great dramatist. His Journal, recording, like most diaries, the most trifling events, carries you back to the days of Queen Bess, and you are brought acquainted with things that history never informs you of. I know by this description I make your mouth water. Perhaps I may treat you with a specimen of this curious farrago before I invite you to feast upon it.”

AFTER this, we hear no more about our author's new purchase, till p. 187; where he says,

“Among the fragments ascribed to Shakespeare, I have been much struck with several of the little poetical pieces, full of quaint and brilliant conceits, and smacking strongly of the great dramatist's playful manner. But the most interesting portion of it consists of letters that passed between him, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Southampton, Richard Sadleir, Henry Cuffe, &c.; part of a journal, like most journals, carried on for a month together, then suspended during a period of four or five years; and memoirs of his own time, written by himself. Some of the items are uncommonly curious, as they give you not only the costume of the age he lived in, but let you into his private and domestic life, and the rudiments of his

vast conception. As the volume professing itself to be a transcript of an old manuscript collection found in a state of such decay as to render it necessary, on account of a curious process made use of, to sacrifice the original to the copy, is prefaced with a short history of its discovery, and the proofs of its authenticity, I believe I shall, if ever I succeed in my *Husband* adventure, and have leisure to arrange it, publish the whole; yet in the mean time I will not so far tantalize you as not to treat you with a specimen of this curious farrago, but shall tick on to this letter a small sample of the prose and verse.

"*With a Ring in forme of a Serpent,
a Gift to his Belov'd Anna, from W. S.*

"Within this goulden circlette & spire
Thine yvrie fingers for'd to clippe,
How many tender vows have place,
Seal'd att the altar on mine lippe.

"Then as thine finger it shall presse,
O! her its magicke not confind,
And let this sacred hope noe lesse
Have twice the faithfull hart to hinde.

"Nor though the serpent's forme it beare,
I blinde mine fond conceipt to sute,
Dred thou a foe in imbrace thou are
To tempt thee to forbidde a frate

"The frute that Hymen in our reche
By Heven's first command hath placed,
Holy love without a bliche
Of aunc law, more pluck and taste:

"Repeted taste and yett the joye
Of such a taste will never cloie,
So that cure appetits wee bringe
Within the cump & of this ringe.

"A letter inscribed 'To Mistress
Ju liah Hatheway, with mine hartie Com-
mendations.

"GOOD COFFEE JUDITH,
"I am out of necessity to enact the
part of secretarie to my wife, or shee
would have payd her owne debt; for in
trying to save a little robin from the ti-
ger jaws of pisse, her soote slipped, and
her righte waste theretoe putt out of
joynte, which hath bin soe payfull as
to bring on a fever, and has left her deli-
ciate frame verie weakle and feeble;
wherefore I have takin her a countrie
logg, in a howse adjoining the pud-
dock of Sir Waulter Rawleigh, at Is-
lington, where that great man, shut in,
often regales himself with a pipe of
his new plant call'd tobacco, in a morn-
ing, whilst the whole world is too nar-
rowe for his thought, whiche I hear
helpeth it muche, and may be said

for a truth to enable him to drawe
light from smoke. In an envying he
sumtymes condescends to fumigate my
rurale arbour with it, and betwene
evrie blast makes newe discoveries, and
contrives newe settelmentes in mine little
globe. Alas Corneo and Juliett, pathe
a child of yours, for in its cradle you
had the foodyng of it, is nowe out of
leding stringes, and newlie launched
into the world, and will shortly kiss
your faire hand. I think mine Nurse
must remynd you of ould Deborah,
at Charlecot; I owne shee was mine
moddell; and in mine Apothecary you
will discover ould Gastrell, nere the
churche at Stratford; but to make
amendes for borrowing him for mine
scene, I have got him sovrall preserved
serpents, stuffed byrds, and other rare
foreign productions, from the late cir-
cumnavigators.

"Thankes for the brawne, which
younge Ben, who suppd last nighte with
us, commended hugelie, his stomach
prooving he did not flater, and drank
the helth of the provyder in a cupp of
strong Stratford.

"You are a good soule for moist-
ning mine mulberrie tree this scorching
wether, the which you maye remembre
that I planted when last with you, rather
too late, after the cuckow had sung on
Anna's birth-daye, and I hope you maye
live to gether berries from it, but not
continew unwedded till then.

"Have you gott my litle sonnett on
planting it? for if you have not, it is
lost, like a thousand other scraps of mine
pen. And soe poor Burton, my ould
schoolmaster, is gone to that 'bourne
from which noe traveller returnes.' I
fancy I stil see him, when every Munda-
day morning, as was constantlie his cus-
tome, he gave a newe pointe to his
sprygges of birch, growen blunted in
the service of the forgoone week; a
punter felt throw the whole schoole,
from top to bottom.

..... You may
some look to hear from your crippled
huswomane, whose humours much restored
by Sir Christopher Hatton's poultice;
soe fare ye well, and lett us live in your
remembrance, as you assuredly doe
in that of your sincere and loving
Cozen,

"WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

"*From my Lodging at
Islington, June 1mo,
155.*

To the foregoing we shall add a few other of these Shakspearean dainties, omitting the extracts from Shakspeare's Journal, in which, however, we find, that in those days "the fien, this little chartered liberty, as impudently runs his capers in the Queen's Majestic's tuffe, as Mistress Shakspeare's."

* * *

"Out of Shakspeare's own Memoirs,
by Himself.

"Having an earnest desire to learn forraigne tongues, it was mine goodlie hupp to have in mine father's howse an Italian, one Carolamo Albergo, who went by the name of Francesco Manzini, a dier of woole; but he was not what he wished to passe for, he had the breeding of a gentleman, and was a righte sounde scholar. It was he taught me the litle Italian I know, and tumbled up my Latin; we redd Bandoello's Novells together, from the which I gatherid some dellicious flowes to stick in mine smallish poyets. He was neww to Battisto Tiliol, who made a translation of the Grece poete, Homer, into Italian, he showed me a copy of it given him by hys kinsman, Nicolo Tibaldi.

"He told me his uncle's will was neaver so brylliant, and he neaver composid so well, as when he was officiating at the shrine of one of the foulest of all the Roman deities, and had left a large volume of exercises whilst employed after this sorte, intituled, *Poetici digressus*.

"Altho he trusted me with much, yet he smothered some secretes whose blazin was not to be to eyes of flesh and blood, that dyed with him.

"His whole story known me thinkes would have bin a rich treasur for the Muses. By an Italian it was tyed round with a knot of aghorn haye found hanging all his best, hys misfortune, and that mysterie he studied to throwe over it, was owing to an eie passion for a fayre yuene at Mantua, whiche urged him to kill his rivale in a duell.

"His knowledge of dying woole was not that it was brought up to the trade, butt from his being depe in all kinds of dyeing, wherewith he was wont to say he could produse Gould out of baser metalles, butt he would not increase the mistery of mankynd. What would I have learn'd have given to have knowne hys."

"To the Belov'd of the Muses and Mea.

"Sweete swanne of Avon, thou whosoe art
Can mould at will the human hart
Can drawe from all who read or heare,
The unresisted smile and teare;

"By thee a yong maiden found,
No care had I for measured sounde;
To dance the dance that Willie wrought
Was all I knowe, was all I sought

"At this softe lure too quicke I flew,
I know'd of this souge I grew;
The daffodill soon was layd aside,
And all my wook the satyres supply'd.

"Thou gavest at first th' instructing quill,
And cyphers convey'd this skill;
Unfitt, ye mucks, ye cannot tell
The wondrous force of such a spell.

"Not my selfe if th' breath transuse
A forme to partake with everie muse;
Thy pen to rounde the lippes, and thynne
Distill thaire secretes imploy'd on myne.

"ANNA HARRISWAY."

* * *

"To the Peckish Anna, the Magnetto of
mie Affectiones.

"Not that mie native fieldes I leave,
Swallow in myne eye the scoulding teare,
Or bulke with sighes mye bosom heave;
* A wyse man's countrey's everie wheare

"Not that I thus am rudelye torne
A lye from the muses' haunte I love,
With manly mynde this might be borne,
I see whence the muse might friendli
prove;

"But, ah! with thynne mie vitall thredde
So close is twysted, that to parte
From thee, or e'er the truth it hedde;
Was leaste the tastid, breakes me harte.

"Oh! would the farrall sister's stile
Be treched to cutt her worke outwayne,
Withelde which destinye me to feele
"Thou is fe thy lenthen'd is butt payne.

"* In a letter from Milton to Peter Heimbach, as quoted in that valuable accession to the biography of this country, the *Lik of Milton*, by Doctor Symonds, I remember in expression choiced, as it were, from the great dramatist.

"*P. recte est, ubique est.*"

"* This seems to have been written on his quitting the country in consequence of his juvenile adventure with a party of deer-stealers, the little poem which follows is the collection from Anna clearly settles.

"* By this it appears that Shakspeare had not just been married when the *Belov'd* took place; a circumstance to which, in all probability we owe the noblest compositions of his last years.

"But yett a while her ashes be stayde,
For being I would saye the reolve
On Anna's brest, and there be layde
Whette Anna's duste to be wedde with
myne."

The reader of this volume may promise himself much amusement and useful information, without fear of disappointment.

An Essay on the Identity and General Resurrection of the Human Body; in which the Evidence in Favour of these important Subjects are considered, in relation both to Philosophy and Scripture. By Samuel Drew, Author of an Essay on the Immortality and Immortality of the Human Soul. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

We have here another very extraordinary production of a self instructed man, whose former publication (mentioned in the title-page) we noticed in Vol. XLIII. p. 291.; and we can with truth aver, that the character we gave that work, for vigour of intellect, perspicuous arrangement, rational positions, and logical deductions, is equally applicable to the present Essay; which is divided into seven chapters; each of which is subdivided into several sections. The chapters are headed as follow:

CHAP. I. *On the State of Man before the Introduction of Moral Evil.*

CHAP. II. *On the Introduction of Moral Evil: its Influences on the Human Body; and the Removal of the Tree of Life.*

CHAP. III. *On the Annihilation of Moral Evil, considered separately, and in Connection with its Cause, Effects, and Consequences. The Result highly favourable to the Resurrection of the Human Body from the Grave.*

CHAP. IV. *On Identity in General.*

CHAP. V. *On the Analogy between Vegetation, and the Resurrection of the Human Body.*

CHAP. VI. *Arguments tending to prove, that the Identity of the Human Body must consist in some Germ, or Semen, which remains Imporeable.*

CHAP. VII. *That the Resurrection of the Human Body is Possible, Probable, and Certain, proved both from Philosophy and Scripture.*

As it would be difficult to detach any part of the Essay from the main body of the work, without some injury to the whole, which is well worthy of serious and attentive perusal, we shall, instead

of so doing, add to the mass of biography comprised in our volumes, an extract from Mr. Drew's account of himself.

"I was born in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, on the third day of March, 1765. My father, who was a labouring man, supported his family, which consisted of a wife and four children, in creditable poverty, by dint of application, industry, and frugality. But though neither of my parents was ignorant of the importance of education, such were their circumstances, that it was not in their power to afford me any, except that which I acquired at a little reading-school, in which I merely learned the knowledge of my letters. Here my education ended, for to a writing school I never was promoted.

"At the age of seven, I was obliged to go to work, and for my labour my parents received twopence per day. The next year I had the misfortune to lose my mother; and many a time since—

This throbbing breast has heav'd the heart—
Felt sigh,
And breath'd affliction where her ashes lie.

Soon after this, my father removed into another neighbourhood, and at the age of ten years and a half, I was bound an apprentice to a shoemaker, in the parish of St. Blazey.

"Prior to this time, I acquired some knowledge of writing, but it amounted to little more than merely to know how to make the letters of the alphabet, and to write my name. And this knowledge, scanty as it was, I nearly lost during my apprenticeship; but towards the latter years of the term, I made some progress in my reading. This I attribute chiefly to the opportunity which I then had of perusing the Weekly Entertainer, published by Messrs. Goidby and Co. of Exeter. In these miscellanies, such narratives as were afflicting, and such anecdotes as were pointed, were the principal objects which attracted my notice. And among these, nothing excited my attention, so much as the adventures, vicissitudes, and disasters, to which the American war gave rise.

"On quitting my master, I procured employment in the vicinity of Plymouth. Here, the necessity of earning my own livelihood engrossed all my attention; so that the same cause which removed me from perusing the Weekly Entertainer, nearly quenched all my desires

after further knowledge. After labouring in this neighbourhood about four years, I returned to St. Austell; to which place I was attracted by the advance of wages. In this town it was my lot to conduct the shoemaking business for a man who is now in America; he was an eccentric character, but by no means destitute of understanding. His original occupation was that of a saddler; and through his own application, he had obtained some knowledge of book-binding. To these employments he superadded the manufacture of shoes, and in one shop carried on these three trades together.

"In this situation, I found myself surrounded by books of various descriptions, and felt my taste for the acquirement of information return with renewed vigour, and increase in proportion to the means of indulgence, which were now placed fully within my reach. But here some new difficulties occurred, with which I found it painful to grapple. My knowledge of the import of words was as contracted as my ideas were scanty: so that I found it necessary to keep a dictionary continually by my side whilst I was reading, to which I was compelled constantly to refer. This was a tedious process. But in a little time the difficulty wore away, and my horizon of knowledge became enlarged.

"Among other books which were brought to be bound, it happened that Mr. Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* made its appearance. This was a work of which I had never heard. I occasionally opened the volumes, and read a few pages, but rather with amazement than satisfaction; and from that moment began to reflect on the intellectual powers of man. In doing this, I could not but draw a contrast between my own mental condition and that of others. This awakened me from my stupor, and induced me to form a resolution to abandon the grovelling views which I had been accustomed to entertain of things, and to quit the practices of my old associates,

"Soon after this, I engaged in business for myself; when the pressure of trade, and pecuniary embarrassments, retarded my progress in mental acquirements, but stimulated my endeavours to emerge from ignorance. By unremitting industry, I, at length, surmounted such obstacles as were of a pecuniary nature. This enabled me to procure assistance in

my labours, and afforded me the common relaxation which others enjoyed. This was the only leisure at which I aimed. In this situation, I felt an internal vigour prompting me to exertions, but I was unable to determine what direction I should take. The sciences lay before me. I discovered charms in each, but I was unable to embrace them all, and hesitated in making a selection. I had learned that

"One science only would one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

At first I felt such an attachment to astronomy, that I resolved to confine my views to the study of that science; but I soon found myself too defective in arithmetic to make any proficiency. Modern history was my next object; but I quickly discovered that more books and time were necessary than I could possibly either afford or spare; and on this account, history was abandoned. In the region of metaphysics I saw neither of the above impediments. It nevertheless appeared to be a thorny path; but I determined to enter, and accordingly began to tread it.

"During several years, all my leisure hours were devoted to reading; but I do not recollect that it ever interrupted my business, though it frequently broke in upon my rest. On my labour depended my livelihood. Literary pursuits were only my amusement. Common prudence had taught me the lesson which the following sentences so happily convey:—"Secure to yourself a livelihood independently of literary successes, and put into this lottery only the overplus of time. Woe to him who depends wholly on his pen; nothing is more casual. The man who makes shoes is sure of his wages; the man who writes a book is never sure of any thing."—*Marmontel*.

"Nothing, however, amidst the various subjects which engrossed my thoughts, could be more remote from my views and intentions than that of commencing author. But this improbable event was occasioned by the following incident:—When Mr. Thomas Paine published his '*Age of Reason*,' it unhappily made too many converts. Among these was a young gentleman, of good natural talents, which had been improved by a liberal education, who frequently visited my shop. He inquired, one day, whether I had ever seen this pamphlet? and on finding that

Had not, he put it into my hands, on the road, and finally gave him my opinion on the *Goethe* which it calculated. This I promised to do; and occasionally wrote down such remarks as occurred during my reading of the work, and such as I could recollect to have made in the numerous conversations with him to which this incident gave rise. The young man is now in eternity. But a six happy to state, that, prior to his illness, he acknowledged that the design which he had in view in putting the 'Age of Reason' into my hands, was to proselyte me to its principles; but that having failed in producing that effect, he had been induced first to suspect their validity, and then to abandon them altogether. These 'Remarks on the Age of Reason' I revised as well as I was able, and afterwards, with some additions, published them to the world in 1799. This was done with a design that the 'Remarks' might produce in others, effects similar to those which had already resulted from them.

It was this pamphlet which first excited the notice of my greatly-respected and much-lamented friend, the late Rev. John Whitaker, who, from principles of benevolence, rather than a discovery of merit, was pleased to recommend it to the notice of the *Anti-Jacobin Review*. In this literary journal, the reviewers permitted the laudableness of the attempt to outweigh the imperfections of the performance, and spoke of it in terms which have made me their debtor. I shall be happy if the present work pass with safety through the ordeal of liberal and candid criticism.

In the two following years, I published three or four pamphlets; but these being on local and controversial subjects, disappeared with the occasions which gave them birth. In 1802, I published 'An Essay on the Immortality and Immortality of the Human Soul,' the occasion of which I have briefly hinted in the following preface. The approbation with which it has been counterbalanced has in some measure stimulated me to undertake and accomplish the present work. And probably the manner in which this will be received, will not be without its influence on my future labours.

the French, by William Bradford and containing all those Omphalos which have been detected in the several Parisian Editions. Embellished with a correct Likeness, 8vo. 17-8d. 1811.

There is every internal evidence of the authenticity of this work; and, that point conceded, we need not say how interesting and valuable an accession it must be to the hitherto-known history of Europe toward the end of the 17th, and in the earlier part of the 18th century. The Prince's penetration into the mysteries of political intrigue; his candid acknowledgment of his own occasional military inadvertencies; and the liberality with which he at all times bestows praise on a deserving adversary; are very apparent throughout his narrative, which has every appearance of simple, unadorned, and undisguised truth. We shall only transcribe the Prince's own Preface.

There are, as I have been told, many Italian and German manuscripts respecting me, which I have neither read nor written. A panegyrist, whose name is Dumour, has printed a large folio volume, which he calls, *My Battles*. This gentleman is sufficiently stupid he congratulates himself at the expense of Turenne, who, according to his assertion, would have been taken at Cremona in 1703, or killed at Hochstet, in 1701, if he had been opposed to me—What stuff!

Some future historians, good or bad, will, perhaps, take the trouble to enter into the details of my youth, of which I scarcely recollect any thing. They will certainly speak of my mother; somewhat too intemperate indeed, driven from the court, exiled from Paris, and persecuted, I believe, of necessity, by persons who were not, themselves, very great conjurers. They will tell, how I was born in France, and how I quitted it, my heart swelling with enmity against Louis XIV. who refused me a company of horse, because, said he, I was of too delicate a constitution; and an abbey, because he thought (from I know not what evil disquisitions respecting me, of false anecdotes current in the gallery of Versailles) that I was more formed for pleasure than for duty. There is not a Huguenot, expelled by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, who hated him more than I did. Therefore, when Levois, having of my departure, said, "So much the better,"

Memoirs of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Written by himself. Translated from Baron Mac. Vol. LIX. March, 1811.

he will never return into this country again. — I swore never to enter it, but with arms in my hands. I HAVE KEPT MY WORD."

"I have penetrated into it on many sides; and it is not my fault that I have not gone further. But for the English, I had given law in the capital of the *Grand Monarque*, and made his Majesty shut himself up in a convent for life."

Letters on the Affairs of Spain: Addressed to the Editor of the Tyne Mercury. By W. Burdon. 8vo. 1811.

It excites our wonder, to find these sensible, spirited, and impartial remarks, on a subject so interesting to Britons, dated so far back as 1808, yet not collected, for general circulation, till 1811. It is certain, however, that the facts of things at that time, as here contemplated, varies much less than might be expected from their present appearance. Mr. Burdon appears to us to have formed a just estimate of the real character of our Corsican foe in the following letter; which, it must be recollected, was written a short time before the last contest between Austria and France:

"The situation of Buonaparte becomes every day more critical, and the great explosion which will finally destroy him is at hand. All his public papers, and his public conduct, declare that he feels the crisis in which he is placed, and that on the event of his measures in Spain depends his future destiny. Every measure, therefore, which he takes is a measure of desperation, which will only the more surely hasten his ruin. Despair is now his only counsellor, for Prudence has long ago forsaken him; and, if the efforts of his enemies are directed either by wisdom or honesty, they cannot fail to accomplish that great end in which they have hitherto been so unsuccessful. The means he is so strenuously taking, both by fraud and by force, to prevent every country under his dominion from knowing what is going forward in another, afford a most convincing proof how much he dreads the light, and in how perilous a situation he will find himself placed should they ever be able to act with concert and unanimity. That such means should long succeed in blinding the eyes of his sub-

jects, the very necessity for deception proves to be impossible; for in all private as well as public concerns, great secrets, which are known to many individuals, cannot long remain undivulged.

—A certain tyrant of antiquity was so much afraid of his subjects conspiring against him, that he forbade them having any conversation with each other, either in public or private; but they contrived to evade the severity of this command, by making signs and talking with their fingers, and succeeded in expressing the emotions of their minds by various changes of the countenance. The tyrant, however, soon became alarmed at their silence; and having found out their ingenious method of conversation, forbade that also, under the heaviest penalties. One of them, however, more bold than the rest, ventured to come into the market-place, and drew a great crowd around him by his tears and lamentations. The tyrant, being informed of what had happened, immediately hastened to the place, attended by his guards, to forbid even their tears; which the multitude no longer able to bear, by a sudden impulse of resentment overpowered his attendants, took from them their arms, and falling upon their inhuman ruler, killed him in an instant, before he had time to lay any further restraint on their liberty. — [*V. Elliott Varia Historia*, lib. 12, c. 22.] — And such will be the case with Buonaparte; for, in order to prevent his subjects from conspiring against his life or government, he will, no doubt, proceed from one act of tyranny to another, till he has reached that pitch at which human nature, no longer able to bear such oppression, will rebound with the elasticity of steel, and with one consent revolt against the inhuman author of their calamity.

"The mean, treacherous, and dastardly conduct of Buonaparte in all his late concerns with Spain, must, undoubtedly, have lowered him in the estimation of those who have praised him for valour and magnanimity, and found some plausible excuse for his most atrocious actions. His baseness and cruelty to the credulous, weak, and unsuspecting family of the monarch, and his mean, pitiful timidity, in never venturing to trust himself in Spain, are proofs that his former valour was the effect of calculation rather than of a noble mind; and that though bold against mercenary armies, where no one

himself particularly in his life, yet that he dared not to trust himself among a nation armed to oppose him, where he must meet a doer every individual. The risks to which he has been long accustomed are familiar to him, and his valour, at the head of one regular army engaged with another, is merely mechanical; but when he has to meet and to oppose new difficulties, we have had some proof that he is unequal to the occasion: the most singular was when he failed in the Council of Five Hundred, and was carried out by Lesfèbre and his grenadiers, whom his brother Lucien had sent to his aid. The same cause which has hitherto withheld him from invading England, will most probably restrain him from ever entering Spain—the want of personal valour in any new and difficult enterprise. The tyrant of France, though in many things so great as to give him a claim to the wonder of his contemporaries and of posterity, is in others so unaccountably little as to deserve their abhorrence and contempt. All men are in some degree inconsistent: Buonaparte is more so than others, when the greatness of his views is contrasted with the meanness he employs to realize them; nothing is too great for him to attempt, nor any thing too little as the means of obtaining it; he is too vast in his aims not to excite surprise, and too little ever to be admired.”

The Life of Fencelon, Archbishop of Cambrai: Compiled from original Manuscripts, by M. L. F. De Bausset, formerly Bishop of Alais, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by William Stanford. In two volumes, 8vo. 1810.

Of the venerable author of that admirable monument of French literature, *The Adventures of Telemachus*, our knowledge had, till a few years back, been confined to what we could gather from the concise accounts given us by the Chevalier de Bussy, and by the Archbishop's nephew, the Marquis of Fencelon. The subject, however, claimed a more enlarged view; and, in 1777, Father Quétneuf, a Jesuit, published a more copious account to an edition of Fencelon's works. Still, however, more was left to be done; and the literary world will certainly acknowledge a great degree of obligation to M. De Bausset,

for these fruits of his diligence in research, and his apparent attention to accuracy in the selection and arrangement of his materials, which he declares to have been original manuscripts. He has supplied thereby a very interesting portion of biography, which had long been a desideratum in the republic of letters.

“The glory of Fencelon” (says he), “is connected with religion, with France, with the whole of Europe, and, above all, with the Gallican Church. I have, therefore, thought, that the study of his life and writings might usefully occupy the retreat of a Bishop, whom long and painful infirmities have incapacitated from discharging the most important functions of his ministry.”

The translation is well executed.

A Register of Ships, employed in the Service of the Hon. the United East India Company, from the Year 1760, to 1810: With an Appendix, containing a Variety of Particulars, and Useful Information, interesting to those concerned with East India Commerce. By the late Charles Hardy; revised, with considerable Addition, by his Son, Horatio Charles Hardy. 12mo. 12s. 6d.

This book is inscribed, by permission, to the Committee of Shipping of the Hon. East India Company; and appears to us, in every point of view, as a valuable book of reference to every person in any way connected with the Company's Maritime Service. The Appendix will be found particularly useful to Cadets going out to India.

Fortune's Epitome of the Stocks and Public Funds: containing every thing necessary to be known, for perfectly understanding the Nature of those Securities, and the Mode of doing Business therein: in which is annexed, an Equation, exhibiting, at one View; not only the exact Value the different Stocks and Funds bear, or ought to bear, with respect to each other, but also, with the Value of Land; and likewise the several Rates at which the same Interest is made in either upon the Money laid out. Together with an Appendix containing the first Accounts ever published here of the Bank Stock, and Number of the

United States of America. Eighth edition, 2s. 6d.

THIS little tract came under our observation upon its first publication in the year 1798 (*vide* vol. XXX. page 425); and we do not remember, in the course of our investigations, ever to have examined a work which more completely answered its title: it is truly an epitome, which, though brief, contains more information than some others of much larger size: *Musum in parvo* might be its motto; and we can safely, and with propriety, recommend it to all persons who may have property in the funds, but more especially to the ladies; to whom it will be of the utmost utility, not only by explaining where, and how, the business is transacted, but also in pointing out, at the time of investment, into which of the Stocks, or Funds, it will be most advantageous to purchase; which, upon consulting the Equation Table, annexed to the Work, and following the directions at the bottom of it, will be readily and easily found; and we cannot help observing,

that the said table is by far the most copious, and therefore the most generally useful, of any within the scope of our remembrance.

True Stories; or, Interesting Anecdotes of Children. Designed, through the Medium of Example, to inculcate Principles of Virtue and Piety. By the Author of "Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life."

THE Compiler very truly says, this little work is designed to form an introduction to "True Stories; or, Interesting Anecdotes of Young Persons." It pursues the same important objects of moral and religious instruction; with a simplicity of language and of sentiment adapted to the taste and capacity of childhood. Through the medium of example drawn from real life, it inculcates the principles of morality and religion, that seem most calculated to impress the minds of children, and to influence and regulate their conduct.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT-GARDEN, Feb. 25.—*Mrs. EGGERTON*, from the Birmingham Theatre, made her first appearance before a London audience, in the character of *Juliet*, and was well received throughout.

LYCEUM (DRURY-LANE COMPANY), March 2.—A new Comedy was presented under the whimsical title of "OURSELVES," of which the principal characters were thus represented:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir John Rainsford.....	Mr. DOWSON.
George Fitz Aubin.....	Mr. HOLLAND.
Silvester O'Shallanahan.....	Mr. JOHNSON.
Air Sidney Beaumont.....	Mr. WRENCH.
Jack Darlington.....	Mr. DE CAMP.
Cuff.....	Mr. PANLEY.
James.....	Mr. CARR.
Clerk.....	Mr. FISHAM.
Dodge.....	Mr. CHATTARLEY.
Miss Beaumont.....	Miss DUNCAN.
Octavia Seymour.....	Mrs. HORN.
Mrs. O'Shallanahan.....	Mrs. HARLOWE.
Ready.....	Mr. SCOTT.
Flonnie.....	Mrs. ORCHER.
Lady.....	Mr. GLOVER.

The following is a sketch of the plot:
Sir John Rainsford, a testy discontented

old Baronet, privately espoused, in his youth, a beautiful and accomplished Lady, whom, from motives of selfishness and pride, he afterwards abandoned. Octavia (Mrs. Horn), the offspring of this marriage, is adopted by her mother, Mr. Seymour, a Gentleman of eccentric manners, residing in Ireland— but her mother, who is too generous to reveal her marriage with Sir John, which she knows to be contrary to his wish, is driven from her brother's house, and takes refuge in a Convent on the Continent. In this sanctuary she is disturbed by the war; and meeting with George Fitz Aubin, a young man actuated by the most right principles of integrity and honour, without entrusting him with her unlachry history, she accepts of his protection, and he conveys her secretly to London— where she is concealed at his lodgings.— Mr. Seymour, who was also the uncle of Fitz Aubin, and had reared him up in the expectation of bequeathing to him his fortune, on his death leaves his property to Octavia; with the proviso, that, in the event of her father being discovered, it should revert to Fitz Aubin—and he appoints as executors Silvester O'Shallanahan, an honest Irishman, who describes himself as a *coal dealer* (but would be more in character) in the County of Tipperary—and Sir John Rainsford—to the latter, of whom he is totally unknown. O'Shallanahan and his

wife (Mrs. Harlowe), an English Lady who apes the manners of the nobility, come to London, to place Octavia under the care of Sir John Ramsford, her guardian; but, in their way to his home, the carriage breaks down opposite the residence of Sir Sidney Beaufort, a sprightly young man of fashion, and the unfortunate travellers are received by him and his sister, Miss Beaufort, with the most polite attention.—Octavia, however, who had met Sir Sidney in Dublin, some time before, where he had won her affections, and sought to make a base use of his conquest, no sooner perceives him, than she determines to quit the house—a perfect stranger in London, she strays into the Park, where Fitz Aubin rescues her from the insults of Jack Darling on, an ignorant fop, the son of Mrs O'Shallahan by a former marriage, who is counselled by his mother to run away with the young Lady. Fitz Aubin takes her to his lodgings, where soon after Sir Sidney Beaufort and his sister arrive; and a very good scene is produced by the discovery of the two Ladies concealed in the apartments of the philosophic censor parium, between whom and Mrs Beaufort a violent passion subsists, which the y fancy is nothing more than a mere Platonic affection. A temporary jealousy ensues, which, however, is soon dissipated; and the discovery, of Sir John Ramsford, and the mysterious Lady brought to England by Fitz Aubin, as the father and mother of Octavia, and her union with the reformed Sir Sidney Beaufort, conclude the Comedy.

This piece is the production of Miss CRAWFORD, author of *The School for Friends*. It abounds in intricacy and incident; the situations are good, and it is impossible to deny it the merit of being very entertaining. If we must, in justice to criticism, find some fault in the piece, it will be, that the characters want novelty, and the incidents in many respects, probability. The language, however, is good; the wit sparkling; the humour, pleasant; and the sentiments are just; and, after a due deduction of deficiencies, we find a total of merits very honourable to the fair writer. The Comedy has had a very successful run.

EPITOLQUE,

Written by Mr. T. DIBDIS,

And spoken by Mrs. GLOVER.

On Night like this, when you our mansion
grace,
And expectation varies ev'ry face;

The Prologue says, with studied air, and
drew,

And "bated breath, and whisp'ring humble-
ness;"

"In bondsman's key" just peeping from the
door,

Or scarcely looking from the measur'd floor;
Entrate this honour'd home of patron
will

Allow the Author to bring in his bill.—(show-
ing one.)

Next in its writing, wheedling rhyme,
Hopes humbly, 'twill be read a second
time;

'Tis heard, committed, censur'd, prais'd, o
blam'd,

When, at his office not at all nam'd,
Inter Dame Epilogar, a flippant laud,
Who boldly moves, that *this and Bill d*
pass

And now (to Authors, sign of direct woe)
Gentles may rise in Opposition Row,

To prove, by each objection they dis-
play,

How easier 'tis to damn than write a Play.
While 'mid the "tug of War" some souls
more kind,

Pleas'd to be pleas'd, to well-meant errors
blind,

Divide the house, till the fell discord ends,
And for acknowledge this, a "School for
Friends."

Ladies, believe, I should'nt make this fuss,
But that the cause belongs to *one of us*;

Aye, and I'll say, no matter whom it vex,
Such fair attempts do *credit to the sex*

If man, proud man, the effort should
despise,

And view our fasting, with o'er-curious eyes;
If (aiming to instruct him) call us vain,

At least they'll give us leave to *entertain*.
Or, if they won't applaud—the Lordly
Fives,

Then, Ladies, we must patronize—*Our selves*,
Good *Gentlemen*, the mode in which you
take

This *Badinage*, away'd for *Woman's sake*,
Demand my thanks, say more, that I should
say,

Borrow's once more the Title of our
Play,

None than *Our selves* more gratefully can
view

The proud Protection we receive from
you.

In climes far blest, while foreign fair ones
know

Of war's worst evils ev'ry piercing woe,
We, of no *slave Oppressor's* wrath afraid,

The safety here, we owe your manly aid;
From *Pain* and *Peril* us and ours to
shield,

You dare the tempests of the flood and
field,

POETRY.

MARCH.

THE FIRST FEVER.

BENEATH the shelter of an oak,
Whose trunk and lony head
Had oft defied the lightning's stroke,
While wide its branches spread,
The sparrows, Linnets, &c. each nest,
And torpid swallows woke,
The cuckoo's echo, long suppress'd,
Now Nature's silence broke.
The florid children of the Spring
Their verdant leaves unfold,
While cluster'd, oft their fairy ring
The crocus decks with gold.
De-pangled too with morning's tears,
Which just her buds dislodge,
Like *Fairy*, still'd with hopes and fears,
The modest Primrose rose.
Each day increases her pallid bloom,
Each day, the vernal maid
Expanding, seems to court the tomb,
And blossoms but to fade.
This *TERRA SIVA*, the nurs' her flower,
A emblem of loss express'd.
Till soon she mourn'd her want of power;
It died upon her breast.

M.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

A YOUTH, grown wicked at the gaming
board,
Lost the last savings of his mother's board;
Her little all with promise he gain'd,
And left her by the aid of friends maintain'd,
Back to his haunts with a reckless train he hies,
Regardless of an aged parent's cries,
Who thus to pining heaven address'd her
prayer,
“Steep not, my son, my widowed couch in
tears;
I from future wrongs this woe-worn bosom
save,
Nor bring these hairs with sorrow to the
grave.
Her sighs were vain; her tears were shed in
prayer.
His brow, no longer glow'd with filial love,
The prince of darkness had his heart beguil'd;
He scorn'd to begone, and at empty hand,
On oxen & asses were his prospects built,
And youthful follies ended in beggary;
But from the snare forc'd in his youth day,
While seeking strange pleasure he'd away,
But with the phantom dies; and leaves be-
hind
A homeless body, and a parent's wail.
A premature old age he feels in sorrow;
He then anticipates the sorrows of home;
“O! could these weak, these trembling
limbs once more
But reach the threshold of my mother's door!

These pining pains might to her aid give
way,
And costing herbs this burning thirst allay.”
A wick became: he quits the dingy room
Coast
Where all his fortune, health, and honour's
lost,
He cross'd the wooden bridge, survey'd the
brook,
And on the church-yard cast a wistful look,
The distant objects busy in his caught,
And words express'd the energy of thought,
“Those fields I well remember, and the day,
When from the toils of school I found
away:
A true boy I from my master run,
Regardless of the race I then begun,
And deciding much a double task to learn,
I hid myself in gurgles under hewn
Now older grown, and I should say sly,
But yet the folks some leading mark may
trace
And tho' in tatter'd cloths I may be known,
So fit in hour, or two, I'll lie me down
Behold me here, a suppliant to his eye,
The dusky clouds of night overwhelm the sky
He wakes; starts up in gloomy darkness
lost,
And hobbling through the field his hunter goes,
At length he views with joy the cottage door,
Ass doves on the ridge - their native shore,
The wretched steps salute his shaggy feet,
And in the porch he finds a friendly seat
He rinds his stick, and knocks, then knocks
again!
And call aloud, but calls in vain.
“Old trusty does not bark: perhaps he's
dead,
My mother too I fear (he would have said)
No longer live! his eyes were fill'd with
tears.
And in his slight kerag'd form appears!
He saw her bending and worn by distress,
Her turreted cheeks the tracks of tears ex-
press.
When laid in broken limbs, and accents weak,
Her faltering tongue did speak, or seem'd to
speak,
“Art thou my once adored, and only son?
The father's love I fear, and I could not
You broke my peace of mind, and then my
heart?
But conscience is in store for thee its dart,
The sword of truth and conscience is trembl'g
framed,
And in his hearing doom shall be decreed.
He tried to save his soul, but lost his way,
“Is there a fool that errs in times of
grief?
There is not, or why at death the fearful
O! he shall find out well as appear?
Repentance, O! turn! as I have cried,
Fall at the door, and in the threshold die.
Lambeth, March 6, 1811. A. B.

Then Boney may v⁴issage, and brag as he can,
We are ready to meet ~~his~~ his troops man to
man;
And teach them the same as our fathers of
yore
Taught the French at Poitiers, and at fam'd
Agincourt.

Derry down, &c.

Old England is just—and old England is
brave;
Two virtues that always the nation will save,
Then while that our island such merit can
boast,
Let our merchants and warriors be ever the
proudest

Derry down, &c.

Then drink to our soldiers, and brave gallant
tars,
Who fight like the devil and glory in wars;
And should ere they return either wounded
or poor
Relief they will find at each merchant's door

Derry down, &c.

Those grand works on which Buonaparte
annually dwells,
Do not equal our *Docks*, and our *Roads*, and
Canals

'Tis our merchants alone, who with true Bri-
tish spirit,
Erect public works, and patronize merit

Derry down, &c.

Thus on land, or at sea we defy Buonaparte
And as no doubt our sailors will soon make
him smart,
I wish that whenever his harbours unlock,
They may send his ships into—the *Last-Coun-
try Dock*.

Derry-down, &c.

The greatest attention shall always be paid
If he'll favor our dock with his ship and his
trade;

In return for his kindness we'll charge him
no dues,
And that is an offer no man can refuse,

Derry-down &c.

And now to conclude do not let us forget,
The occasion on which we've thus happily
met,

To drink in a glass of Champagne or old
Hock,
Success to the trade of the *Last-Country
Dock*

Derry-down, &c.

J. L.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSF.

No. XLV.

The Conscientious Feeder.

A STEADY eater, on a fast,
His eyes upon a turbot cast,
And as a well crump'd plate did fall,
Gobbling it up, the hus and all;

Cried one, "he'll make himself quite
sick."

"Sir, he's a rigid catholic."

"I need not a friend, true to that dish,
You see him only eat of fish

But he, before he'd done his meal,
Did justice to a loin of veal;

Then giving thanks, "as I'm a sinner,"
Cried he, "I've in due a glorious dinner.

The meat and fish were very fine,
I am glad to take a glass of wine

Wine brought on wit, the wit increased.
And all did honour to the feast

While these discourse the kind host
Purs'd up of the glass and gave his toast,

And, while he prais'd his plate and garden,
Said to his guest, I beg your pardon,

But all of your persuasion eat,
I thought, on days like this, no meat;

Sir, cried the guest, "I will not spare,
To show you that my conduct's fair;

For words will make the matter plain;
My big father, born in Spain,

For a good catholic did pass,

As true as ever went to mass;
But as my mother, a protestant,

Was tolerant, and a prudent;

Thus, doing credit to each dish.

She liv'd on flesh and he on fish;

I for me I've well my duty done,

And I must'd the name of a good son,

And thus to opposite in loath,

Out of relation to them both,

I will obey both one and t'other,

Thus curing my father and my mother.

BADINE.

No. XLVI

Jerry Consol'd.

A HERRY whose tumultuous w^{*}

Had him a devil of a life,

Had he a tyrannic way and rule,

Not like a man, but like a fool;

To anger him was her delight,

He had no peace from morn to night;

And while she exercised her power,

And wrangled with him by the hour

And cut up every joy and ease,

He bore his k¹lls like a saint.

At length that all his cares might end,

Proper to fortune stood his friend.

Over his troubles to console,

To an old treasury off he stole,

And, in his conscience, consol'd on

Found in the guilt of his vexation.

She, in a scrape to make to catch him,

When he was out resolv'd to watch him;

And to detect him unwary,

Ran to a window high up stairs;

There, as she thought his sport to see,

Forgetting she might lean too far

While her impatience ought could check,

She tumbled out, and bent her neck

The wind'ring neck over her head,
press'd.

And Jerry came among the rest,

refused, on the ground that the work was not entered at Stationers' Hall. The decree of the Court of Session was ordered to be reversed, and the interdict to be issued.

Lord Moira called the attention of their Lordships to the very extraordinary measure which had recently been adopted in Ireland, in issuing circular letters to the magistrates to prevent the meetings of the Catholics. The noble Earl, after dwelling upon the impolicy of thus irritating the minds of three-fourths of the population of Ireland, while the enemy was watching the moment of attack, and had his advanced posts at the very gates of our empire, concluded by moving, that the circular letter to the Magistrates of Ireland should be laid before the House.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that no previous instructions had been transmitted from this country for the adoption of the measure in question; and that the Ministers of the Prince Regent were wholly ignorant, until Thursday night, that such a measure had been resorted to. Though the information from Ireland was not complete, however, yet he was satisfied that the Government were fully justified in the steps they had taken: it appearing that there was a deliberate and systematic plan for the violation of the law. His Lordship had no objection to the motion, provided the circular letter issued by the Secretary of the Catholic Committee at Dublin be laid before the House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne felt great satisfaction, with a view to the future hopes of Ireland, on learning that this measure had not emanated from the Regent.

The Earl of Lincoln defended the Irish Parliament from some charges made by a noble Earl (Moira).

The Earl of Ross read a part of the proceedings of the Assembly of Delegates on the 2d of February; whence he inferred, that those Delegates had by no means the confidence of the majority of the Catholics, who might not altogether approve of his interposition on the part of the Irish Government.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire defended the conduct of the Irish Government.

The Earl of Devonport, in a short but neat speech, deprecated the calumny of the Catholics; whose motives, he said, were misrepresented, their principles mis-stated, and their views and general character abandoned to suspicious as ground as they were groundless.

Lords Redcliffe, Holland, and Darnley, and the Earl of Black again spoke, shortly after which both motions were carried.

Lord Medford called the attention of the House to three Bills which he had submitted during the last Session. The first was, to enable the crown for which premises had been awarded on some process—the second was, to establish a permanent provision for the relief of insolvent Debtors—and the third had for its object to provide for the Recovery of

Small Debts, upon the common-law principle of a legal process, instead of the intervention of a Jury. The first had passed that House, but had been sent to the other so late, that it could not be passed there before the prorogation. The second had not passed that House, and the third had been merely offered to their consideration. The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors he had re-modelled; his object was, to establish a single officer, to give him a Court, and entrust him with the whole law on that subject; but as there might be grounds for appeal, he proposed that there should be a Court of Appeal for this single purpose, consisting of one Judge from each of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; to be appointed by these Courts themselves; which would secure the attention to the convenience of the Courts, and so the due execution of this duty, while it would keep the whole within the principles of the established law.

Lords Moira and Holland exhorted the noble Mover (Redcliffe) not to relax in his efforts to carry these Bills through the different stages.

The Bills relative to Arrests, and to the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, were then read a first time.

22. The Marquis of Lansdowne, not conceiving the papers laid before their Lordships to have warranted the Government of Ireland so suddenly to revive the Convention Act, proposed, if Ministers did not choose to give publicity to the information in their possession, to refer the business to a Secret Committee; or if this did not meet the noble Earl's (Liverpool) approbation, he should move for the Copies or Extracts of such Despatches as had been received from, or sent to, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which referred to the putting of the Convention Act in force.

The Earl of Liverpool contended, that the information already before their Lordships fully justified the measure that had been adopted; and asserted, that the great body of the Irish Catholics, who were peaceable and loyal subjects, viewed the conduct of their Committee with suspicion.

Lord Grenville saw no proof of any intention on the part of the Catholics to establish a Convention of Delegates, which would certainly be a violation of the law. He thought Ministers would do well to take the commands of the Prince Regent on such an emergency; remarked, that the Circular of Mr. Peel was informal and undignified; and that the proper course would have been for the Lord Lieutenant to have issued a Proclamation.

Lords Holland, Grosvenor, and Devonport spoke; shortly after which the motion was negatived without a division.

23. A Committee was appointed to enquire into consideration the State of Affairs of the East India Company.

26. Lord Holland moved the adjournment of the

widow of a Captain's August, which was on the day of the unfortunate man's death. Captain was then candidate for a seat of 11, in the parish of the Marston, and died of a fever. His deceased was found in a place where there was neither door nor window. He had been reduced to such a state of misery, that he had been seen gnawing the refuse bones in the yard, in order to obtain some means of prolonging a wretched life. Two shillings had been found in his pocket, which had either been put there after his

death, or given him such help as was too late to save his life: the doctor had agreed to.

ALANCK L. A petition from Mrs. Ann Reid, praying for a divorce from her husband, on account of his repeated cruelty and barbarous cruelty, was presented, and after some opposition from the Duke of Norfolk, was laid on the table. A Bill for preventing Grants in Rottenburg was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 12.

ON the subject of the Convention Act being ordered to be enforced in Ireland, Mr. Perceval, in reply to a question put by Mr. Ponsonby, made a declaration similar to that of Lord Liverpool in the Upper House. Mr. Whitbread stated that he should on Monday next bring forward a motion, founded on the examination of the Physicians, relative to the state of his Majesty's health, and which went to impeach the conduct of Ministers. A Bill for estimating the population of Great Britain was read a first time.

Mr. Horner, in reply to a question put by Mr. Rose, stated that it was his intention to submit a legislative measure, founded on the Report of the Bullion Committee; namely, the Repeal of the Bank Restriction.

The House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke said, that notwithstanding the numerous and brilliant successes of the navy, the situation of affairs in the north of Europe rendered any reduction impracticable in the Navy Estimates, in the course of this year. He then moved that the number of men for the service of the navy during the current year, be 445,000.

Mr. Whitbread thought our recent conquests in India would enable the country to dispense with a considerable number of vessels. The following sums were then voted for the various branches of naval service:—4,455,000*l.*; 3,785,000*l.*; and 689,550*l.*—Also for the army: three millions for the regular land forces, and two millions for the militia. The sum of 12½ millions and a half was voted for the discharge of Exchequer Bills; and the further sum of one and a half, and eight millions, for the same in 1818, were also voted, together with 107,500*l.* for the payment of the two per cent. an-

provision would not exceed 12 or 13,000*l.* he had submitted his plan to his Royal Highness; who declined; that he would not, for his own personal magnificence, add another burthen to those already imposed upon the people. This opinion his Royal Highness had embraced in 1789, and referred him for further communications to an Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Adam), who was authorized to make this statement in, case he (Mr. Perceval) should submit any motion on the subject of the Regent's Household. He concluded by stating, that it was evident from the character of the Regent, that he had submitted to this instance of self-denial for the sake of the country; that he had refused all personal state out of an economical consideration for the people. Such a determination would, he was convinced, throw around him more real splendour, a splendour, not in the eyes of the multitude, but in the minds of the thinking, than any regal establishment whatsoever.

Mr. Adam confirmed the statement of the Hon. Gentleman; and added, that his Royal Highness should not, during a temporary Regency, accept that which ought to belong to the Crown.

A Select Committee was, on the motion of Mrs. Perceval, appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the confinement of a Portuguese prisoner in Cold-bath-fields, and a motion on the subject fixed for this day to-morrow.

Mr. Creevey moved for papers respecting the proceedings in the Civil Court at Madrid, which gave rise to a discussion on the merits, or rather de-merits, of Sir G. Harcourt's administration. Mr. Creevey, Sir T. Purton and H. Montgomery, and Lord Polington and A. Hamilton, delivered severely against it; and Messrs. Grant, Dundas, Barry, Wallace, and Mr. J. Anstruther, were equally strenuous in its support. The paper was ordered.

Mr. Ward rose, and after an improper speech, moved for extracts of such dispatches as had been received by the Secretary of State from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the putting in execution of the Convention Act. A long discussion followed, which did not terminate till nine in the morning. The friends of Catholicism opposed

In a Committee, the duration of the British Creditors' Bill was limited to the year instead of seven.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that, having during the discussion on the Regency Bill, given notice of his intention to move for some provision with respect to the Household of the Regent, and that such

that such information had been obtained by the production of the letter written by Mr. Hay, Secretary to the Catholic Committee, as justified the enforcement of the Convention Act.—Their opponents contended, that the delegation from the Catholic Body had been permitted to exist since the year 1809, without notice; and that to suppress it by means of the Convention Act, passed during a period of actual rebellion, was harsh and rigorous, and would drive them from complaining, to plot in secret. That the enforcement of this Act, would also deprive them of the right of petitioning, which was a constitutional privilege, equally enjoyed by all classes of his Majesty's subjects.—The speakers were, Messrs. Yorke, Perceval, Grant, Whitbread, Ponsonby, Hutchinson, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Montgomery, General Loftus, &c.—The House then divided on the motion—Ayes 48—Noes 80—Majority against the production of the papers.

FEB. 25. The Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry was presented. Mr. Whitbread then made his promised motion on his Majesty's state of health in 1801. The Hon. Member, in the course of a very long speech, detailed all the circumstances on which he grounded the Resolution he should submit: the principal were, that prior and subsequent to the first notice of his Majesty's illness and recovery in 1801 and in 1804, the functions of the executive were unimpededly forborne, and various important parts of state performed, for which no constitutional sanction could possibly have been procured from the King in the state of mental incapacity in which his Majesty then was. During those periods also, great and important changes had taken place in the Ministry; the blame of which he believed, and was prepared to prove, belonged to Lord Eldon, who was High Chancellor, and at the head of his Majesty's Government. It was, however, in the circumstances attending his Majesty's last illness, that he wished to draw the attention of the House, in order to procure, as preliminary to another inquiry, the appointment of a Committee to examine the Lords Journals for the evidence of the Physicians respecting his Majesty's state in 1801, and to report the same to the House.

Lord Castlereagh declared himself willing to take his full share of responsibility, as belonging to the Ministry of 1801. He said, that the Ministry of that day did not take a single step without consulting the physicians as to his Majesty's capacity, which was certified by them. After noticing the critical state of the country at that time, threatened with an invasion, and the difference of opinion which prevailed among the leading men in both Houses, he concluded by giving his conviction, that the conduct of the Ministry would not merely experience an acquittal, but approbation.

Mr. P. B. expressed his concurrence in all that had fallen from his Noble Friend: and was followed by Mr. Manning.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. F. A. of inquiry, which though long deferred, was no argument that it should be totally abandoned.

Mr. Whitbread replied, after which the House divided: for the motion 81—against it 198.

26. Mr. Whitbread fixed Monday evening for the appointment of a Committee on the State of the Nation, to guard against any future relapse of his Majesty.—Mr. Wardle made his motion respecting Corporal Curtis, of the Oxfordshire Militia, who, he stated, having complained to his Colonel of the improper detention of pay by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and some abuses in the Quarter-Master's department, was severely threatened, and ultimately tried, for wearing coloured clothes, and being a mile distant from head-quarters. His sentence was, to be reduced to the ranks. He was afterwards tried on charges of mutiny and discontent, and for speaking disrespectfully of his Colonel, and sentenced to receive 1000 lashes: three were inflicted while he was so sick and weak, that he was obliged to be supported while tied up to the halberts during his punishment, he fell into frequent fainting fits; and having received one fifth of the quina, the remainder was commuted to service in the East Indies. What the Hon. Member particularly complained of, was the severe treatment which this man had received, in his request for a General Court-Martial not being in the first instance acceded to, in order that he might make good his charges; as also that when tried, his two witnesses had been intimidated, and his counsel refused communication with him. He concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the case of Corporal Curtis.

Sir P. B. seconded the motion.

Mr. Huggins Smith entered into explanations tending to shew Curtis's guilt; and read some letters which had passed between Mr. Wardle and the Commander-in-Chief, and which were characterized as being singularly arrogant.

Lord C. Somerset, General of the District, and Colonel Gore Langton, Commander of the Oxfordshire Militia, strengthened by their testimony the statement of the Nation, and proved that the trial had been fairly conducted.

Mr. Perceval complained of the misapprehensions and inflammatory language of the Hon. Member, and censured his attempt to draw himself into a walking Committee of the House. In his application to Sir David Dundas not to send Curtis abroad, he had requested the suppression of the law, and not all information as to the grounds of the request, and declared that he would not be a Member of that House by whom one of the soldier was raised and tried. The Committee

Mr. Sir S. Kennedy gave notice of a motion to pass on Monday, for the repeal of an Act of the 18th of Geo III and chapter of 85, an Act, III, making stealing, on board ships, a felony, to the value of five or ten shillings, felony to the value of five or ten shillings, felony to the value of five or ten shillings. — The British Population Bill was read a third time and passed, and the United British Fencing and Wood Fencing Company read a first time.

28 Mr. Whitbread said, he understood that the American Ambassador had this day his final audience of leave of the Prince Regent after receiving an answer adverse to all hopes of conciliation between the two countries. He wished to know if any papers relating to the conference held on this subject would be laid before the House.

Mr. Chancellor replied, that it was true that Mr. Kimball had received his final audience of leave; but it was only from the Hon. Gentleman that he had of his having received in a very unfavourable for accommodation on the contrary, the Ambassador had left him, a Charge d'Affaires to carry on the negotiations here, by and by, and his Majesty's Ministers, with a view to an amicable termination of ~~the~~ ^{the} differences had appointed a ~~Minister~~ ^{Minister} Plenipotentiary, who was about to set out for America.

On the eve of the day, for the second reading of the Union Insurance Corporation Bill, seven townsmen appeared at the Bar, of whom Messrs. Garrow, Dauncey, and B. set them up. A short discussion afterwards ensued, as to the propriety of having read in order to commitment, when Messrs. Baring, Adams, Grenfell, Moir, and A. Young, and Mrs. J. Andrus and T. Turton, contended for the second reading, and

the Attorney General, approved it. — On a de-
vision for going into the Committee, the
"new form," 25, against 25, 25. — The bill
therefore against

March 1 The Commercial Dock in
New York a full time

Mr. Dundas brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the facts respecting Colvins, the prisoner in Lambeth gaol. The Report stated briefly, that on a recent examination there appeared to be sufficient grounds for the commitment, and that nothing appeared in the circumstances of the commitment deserving of censure.—The Committee, however, thought that Lambeth gaol was not the most suitable for this purpose, who was to be kept from all communication with others. The Report concluded with saying, that, from the peculiar nature of the circumstances it was not thought proper to go further into detail.—Lord Folkestone said, that the Committee was unanimous in the opinion, that

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating that various applications had been made to him on the subject of commercial inequalities, arising from the suspension of credit on the stopping of various foreign markets, moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-one members to—(the surviving members of the Committee on the same subject in 1799 should be on it)—to consider the present state of commercial credit in this country. Mr P said, he made the motion rather in compliance with numerous solicitations from the merchants of the first respectability, than from any impression on his mind of its necessity. He denied that there was any difficulty here in any degree owing to the state of our relations with America.—The motion was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

LONDON DATE EXTRAORDINARY,
TRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary of Wednesday

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Hon. Major-General Abercromby by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Port Louis, the 11th June, Dec. 1810

The introductory Despatch of General Ansonby states the surrender, by capitulation, of the Mir of Feroze, on the 24 Dec., to the united forces under the command of Vice-Admiral Dyer, and him is mentioned as having induced Mr. Dargah in charge of the Government by diploma of Lord Alington, and referred by the Vice-Comptroller Hewitt and the following Despatch addressed to the Government of India, for further instructions.

To the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Alton,
Esq.

W. E. JORD,

I had the honour to inform your Lordship in my Despatch of the 21st ult. that although the divisions from Bengal and the 1st of Good Hope, had succeeded in the rendezvous, it had been so timorously light the British could proceed to sea in the morning in order to avoid the adverse effects of the storm, and the thereby in great degree of the weather, the ships could no longer be considered secure in this respect it kindness; and I did myself the honour to state to your Lordship, the measures which it was my intention to pursue, & even arrangements still be dispensed in at being joined by another part of the remnant - Early on the morning of the 24, Vice Admiral Boscawen received a communication from Captain Broderick, of H M S. Hind, and the

his arrival at the island with the convoy from Bengal. The fleet weighed at daylight, as had been originally arranged, and in the course of that day a junction having been formed with this division, the fleet bore up for the Isle of France.—The greatest obstacles opposed to an attack on this island with a considerable force have invariably been considered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing from the reefs which surround every part of the coast, and the supposed impossibility of being able to find anchorage for a fleet of transports.—The difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of Commodore Rowley, assisted by Lieutenant Street, of the Staunch gun-brig, Lieutenant Blackiston, of the *Vidua* loggia, and the Masters of His Majesty's ships *Africaine* and *Boucliers*. Every part of the seaward side of the island was minutely examined and sounded, and it was discovered that a fleet might anchor in the narrow passage formed by the small island of the Gunners' Coin and the main land; and that at this spot there were openings through the reef, which would admit several boats to enter abreast. These obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumstances would not allow of the disembarkation being effected at a shorter distance from Port Louis.—Owing to light and hailing winds, the fleet did not arrive in sight of the island until the 28th; and it was the morning of the following day before any of the ships came to an anchor.—Every arrangement for the disembarkation having been previously made, the First Division, consisting of the *Recluse*, the Grenadier Company of the 59th Regiment, with two 6 pounders, and two howitzers, under command of Major General Warde, effected a landing in the bay of Mapou, without the smallest opposition, the enemy having retired from Port Marlastré, situated at the head of Grand Bay, and the nearest port in which they occupied.—As soon as a sufficient part of the European force had been landed, it became necessary to move forward, as the first five miles of the road lay through a very thick wood, which made it an object of the utmost importance, not to give the enemy time to occupy it.

Lieutenant Colonel Smyth having been left with his brigade to cover the landing place, with orders to follow next morning, the column marched about four o'clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open country, without any efforts having been made by the enemy to retard our progress. A few shot, only having been fired by a small platoon, by which Lieutenant Colonel Kenting, Lieutenant Ash, of His Majesty's 12th regiment, and a few men of the advanced guard, were wounded. Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day-light, with the intention of halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the troops having become extremely ex-

hausted, not only from the exertion which they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of water, of which this part of the country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a position at Mouton a Poudre, about five miles short of the town.—Early the next morning Lieutenant Colonel M'Cleod, with his brigade was detached to seize the batteries of Le Grand Tortue, and open a communication with the fleet as it had been previously arranged that we were to draw our supplies from these two points.—The main body of the army, soon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the enemy, who with several field pieces, had taken a strong position, very favourable for attempting to make an impetuous charge on the head of the column, as it showed itself the end of a narrow road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank battalion, which formed the advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the 93d regiment, and under the general direction of General Warde, formed with as much regularity as the bad and broken ground would admit, charged the enemy with the greatest spirit and compelled him to retire with the loss of his guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was gained by the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, a most excellent and valuable officer, as well as Major O'Keefe, of the 12th regiment, whom I have also very reason to regret.—In the course of the forenoon the army occupied a position in front of the enemy's lines, just beyond the range of cannon-shot; on the following morning, while I was employed in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the southern side of the town, and placing myself in a situation to make a general attack, General de Caen proposed to capitulate. Many of the articles appeared in *Vice-Admiral Heriot* and myself to be perfectly inadmissible, but the French Governor having, in the course of the same day, acceded to our terms, a capitulation for the surrender of this colony and its dependencies was finally concluded.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Capitulation is in strict conformity with the spirit of your instructions, with the single exception, that the garrison is not to be made prisoners of war.—Although the determined courage and high state of discipline of the army which your Lordship has done me the honour to place under my command, could leave not the smallest doubt in my mind in respect to the issue of an attack upon the town, I was nevertheless prevailed upon to acquiesce in this intelligent being granted to the enemy, from the desire of sparing the lives of many brave officers and soldiers, but of regard to the interests of the inhabitants of this island, having long laboured under the most degrading misery and oppression (and knowing confidentially your Lordship's further views in regard to this army) I

ded to the later period of the season, when every hour became valuable; I considered there to be motives of much more national importance, than any injury that could arise from a small body of troops at so remote a distance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own country, free from any engagement.—In every other particular, we have gained all which could have been acquired if the town had been carried by assault.

[Major-General Abercromby then praises, in the warmest terms, the cheerfulness and patience with which the officers and men submitted to many privations, not being able to procure a sufficient supply of water for 24 hours—Appropriate acknowledgments are also made to Lieutenant Colonels Pictou, Gibbs, Kelso, Keating, McLeod, and Smyth, who commanded the different brigades; to Dr Harris, the superintending surgeon, and the Medical Staff in general; to Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, who is particularly recommended for promotion, and to Major-General Wylie, who animated the soldiers by his personal example. The Major-General also declares that the utmost harmony and cordiality existed between the army and navy, and that every assistance was afforded by Vice Admiral Berrie. He particularly notices the services of Captain Braver, of the *Vincennes*; and makes grateful acknowledgments to Captain Briggs, of the *Albion*; Captain Live, of the *Doris*; Captain Montague and Lieutenant Howard, of the *Africaine*; and likewise the battalion of marines under Captain Lardet.—Lieutenant M. Murdo, of the Bombay Establishment, is charged with the dispatches.

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBY, Maj. Gen.
Total Officers Killed: Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 39d, and Major O'Keefe, 12th regiment.—Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel Keating, 56th; Major Tynan, Madras Artillery; Lieutenants Ashe and Kennepock, 12th; and Lieutenant Jones, 84th, slightly.—Total Subalterns and Privates, 26 killed, 49 wounded, and 46 missing.

[Here follows a return of Ordnance taken, of which the following is an abstract:—29 36-pounders, 61 21-pounders, 46 18-pounders, 24 12-pounders, and 31 mortars. Total Ordnance, which is in excellent order, 209.—All the batteries are completely equipped with shot, ammunition, and every other requisite for service.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1841.

The Gazette contains the Copy of a Letter from Capt. Bourcher, of the *Hautic* sloop, notifying the capture of *Le Fort* French privateer, of 24 guns and 85 men, from St. Malo, after a chase of 19 hours.—Likewise the Copy of a Letter transmitted by Vice Admiral Berrie, from Capt. Paterson, of the *Neptune* sloop, mentioning the capture on the 12th Nov. of the *Blanche* French sloop-war,

by the boats of the former vessel, under Lieut. Nixon, in which *Le Fort* and two seamen were wounded; and on the part of the enemy, the French Captain and two seamen were killed and five wounded.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1841.

[This Gazette contains the copies of two letters—one from Capt. Rowley, in reply to the Secretary of the Admiralty, giving it as his opinion that the name of Capt. P. Parker of the *Minghaus*, was omitted by mistake in Vice Admiral Berrie's Despatches, and bringing testimony to Capt. P's gallantry and worth, he being employed under his direction off Port Louis, and a detachment of a hundred seamen and marines of his crew being landed to co-operate with the troops.—The other letter is from Lieut. R. Barton, temporary Commander of the *Blanche*, notifying the capture, in August last, of *Le Confiance* French privateer, of two six-pounders and 30 men, in the Indian seas.]

DOWNING STREET, FEBRUARY 26.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Morning received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Fawcett Weldington, dated Caracas, February 9.

The enemy have continued in the neighbourhood of Barriz, and have broke ground before the place on the left of the Guadiana, and have thrown some shells into the town. I have bad weather, however, has obliged them to draw in the greatest part of their Cavalry from the ground between Badajoz and Elvas, and the communication has become established.—Gen. Mendizabel sent orders to Gen. Venier to advance, which measure I had before recommended to him, and Gen. Mendizabel himself met the troops at Elvas on the morning of the 6th instant; they marched on and passed the *Cava*, and the infantry entered Badajoz and the Fort of Christoval on the right of the Guadiana, on the afternoon of the 6th. The French Cavalry retired, and passed the *Evora*, and were pursued some distance by the Spanish Cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese Cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Madden, who took some cattle, baggage, &c.; but the attack, if any was intended to be made, upon the French troops on the left of the Guadiana, was deferred till the following day.—I have received from Gen. Hallatin a letter dated Jan. 27, from which it appears that his action of the 25th, was very well conducted, that the loss of the enemy, who were much superior in numbers, was 2000 men killed and wounded, and that the retreat of the Spanish detachment was made in good order.

By the last accounts from the frontiers of Beira, it appears that a part of Chaparde's division of the 9th corps was still upon *Guao*

ds on the 4th instant, with an advanced guard upon Belmonte. This was the position he was ordered to take on the 5th of January, by Gen. Mought, referred to in my dispatch of the 12th ult.—Gen. Fox arrived at Salamanca from Paris, with letters for Massena, on the 13th January, and I imagine that he yesterday reached the head-quarters of the army. He had with him an escort of between 2 and 3000 men.—Col. Grant, who commands the Ordenanza in Lower Beira, had followed to the neighbourhood of Sonagal the detachment which escorted the couriers which marched from the Zeebe on the 22d of January, and had taken much baggage from them, and several prisoners. On his return, he attacked Gen. Fox's escort with a fresh detachment of Ordenanza, at Enxabadá, at the entrance of the Estrada Nova; and I enclose his report of the 2d instant, on this affair, and an extract of his report of the 4th instant, to Marshal Sir William Beresford, and the Marshal's letter to me.—I hear from the enemy's head-quarters, that they state they lost 500 men in this affair.—There has been no movement of any importance in the enemy's army since I addressed your Lordship.

MY LORD, Chamusca, Feb 7, 1811.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the report of Lieut-Col. Grant, whom some time since I sent to superintend and command the Ordenanza on the frontier of Lower Beira, and towards Guarda. The force of this enemy, differently stated, appears to have been between 2 and 3000, and was under the orders of Gen. Fox, and apparently to serve as his escort to enable him to join Marshal Massena. Lieut-Col. Grant took post at Enxabadá, near the commencement of Estrada Nova, coming from towards Fundao, and under which the enemy was obliged to pass. The success of Lieut-Col. Grant, and the loss to the enemy, have been much greater than either the number of men that the Lieut-Col. had with him, or that circumstances would have given reason to look for, and will give great animation and encouragement to this nature of warfare in all that part of the country. The people engaged have got very considerable booty, as there is no French soldier that has not much of what he has pillaged about him, and he is always a good prize for his captor.

I have, &c. W. C. BLESSFORD, Marshal.

Enxabadá, entrance of the Estrada Nova, Feb 2.

Be pleased to state to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that yesterday, the 21st, a column of the enemy, under the command of Gen. Le Fox, consisting of 3000 cavalry and infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, passed for the Estrada Nova to join Massena. They slept on the 31st at Avaria near Fundao.—On the 1st, with 60 of the Ordenanza from

Almourais, I took possession of a height near this village, by which they must pass; a well directed fire was kept up for two hours, and only terminated by the night; the result was 18 killed on the road, a very considerable number wounded, and ten prisoners; several of the wounded were found dead this morning, from the extreme inclemency of the weather, several cars with grain, and a considerable number of bullocks, were also taken; and, having sent parties to annoy their front and rear, I have reason to think they must suffer considerably ere they quit the Estrada Nova: we lost only one man, with a few horses wounded, amongst them my own.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GRANT, Lieut.-Col.
Col. Urban, &c. &c.

[Another letter from Col. Grant, of the 4th, states the loss of the enemy at 507 killed, and 50 prisoners, with all his baggage and cattle.]

[The Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Advertiser of the Echo sloop, stating the capture of the Confiance French schooner privateer, of 16 guns, (14 of which she threw overboard in the chase), and 62 men, after a chase of eight hours.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE MARCH 9.

Admiral Sir R. Curtis has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter which he had received from Capt. Loring, of His Majesty's ship Nimble, giving an account of his having, on the 4th instant, captured Le Loup Marin, French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 64 men; she had sailed the same day from La Hague, without making any capture.

Capt. Hancock, of his Majesty's Ship the Nymph, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a copy of a letter he had addressed to Vice Admiral Sir R. Fellow, reporting the capture, on the 2d instant of the Vigilant, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, out one day from Dunkirk, without making any capture.—And also a letter from Captain Godby, of the Prospero sloop, reporting the destruction of a Danish-sloop privateer, of 2 guns and 25 men, on the 17th of last month, off Christiansund.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 11.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, was received yesterday at the Admiralty Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut-gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Cartago, Feb. 16.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 9th inst. I have received further details of the affairs at and near Badajoz, from which it appears that the Portuguese cavalry having been unopposed in their passage of

the *Evora* on the 6th instant, were obliged to retire across the *Evora*, in which operation they sustained some loss. The whole of the cavalry and infantry were then drawn into the fort of Badajoz, and on the 7th instant, they made a sortie upon the enemy, in which they succeeded in obtaining possession of one of the enemy's batteries, but they were obliged to retire again and unfortunately the guns of the battery were not spiked or otherwise destroyed or injured. Their loss was not less than 85 officers and 500 soldiers killed and wounded. I have informed including the British Division (Los Dos Españoles) in the latter. It appears that the Spanish troops behaved remarkably well upon this occasion. While the troops were in the line, the French cavalry, by an assault on the line, interrupted the communication between the 1st and 2nd Divisions and the 3rd Division. The capture of the bridge over the river, on the morning of the 9th instant, the French cavalry were obliged to retire across the *Evora*. The troops have succeeded in capturing the heights between the city, the *Evora* and the Guadiana, by which they will keep open the communication between Badajoz and the country within the fortified lines.

The enemy have taken the advantage, on the 11th of the 11th instant they attacked their fort of Pardinas, which they were forced to abandon, on the 12th, been able to finish the work within the fort, and to enter the fort with the help of the place. They have likewise constructed a work on the left bank of the Guadiana below the place, to fire upon the bridge of communication with the right bank, but the fire of this work had had but little effect. A great number of the materials have been taken advantage of the enemy in not being opened, to leave the place, and to build it. It is not all supplied with provisions. Although I have observed and heard of various movements by the enemy in the direction of their position, I have not found, upon the whole, any material alteration, and I imagine that the movements have been made principally to endeavour to obtain satisfaction. The difficulty in finding any measures daily in the immediate fortresses of *Evora* and *Tron* was alone held, and finally returned to the fortifications, and the enemy's movements, now coming into it is part of the country nearly neutral.

[This Despatch concludes with stating a gallant achievement of Eugenio Sirenuwiz, of the 1st Hussars, who on the night of the 9th, at the head of 20 men, proceeded to the enemy's advanced position of Alcantara, made them prisoners, then advancing with ten soldiers,

attacked the cavalry picket of 20 men, cut the greater part down, and subsequently charged the infantry picket in the rear, killed ten, and made the remainder prisoners. A third picket, of 50 infantry, fled precipitately, and Sirenuwiz was thus enabled to rejoin his corps in safety his prisoners exceeding his small party in numbers, none of which were either killed or wounded.]

The following is an Extract of a Despatch received from Lord Wellington on the 11th instant, dated Cadiz, Feb 29, 1811,

I am much concerned to have to inform you that the French attacked General Menoziol on the 10th inst. in the position which he has taken on the heights of St. Christoval, near Badajoz, and totally defeated him. The enemy had to cross the Guadiana and the *Evora*, but surprised the Spanish army in their camp, which was sleeping, and taken, with baggage and artillery. The enemy had not been able to establish his lines within the redoubt of Pardillas, since they carried it on the 11th instant, and have made no progress in the operations of the siege. Their position, however on the right of the Guadiana gives them great advantages of which they will know how to avail themselves, and they are now commencing to entrench it on the evening of the day on which they obtained possession of it. I am informed that there are 2000 good troops in Badajoz, some having retired into that fortress from the field of battle, and that the garrison is well supplied with provisions, which have been let the enemy's inhabitants, who quiet the place when the communication with it was recently opened. The walls are still untouched, and the enemy's fire has hitherto done but little damage to the town.

[The Despatch then proceeds to state, that Gen. Claparede's division belonging to the 9th corps continued at Guardia, that its advanced guard, consisting of 2000 men, was detached to La Puente, and much distressed to attack, on the 12th, the town of Cañete, but was repulsed by Colonel Giron, at the head of 11 Portuguese, and 400 ordenanzas. The Guerrillas are also said to have been successful in their skirmishes, and to have intercepted several emissaries of his majesty's passage from La Puente to Ciudad Rodrigo.]

[A Letter from W. Esau to Colonel Murray, dated Mummellon, Feb 21, contains a small report of the capture of the Spanish army, on the night of the 14th by means of a parole. This brave and enterprising officer secured two prisoners of the French dragoons at 40 paces with two others, into an ambuscade fired or made the enemy prisoners, and captured the draughts to fly—the party did not exceed

Intelligence from the London Gazette.

30 men, and the prisoners amounted to 17; among the latter is Gen. Clausel's Aid-de-camp.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 12.

Captain Brisbane, of H. M. S. the *Belle Poule*, mentions having, on the 11th of December last, captured *La Carlotta* Italian brig, of war, of 10 guns and 100 men, bound from Venice to the Island of Corfu.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 16.

A letter from Captain Farquhar, of the *Durac*, transmitted by Sir E. Pellew, notices the capture of the French cutter-privateer *Volosiere*, of 14 guns and 57 men, commanded by Jacques Louis Le Due, from Dunkirk, with her prize, a Danish bark, laden with timber, for Sheerness.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 25.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Graham, dated Isla de Leon, 6th and 10th March, 1811.

Isla de Leon, March 6, 1811.

MY LORD,

Captain Hope, my first aide-du-camp, will have the honour of delivering this despatch, to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command, against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Buxin and Laval.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which the action was begun, as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship that the allied army, after a night's march of 15 hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning of the 5th, on the low ridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, continuing on the north the extensive healthy plain of Chiclana. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well-conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the van-guard of the Spanish army under Brigadier-general Ladradael, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, I received General la Pena's directions to move down in the position of Barrosa to that of the Torre de Bermesa,

about half way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza creek, on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height, was marched about 12 o'clock, through the wood towards the Bermesa (cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy). On the march I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

As I considered that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence, and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favourable omen. It was, however, impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-general Dilkes, with the brigade of guards, Lieutenant-colonel Brown's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's two companies of the 3d rifle corps, and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood), formed on the right.

Colonel Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream guards, under Lieut.-colonel Jackson (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's flank battalion formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus closely got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rafin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-colonel Barnard's battalion and

Lieutenant-colonel Bushe's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warily engaged with the enemy's trailblazers on our left.

General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing, a most determined charge, by the three companies of guards and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

The eagle of the eighth regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson, with the 28th regiment, and Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, with a part of the 68th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful than the enemy, confident of success, met General Dukes on the ascent of the hill, and the combat was sanguinary, but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieutenant-colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Robu's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expression of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy so posted.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill, and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, out of which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Wallon Guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that had attempted to turn the Barrosa

height by the sea. One squadron of the 2d hussars, King's German Legion, under Captain Bushe, and directed by Lieutenant-colonel Pousonby (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry), joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the General of Division Rufin, and the General of Brigade Rousseau, wounded and taken, the chief of the staff, General Bellegrade, an aide-du-camp of Marshal Victor, and the colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

Where all have so distinguished themselves it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of praise. Your lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the brigade of guards, under Brigadier Dilke, with the commanders of the battalions Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. C. Onslow, and Lieutenant-colonel Sebright (wounded), as well as the three separated companies under Lieutenant-colonel Jackson, maintained the high character of his Majesty's household troops. Lieutenant-colonel Browne, with his flank battalion, Lieutenant-colonel Norcott, and Major Acheson, deserve equal praise.

And I must equally recommend to your lordship's notice, Colonel Wheatly, with Colonel Belson, Lieutenant-colonel Prevost, and Major Gough, and the officers of the respective corps composing his brigade.

The animated charges of the 87th regiment were most conspicuous, Lieutenant-colonel Barnard (twice wounded), and the officers of his flank battalion executed the duty of skirmishing in advance with the enemy in a masterly manner, and were ably seconded by Lieutenant-colonel Bushe, of the 20th Portuguese, who (likewise twice wounded) fell into the enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. The detachment of this Portuguese regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair.

I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the officers and corps of the Royal Artillery, not to mention them in terms of the highest approbation; never was artillery better served.

The assistance I received from the unwearied exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Macdonald, and the officers of the adjutant-general's department, of Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. C. Cathcart, and the officers of the quarter-master-general's department, of Captain Birch and Captain Nicholas, and the officers of the Royal Engineers, of Captain Hope, and the officers of my personal staff (all animating by their example), will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our loss

has been severe, as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper return, I shall have the honour of transmitting it. But much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary sacrifice for the safety of the whole allied army.

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first attack of the 11th, I left Major Ross with the detachment of the 3d battalion 95th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this despatch, without earnestly recommending to his Majesty's gracious notice for promotion, Brévet Lieutenant-colonel Blomley, major of the 20th foot, Brévet Lieutenant-colonel Norcott, major of the 9th Major Duncan, Royal Artillery; Major Combe, of the 87th, Major the Hon. D. Adelson, of the 67th; and Captain Birch, of the Royal Engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service, and I confidently trust that the bearer of this despatch, Captain Hope (to whom I refer your lordship for further details), will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the Eagle at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity.

T. G.

Isola de Leon, March 10,
1811

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th instant, and I have the satisfaction to add, that the wounded in general are doing well.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. Their loss by report from Chulana is killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed to amount to 3000, I have no doubt of its being very great.

I transmit, too, a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not been obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th instant, by which

time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the brushwood and heath were brought in.

Return of the Nature and Number of Pieces of Ordnance taken in the Action of Barrosa, on the 5th of March, 1811

2 7-inch howitzers, 3 heavy 8-pounders, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounder, with their ammunition waggons and a proportion of horses.

(Signed) A. DUNCAN,
Major Royal Artillery.

Return of Prisoners of War taken in the Action of Barrosa, on the 5th of March, 1811

2 general officers, 1 field officer, 9 captains, 8 subalterns, 420 rank and file.

N. B. The General of Brigade Rousseau, and two captains since dead of their wounds.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Total Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-general Graham, in the Action of Barrosa, with the French Corps d'Armée commanded by Marshal Louis, on the 5th of March, 1811

Total—2 captains, 5 ensigns, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 187 rank and file, 24 horses, killed, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 13 captains, 26 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 45 sergeants, 4 drummers, 936 rank and file, 14 horses wounded.

Grand total of individuals killed and wounded—1213.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Lieut.-Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Rank and Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of Barrosa

Killed—Staff—Ensign Eyre, 1st guards, acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Wheatly.

1st regiment of guards—Ensign Coomes!

Coldstream guards—Ensign Waits.

3d guards—Captain Swinn.

47th, 2d battalion—Ensign Delacherois.

87th, 3d battalion—Ensign E. F. Kough.

95th, 3d battalion—Captain Knipe.

N. B. Ensign Eyre is returned in the killed of the 1st regiment of guards.

Severely Wounded—2d hussars, King's German Legion—Captain Voss (since dead).

Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Mauland and Foster.

1st guards—Lieutenant-colonel Sebright, Captains Stables and Colquitt, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert, Cameron, and Vigors.

3d guards—Lieutenant-colonel Hepburn.

1st battalion 9th foot—Captain Godwin and Lieut. Steward.

1st battalion 28th foot—Honourable Captain Mullins, Lieuts. Wilkinson, Moore, and John Anderson.

2d battalion 83d foot—Lieut. M'hoey.

Intelligence from the London Gazette.

3d battalion 95th foot—Lieut.-col. Bernard, Lieut. W. Campbell

2d battalion 67th foot—Captain Patrickson, Ensign Sutcliffe.

2d battalion 87th foot—Major MacLaine, Captain Somerhall, Lieuts J. G. Fennel and J. C. Barton

2d battalion 95th foot—Lieutenants Cochran and Hope.

Dangerously Wounded—Royal Artillery—Lieut. Woolcombe (since dead)

1st battalion 9th foot—Lieut. Taylor.

1st battalion 23th foot—Lieuts. Light and Pennet (since dead).

20th Portuguese—Lieut.-colonel Bushe.

Slightly Wounded—2d Hussars King's German Legion—Lieut. Bock

Royal Artillery—Captains Hughes and Cator, Lieuts L. Mitchell, Breerton, and C. Manley

1st Guards—Captain Adair, Ensign Fielde.

Col. stream guards—Ensigns Bentulck and Tallot

3d guards—Ensign and Adjutant Watson.

1st battalion 9th foot—Lieutenant Robinson

1st battalion 28th foot—Captain Bradbey, Col. Biddleton

1st battalion 8d foot—Captain Stewart

3d battalion 25th foot—Lieutenant Howden

2d battalion 47th foot—Captain Fetherstone

1st battalion 67th foot—Lieut. col. Prevost, Lieut. W. Ronald

20th Portuguese—Captain Portocarras, Lieutenants Dom Estevan, Pantaleon de Oliveira, Ensigns Antonio Miranda

Staff—Captain D. Mercer, 3d regiment of guards, aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Dukes

N.B. Captain Mercer is returned in the wounded of the 3d regiment of guards.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD,

Lieut.-Col. Dep. Adj.-Gen.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MARCH 23.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 23, 1811.

Captain Carral arrived at this Office last night, with Despatches from Sir Richard Goodenough, K.B. Rear admiral of the Red, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are Copies.

Milford, Cadiz Bay,

March 7, 1811

I have the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of my despatches to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, 1st of the 20th and 28th of February, and 7th of March.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEES

Milford, Bay of Cadiz,

20th Feb 1811.

An expedition having been determined

upon by the Spanish government, to which Lieut.-gen. Graham has consented to give his personal assistance, together with that of a considerable portion of the troops under his command I have felt it my duty, after fully stating in council the uncertainty and risk to which, at this season of the year, all measures connected with naval operations on the coast are subject, to lend the expedition all the aid and assistance in my power, and a body of troops, exceeding 5000, including cavalry, various military stores and provisions, are at present embarked either in his Majesty's ships *St. Albans, Druid, Comus, Sibine, Luscan, Ephra, Steady, and Hebuff*, in such transports as I could avail myself of, or in Spanish men of war, and small transports of our ally, and the whole, together with a numerous fleet of Spanish transports, in which a body of 7000 troops of that nation are embarked, are waiting in this bay a favourable opportunity to proceed into the straits with a view to force a landing between Cape Trafalgar and Cape de Plata at Santra, or at Algeiras, in failure of the two former places. Gen. La Penna is the commander-in-chief of this expedition, and as the object is to unite the Spanish forces at *St. Roche* with the troops sent from hence, with a view to make a combined attack on the rear of the enemy's line before Cadiz, at the same time some demonstrations, and an attempt to open a communication with our troops, are to be made from this quarter, which is thought to require my particular attention, I have therefore placed the execution of the British naval part of the expedition under the able command of Captain Bracc, of the *St. Albans*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEES.

Milford, Bay of Cadiz,

Feb 28, 1811.

MR,

I have the honour, in further compliance with my letter, No 20, of the 20th instant, to inform you, that it being determined to let the troops of the expedition proceed by the earliest opportunity, and it being concluded, from the appearance of the weather, that the Spanish part would be able to get out on the afternoon and night of the 21st, the British naval part, under Captain Bracc, put to sea accordingly, and with the exception of one transport, got into the strait, but it being impracticable to make a landing either in the vicinity of Cape Trafalgar, or *Lisiba* Captain Bracc proceeded to Algeiras, where General Graham and the troops were landed and marched to *Lisiba* in which place (the roads being in practicable for carriages), the artillery, provisions, stores, &c. owing, as the general is pleased to express, to the extraordinary exertions of the sailors, were conveyed in boats, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of winds and weather.

The Spanish part of the expedition, though at times attempted to get out, was driven

back to this bay; and it was the 27th before it was enabled to reach Turiffi.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton Bart.

*Milford, Bay of Cadiz,
March 7th, 1811*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that the combined English and Spanish arms, under their respective commanders, General Ta Penn, and Lieutenant General Graham, moved from Tarifa on the 28th ult towards Barbate, attended by such naval means as circumstances or weather would permit. Preparations were made by me and our ally, and acted upon, to menace the Trocadero and other points, in order as the army advanced to favour its operations, and arrangements were made for a landing, and real or feigned attacks, as circumstances might determine, and to this end the regiment of Toledo was embarked on board his Majesty's ships in the Bay.

On the 1st instant Gen. Zayas pushed across the Santa Petri near the coast, a strong body of Spanish troops, threw a bridge across the river, and formed a tête du pont. This post was attacked on the nights of the 3d and 4th with vigour by the enemy, and though he was eventually repulsed, the loss was very considerable on the part of our ally on the 3d. As the weather, from the earliest preparation for the expedition, had been such as to prevent the possibility of landing on the coast or bay, even without great risk, and with no prospect of being able to reembark, should such a measure become necessary, the apprehension of having a force, which, with such prospects, I could scarcely expect actively to employ when its services might be positively useful elsewhere, in defending the tête-du-pont or in opening a communication with the army from the Isla de Leon, induced me to state my sentiments on the subject, and the regiment of Toledo was in consequence disembarked.

The sea on the coast having considerably impeded our communications, we were still uncertain whether the advance of the army would be by Medina or Cádiz, and of its precise situation, until the 5th, when at eleven A.M. I was informed by telegraph from the Isla de Leon, that it was seen advancing from the southward near the coast. But though the implacable and Standard weighed, the pilots refused to take them to their appointed stations, and in the opinion of the best informed, the weather was too threatening, and nature too adverse to a landing, and which, as the army was engaged by noon, according to the telegraph, would not have favoured its operations.

Under such circumstances, our measures were necessarily confined to such, whilst that of the British troops, led by their

gallant and able commander, forgetting, on the sight of the enemy, their own fatigue and privations, and regardless of advantage in the numbers and situation of the enemy, gained by its detriments a victory, un eclipsed by any of the brave achievements of the British armies.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

*Admiral Sir Charles Cotton,
Bart &c &c &c*

*His Majesty's ship Milford, Bay
of Cadiz, March 7, 1811*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the wind having come off the land, and the sea much abated, two landings were effected, by way of diversion, yesterday morning, between Horta and Catalina, and between that and Santa Maria, with the royal marine, commanded by Captain English, of the Implacable, 200 men of the squadron, and 50 of the Spanish marine on division of which was under the direction of Captain Spranger of the Warrior, the other under Captain Kirtley of this ship, at the same time Catalina was bombarded by 11 and 18 pounders, and that fort and the batteries on the north and east sides of the bay were kept in check with much spirit by the gun and mortar boats under the respective commands of Captain Hall and Fellowes. One redoubt of four guns near Santa Maria's, was stormed by the marine of this ship, led by Captain Kirtley, a second to the south of the Gibraltar, was taken by Captain Fellowes's division of the Hottel, and the guns of all the sea defences, together with the small fort of Puntilla de las Arenas (which the enemy evacuated) to Santa Maria's, with the exception of Catalina were spiked, and the walls dismantled. Preparations were so made to attack the tête du pont, and other defences of the bridge of Santa Maria's, that a strong corps of the enemy, consisting of 1000 cavalry and infantry, actually advancing on the road from Port Real, aware that our troops had crossed the Santa Petri into the Isla de Leon, and that the purposes of a diversion had been answered, I ordered the seamen and marines to disembark, and the boats (which got on board with difficulty) had not put off many minutes before the enemy arrived on the spot.

The enemy had one officer and several soldiers killed and wounded, and an officer and thirty prisoners were taken in the period that was stormed the rest making their escape.

Lieutenant W. F. Carroll, whose conduct on all occasions has been peculiarly brave, having had his gun boat sunk before Catalina, and thereby sustained a considerable loss, I have given him six weeks leave of absence, and with it duplicates of my despatches.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

To Admiral Sir C. Cotton,
Bart &c &c &c.

A Return of the killed and Wounded in an attack on Santa Maria, 25th March, 1811.

Killed—Samuel Allen, seaman, killed, William Spill, marine, ditto John Bayle, lieutenant of marines, wounded, William Nash, sergeant of marines, dangerously wounded (since dead), James Dirby, private marine, mortally wounded (since dead), Jos. Peters, private marine, wound-

ed, James Giff, private marine, ditto William Billing, private marine, ditto.

Wounded—John Ingleby, corporal of marines, wounded.

St Alban's.—John Johnson, seaman, killed, Peter Duss, seaman, wounded, William Baldwin, seaman, ditto.

San Juan.—John Cato, seaman, wounded.

Wounded—John Allen, ordinary seaman, wounded, William McDonald, able seaman, ditto.

Dead on transport.—George Garbutt, seaman, wounded. Total, 3 killed, 13 wounded.

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WE have received accounts of the Retreat of Massena from Santarem. This took place on the 4th instant, the day on which the troops conveyed by Sir Joseph Yorke arrived from England. In order to deceive our pursuer, Massena attempted a *ruse de guerre*, by placing effigies, dressed in uniforms, with muskets, in front of his intrenchments; but, however, soon detected, and on orders being given for our army to advance, they discovered that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind a great part of his baggage, gun carriages, camp equipage, &c.—Exaggerated accounts as to the number of the reinforcements received by Lord Wellington, added to their own necessities, are supposed to have determined the adoption of this desperate expedient. When the intelligence reached Lisbon, his Lordship had been three days in pursuit.—These accounts are further corroborated by a number of private letters with which we have been favoured; they state, that several skirmishes had taken place between our van and the French rear-guard, in which a number of prisoners had fallen into our hands; that the streets of Santarem were filled with dead horses, baggage, gun carriages, &c.; from the latter circumstance, it is supposed they had burned the greater part of the artillery, the badness of the roads rendering their conveyance impracticable.—A report was likewise prevalent at Lisbon, that the Spaniards had intercepted an immense convoy of biscuit, destined for Massena's army.

Previous to their quitting Santarem, the enemy set fire to the town in several places; but by the exertions of the inhabitants, and some British troops, it was happily got under with little damage. A cutter was waiting at Lisbon, for the purpose of bringing home the despatches from Lord Wellington.

The intelligence from the North is more important every day. It is said, in letters from Riga, of the 16th, that Roman-

zow, the great supporter of the French connexion, is about to retire from the Ministry; and that the Emperor Alexander has refused to permit the importation of goods the produce or manufacture of France. It is also re-asserted, that one of the Aides de Camp of the Emperor Alexander has been arrested and banished to Siberia. It is stated that he was detected in making disclosures to the French Minister at St. Petersburg, of the plans of the Russian Cabinet. Another symptom of a change in the Russian Councils is an invitation understood to have been given to the King of Sweden to proceed to St. Petersburg. It is said that he is to quit London immediately.

Davidst, the new Governor of Hamburg, has arrived there. One of his first acts of authority was to dissolve the Senate. He also issued some rigorous orders respecting the police, and commercial affairs. It was a very general opinion at Hamburg, that a rupture would shortly take place between France and Russia. Advice from St. Petersburg, of the date of the 17th ultimo, had been received there confirming the previous accounts of the total decline of French influence at that Court.

The Alliance Mercury speaks of a new organization of the States of the Rhemish Confederation by which their union with France will be more closely united. They will also be required to furnish additional quotas of troops, to be formed into an army, and commanded by a French Marshal. This force is to be kept up during peace or war, and to remain stationary in Germany.

Nonipute has decreed, that the knowledge of the dead languages is not necessary for holding any public situation or taking any degree, in the national institutions of France. All public proceedings are to be conducted and registered in the French language, and the prescriptions of physicians are likewise to be written in that tongue.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 2.

THE remains of the Duke of Albuquerque were conveyed with great pomp and solemnity, from the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, for temporary interment in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, superbly decorated with silver gilt furniture; the heart of the deceased was placed in a vase at the top of the coffin, and his bowels in an urn at the foot. The procession headed by detachments of the 15th dragoons, and a company of the foot guards, moved slowly along Oxford-street, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, &c. minute guns firing all the time. The carriages of all the Royal Dukes, the Ministers and Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and of a great number of Nobility, closed the procession.

9. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in stepping into his carriage, slipped his foot on an orange-peel, and broke his leg.

The estimates of army services for the year 1811, presented to the House of Commons on the 20th ult. have been printed.

The total number of men for Great Britain is 340,321, including 31,650 in the East Indies; and the expence is 12,083,503*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and 3,233,421*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for Ireland, making a total of 15,316,925*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

11. A material regulation was introduced into the Mutiny Bill. Formerly it was, for certain offences, imperative upon Courts-Martial to inflict the punishment of flogging. By the new regulation, it is left to them to inflict the punishment of imprisonment instead of flogging, if they think proper. The punishment of flogging is not abolished; but it is discretionary with Courts-Martial to sentence an offender to be flogged or imprisoned.

19. A rise of ten per cent. in the current value of the stamped dollars in circulation took place this day. The increase in the price of silver has become so great, that the dollars or tokens issued by the Bank sell for more as bullion than they are current at as coin. The Directors have therefore given notice, that they will in future receive in payment all Bank dollar-tokens at the rate of five shillings and six pence each, instead of five shillings as heretofore. All such tokens are henceforth to be issued at the same increased rate. The object of this regulation is, to prevent this species of currency from being withdrawn from circulation, which was rapidly edecting, in consequence of the disproportion between the real and circulating value of the article.

R. Armitage, late a Clerk in the Bank, and suspected of being concerned with Ro-

berts in forgeries upon that establishment, was apprehended at an inn near Ipswich, where he resided as a private gentleman, under the name of Barclay, and partook, with the yeoman of the country, of all field sports. His wife resided with him. He was surprised in bed, conveyed to the metropolis, and lodged in Clerkenwell prison. A reward of 300 guineas was offered for his apprehension.

A forgery of 1000*l.* has been committed upon a banking-house in the city.—The offender drew a check for the above sum, which being presented, was duly paid. In two days after, he sent for the cash-book of the person whose name he had forged, which was delivered without the least suspicion. Upon receiving the book with the checks that had been paid, he withdrew from them the forged one, and sent back the book with the other papers.—He remains undiscovered.

At the Hertford Assizes, the only trial of interest on the Crown side, was that of G. Watson, who stole a mare from Mr. Whittington at Sheepball, and rode the animal hard all night; meaning ~~to go~~ a great distance, in the morning; but not knowing the country, and the horse knowing it very well, he travelled the lanes in a circle, and in the morning, supposing himself a great way off, rode into a farm-yard close to that from whence he had stolen the mare, and begged a wisp of straw to rub it down!—The Jury found him guilty.

Mr. D'Igville, ballet-master, lately recovered 538*l.* the amount of a bill of exchange, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, against Mr. H. Johnston, proprietor of the Theatre in Peter-street. The bill was given in payment for the performance of himself and pupils; and the defence was, that the plaintiff had been overpaid, as he was a partner in the undertaking, and to derive no profit in case of failure.

Mr. West's painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, has been purchased by the Subscribers to the British Institution, for 3000 guineas. The sum was raised by a subscription of 50 guineas each individual. The painting was originally destined for America.

Last week, a ewe, of the Ryland sort, the property of Mr. Taylor, of Sandford, Shropshire, expired in great agony; and on opening the body, six fine lambs were found. For the two last years she had four lambs each time.

Singular instance of Generosity, and Reward for Honesty.—One day last month, a gentleman, attended by a livery servant, both on horseback, stopped and dined at the King's-Head Inn, Cuckfield, and shortly after paid his reckoning mounted his horse, and pursued his journey towards Brighton. As soon as the gentleman was gone, the wait-

ter, according to custom, went into the room he had left to put things in their places, when he saw two Bank Notes of Five Pounds each on the floor near the man in which the gentleman had been sitting; he immediately took them up and ran with all his speed on the road till he overtook the gentleman to whom he handed the notes, as property which he supposed he had dropped, the gentleman looked lightly in his pocket-book, and said he did not know he had dropped them; but if he had he might keep them for the trouble he had taken. The waiter made his best bow, and returned to the inn with the notes, where he soon after received, by the delivery of a returned clause, the following sheet, written on the back of the gentleman's dinner bill,—"I have recollected the notes belonging to me; they are much at your service, and are paid for your convenience should you care to return them to the right owner.—R. H.

BULLETIN OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(Continued from page 154.)

Feb 24—"His Majesty continues to go on well."—"His Majesty continues to advance regularly in recovery."—"His Majesty is going on most favourably."

—27—"His Majesty's indisposition is in every respect declining."—"His Majesty continues to go on favourably."—"March 1—"His Majesty remains in the same state in which he was yesterday."—"2—"His Majesty is going on well."—"3—"His Majesty remains in the same state in which he has been during the last few days."—"4—"His Majesty is going on well."—"5—"His Majesty is in the same state to-day in which he was yesterday."—"6—"His Majesty continues to go on well."—"His Majesty is going on favourably."—"His Majesty continues in the same state in which he was yesterday."—"9—"His Majesty has made considerable progress in recovery, and is going on favourably."—"His Majesty goes on well."—"The Pelletina will in future be exhibited on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays only."—"12—"His Majesty is much the same as he was on Sunday."—"His Majesty continues nearly in the same state in which he has been during the last few days."—"17—"His Majesty continues in much the same as he has been throughout the week."—"19—"His Majesty is in every respect as well as he has been throughout the last week."—"21—"There has been no material difference in his Majesty's state within the last eight or ten days."—"24—"The King has been a little better these last two days."

BIRTHS.

THE Marchioness of Douglas, of 14, in Muller—At Metchin, the lady of Thomas Kennedy Esq (the late Lady Marynes), of a daughter.—Lady Alice Bentinck, of a daughter.—The Lady of Sir Charles Burrell, Bart of a daughter.—1, 1, 1,

Henry Fitzroy, of 14, in—At Lermov, friend the Right Hon. Lady Souders, of a daughter.—At Keelingly the wife of a labouring man of three girls, who were baptised by the names of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

MARRIAGES.

LADY GRINVILLE daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham, to the eldest son of Lord Arundel her ladyship dowry was 100,000.—Sir John Swenden, of Broadbent Park, Kent, to the eldest daughter of the Hon. W. Coppard, sector of Gravelley, Cambridgeshire.—Major general

Reynolds, to the eldest daughter of J. Hunter, Esq his Majesty's Consul General in Spain.—Lieutenant Colonel Parrott, of the Oxford militia, to the only daughter of the late R. Davies, Esq of Kithelyd, Cheshire.—Lord and Lady Thane married at St George's, Hanover square.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Trowel, in Derbyshire, aged 23 years, Augustus Parkins, Esq lieutenant in the royal navy, fell to the Right Hon. Sir J. B. Wilson B. Bart. likewise to the late Sir Thomas Parkins, Bart. of Bonny Park, Nottinghamshire, and cousin to Lord Harcourt.—Mrs Apin, wife of Admiral Apin.
Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. March, 1811.

JA 22, At the Naval Hospital, Mr. Ross gunner, of his Majesty's ship Neptune. On opening the body it appeared his death had been occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, on inspection of which, a pin, of the common size, without a head, was discovered in the muscular part, supposed to have been taken into the stomach with his food.
H h

28. In Dublin, in his 73d year, Hon. H. Browne, fifth son of John, Earl of Ailmon, and uncle to the late Marquis of Sligo.

31. At Lincoln, Mr. Holmes, a respectable tradesman. After eating a hearty breakfast, at his own house, he set out on foot, in order to go to Ingham, within a short distance of which place he was found dead in the road. It is supposed that he was taken in a fit, similar to what he had twice before suffered, and that for want of help he was suffocated in some mud, into which he had fallen.——At Ipswich, Mrs. Footsey, seen at the advanced age of 96.

Fit. 5. At Glasgow, Mrs. Maclean, aged 84, relict of the late Dr. John Maclean, and mother of Dr. L. Maclean, of Sudbury.

8. At Norton, Durham, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Gregory, relict of Captain Gregory, and daughter to the late Admiral Taylor, both of the royal navy.——John Fitzgerald, Esq. of Dysart, county of Clare. He was the first Roman Catholic in that county who had been appointed to the commission of the peace, after that ray of toleration which permitted that distinction to extend to persons of his persuasion, had first made its appearance in Ireland.

10. At Hadding, Scotland, the Rev. Wm. Puller, pastor of the associate congregation there, in the 50th year of his age, and 24th of his ministry. His death was sudden, and the circumstances attending that event, rendered it unique in no common degree. He had just finished the services of the day, which inability had compelled him somewhat to abridge, and putted with his session, who had met for a few minutes on some business, when after having advanced a short way towards home, he sunk down, and expired in the arms of one of his elders, without a groan, and almost without a word.

11. At Hull, in the 22d year of his age, Captain Thomas Harman, of the West Kent Regiment of Militia, and only son of Thom. Harman, Esq. of Wombwell Hall, Kent.——At Exmouth, Robert Shant, Esq. late of the 7th regiment of foot, and a brigadier-general in the Western district. This officer served with distinguished reputation in North America and the West Indies, during the late American war, and in the East Indies, under Lord Cornwallis, and Generals Meadows, Murgrove, Harris, and Wellesley, by whom his military character and talents were held in just estimation. The 7th regiment was conducted to India by this officer, in 1783, and acquired its high character in the first Mysore war, under his command. At the battle of Mallavelly, his cool and intrepid conduct, at the head of the 12th regiment of foot, in repelling the last desperate effort of Tippeo Sultan's cavalry, as well as upon many signal occasions in the subsequent siege of Seringapatam, may long be remembered by the gallant army which achieved the conquest of Mysore.

12. After a few minutes illness, Mrs. Bettenson Staunton, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Staunton, Esq. of Spilton Park, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Viscount Bernal.

13. At Wallingford, Essex, Edward Wells sen, Esq. aged 63, one of the aldermen of that place.

14. Aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Harvest, of Paradise row, Chelsea.——In the Close, Norwich, aged 66, the Rev. Philip Wodehouse, A. M. prebendary of that Cathedral, and rector of Hingham and Barnham Brome with Bickerton, and Kimurley, all in that county. He was second son of the late Sir Armer, and brother to Lord Wodehouse, and was formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1767, A. M. 1778.

15. At Walworth, Abraham Cannadine, Esq. aged 81.

16. Mrs. Thomas, of Cornhill, in the 74th year of her age.——In the 90th year of his age, Richard Ray, Esq. of Hangleby, one of the senior benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

17. In the 62d year of his age, Melchior Henry Wagner, Esq. of Pall Mall.——At Long Ditton, Surrey, the Rev. William Pinnicot, aged 83 years, 13 of them rector of that parish, and one of the oldest magistrates of that county.——In his 77th year John Broom, Esq. of Spennels House, near Kidderminster.——At Greenwich, Mr. George Ousrod, aged 60 years, he had been upwards of 30 years officer to the sheriff of Kent, and is succeeded by Mr. Banks, at his late residence, Lambkiss, Greenwich.

18. At Moynoe House, County Clare, the seat of the Rev. Sir William Reade, Bart, Isabella, relict of the late John Jervis Buckley, Esq. and cousin-german to the Right Hon. Lord St. Vincent, and Sir J. W. Jervis, Bart.——Aged 69, the Rev. N. Morgan, rector of Dean, Northamptonshire, and of Carleton, near Bath, and master of the Bath Grammar school.——At the Lower Lodge, Windsor, Mrs. Gaskoin, the attendant of her late Royal Highness the Princess Amelia.——At Clinton, Louisa, wife of the Right Hon. Colonel R. Ward, of Bangor, county of Down.——At Stapleton, Dorsetshire, Peter Beckford, Esq. aged 70. Mr. Beckford was a celebrated fox-hunter, and author of Letters on Hunting.——At Greenwich, Mrs. T. Daures, relict of the late Thomas Daures, Esq.

19. At Bath, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hamilton.——At St. Werburgh's, Chester, aged 56, William Probert, Esq.——At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 66 years, Mr. W. Parker, a clerk in the brewery of Mr. Clutton, of that place, during the space of 13 years.——In Fitzroy street, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Elliot.——At Spalding, Mrs.

Milnes, wife of Mr. Milnes, of that town, and an occasional preacher at the methodist chapel there. She attended at chapel the preceding Sunday, and was taken ill there during divine worship.——At the Bishop of Chichester's, in Wigmore street, Charles Hucker, Esq. admiral of the red.——At his apartments, in Oxford-street, in an apoplectic fit, Captain William Roberts, of the royal navy.——At Goughby Hall, Leicestershire, E. Mannors, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.——John Cartwright, Esq. of Hatton Garden.

20. Frederick Grant, Esq. of Barnard's Inn.——At Blatchington barracks, near Seaford, Sussex, the Hon. Stanhope Dormer, younger son of the late Right Hon. Lord Dormer, of Grove Park, near Warwick, and Major of the Warwickshire militia. He was seized, the preceding evening, with an apoplectic fit, and suddenly expired, in the 31th year of his age.——At his brother's (the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone), Lady Elizabeth Heron, widow of the late Patrick Heron, Esq. of Heron.——In Upper Grosvenor-street, John Henry Barrow, Esq. of Hall Park, Kent.

21. At Mevagisey, in the 57th year of his age, John Hall, Esq. principal distributor of stamps in the county of Cornwall, and steward to the Marquis of Buckingham.

22. In Manchester square, Lucie, Gen. Gerrit Fisher.——At Hammersmith, the Hon. Lady Cranston, mother of Lord Cranston.——Mr. Thomas Lewis, of St. Paul's Church yard.

23. In Curzon street, Mary Ann, Justinian Nott, Esq.——At Warrington, Mr. Henry Young, in the 73d year of his age, formerly a goldsmith in Toddgate street.——In East India buildings, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Gear, wife of Robert Gear, Esq. of the East India House.

24. In Grosvenor-street, in the 86th year of his age, the Earl of Cardigan. He held the places of privy counsellor to the King, and governor of Windsor Castle. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, the Hon. Mr. Bradenell, one of the equerries to the queen.——At his brother's (Robert Oliphant, Esq.), in Leadenhall-street, Thomas Martin, Esq. of Pengbourne, Berkshire.

25. Mrs. Wybourn, wife of Mr. Wybourn, solicitor at Craig's court, Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Pined, wife of William Pined, Esq. of Aylesham, Buckinghamshire.——At the death of apoplexy, Mr. Richard Henry Pined, aged 25, of Upper Thames-street.

——In Harley-street, Henry Hape, Esq. the most eminent merchant of his time. He descended from a branch of the noble family, of the same name, in Scotland, and was born at Broom, in New England, in the year 1736. At the age of thirteen he came to England to complete his education, and in 1754, entered into the house of Spracell

Hoare and Co. There he remained till 1760. When making a visit to his uncles, who were great merchants in Holland, they were so pleased with his amiable manners and disposition, as well as with his talents, that they engaged him to quit the house in London, and become a partner with them in Amsterdam. On the death of his uncles, Adrian Hooe, in 1780, the whole business of the house devolved upon him, and he managed it in so high a style of good conduct and liberality, as to draw the attention, and raise the admiration, of all Europe. Though he constantly refused to take any office, yet he was always held in the highest consideration by the government: he was visited by all distinguished travellers, even by crowned heads. His acquaintance was courted by all ranks of people, at the exchange he was the chief object of attention; the men of business formed themselves in a circle round him, and foreign ministers pressed forward, through the crowd, to speak with him on the financial concerns of their respective countries. The magnificence of his table, and his general mode of living, were suitable to the splendor of his situation. From Holland he made occasional visits to this country, partly for health, and partly to keep up his connection with many friends and eminent persons here, and, particularly, he employed the summer of 1786, in a general tour round this island, accompanied by two of his prices, the daughters of his sister, Mrs. Goddard. The eldest of these married Mr. John Williams Hope, son of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cornwall, who, during the last years of his residence in Holland, was sick, and now succeeds him in his important commercial concerns, the second daughter married to John Langston, Esq. of London House, Oxfordshire, the youngest to Admiral Sir Charles Pole, Bart. When Holland was invaded by the French, in 1794, he determined finally to quit that country, and settle in England. Not long after his arrival here, he purchased of Lord Hopetoun the large house in Harley-street, where he deposited his noble collection of pictures, and resided to the day of his death. On settling in England, he considered himself as fully disengaged from business, though he acquired the house in Holland with his advice on momentous occasions, and he devoted himself entirely to the encouragement of the arts, of which he was a manifest patron, and to the enjoyments of society, among a large and most respectable acquaintance. His temper was so singularly even, calm, engaging, and amiable, that he was beloved by all who had access to him; the kindness of his heart appeared in every action of his life; he anticipated the wishes of his friends, and seemed to employ all his faculties in contriving opportunities of doing what he thought would give them pleasure. His

charities were in a manner boundless; he had many constant prisoners, besides those whose occasional wants he was ever ready to relieve, the applications made to him for pecuniary assistance were innumerable, he was not without discrimination in attending to them, it is believed, however, that no real object of charity ever solicited him in vain. But his good offices were not confined to grants of money, his advice was freely given to many who applied to him on their private concerns, he instructed them in the best manner of extricating themselves from difficulties of succeeding in their pursuits, and of conducting their affairs to a prosperous issue. No man's counsel was more to be relied upon in matters of business, for his deliberate judgment was always sound, and statesmen, on various occasions, availed themselves of it with advantage. A property to the amount of more than a million sterling was devolved to his relations, by the death of this great commercial character, and which he has thus denuded by will —

To his three nieces, the daughters of the late Mrs Gooddard, his sister, viz Mrs William Hope, Lady Pole and Mrs Langston, each 110,000l	330,000
To the three children of Mrs W. Hope, 40,000l each	120,000
To the four children of the other sisters	160,000
To Mr William Hope, his son, at Silver and Cressish square, with the fine collection of pictures in each, rich furniture, &c. and all his other real and personal property, together estimated at	530,000
Total ..	£1,160,000

At, In Bedford square, Mrs Boldero, relict of the late John Boldero, Esq. of Aspend Hall, Hertfordshire — At Guildford, J. Puckstone Esq. many years under-sheriff for the county of Surrey, aged 66 — At Lawn market, Edinburgh, Mr James Johnson, a grocer, and paper plate-printer, the first who attempted to strike music upon paper, whereby a great saving is made in the clearance of that article — At Wingham, Kent the Rev John Tucker, rector of Gravesend and Riddesham.

27. In the 103^d year of his age, John Cowie, bellman at Richmond. In his youth he fought the battles of his country, and was discharged, as worn out, in the year 1739, but again took up arms in the memorable year of Culloden. As he advanced in life a considerable variation was observed in the use which he had of his faculties. For some time he was under the necessity of using spectacles, again, and particularly during the last few years of his life, he could read the smallest print without them. When

he was above 70, having secured to himself the affections of a woman who had some money, he thought himself too old, or too rich for being bellman. Another was appointed, who kept the office 25 years, a whose death John applied to be reinstated. He discharged the duties of this office fifteen ten days of his death; and in the exercise of it he recovered the use of all his faculties, which had become much impaired during the period of his inactivity. He had two daughters (twins) by his first wife — *Aberdeen Journal* — At Southgate Mrs Good relict of the late William Good Esq.

At Carlisle, aged 48, at M^r Mounts Esq's, John Routledge, Esq. who had filled many important offices in the civil service of the Honourable East India Company. He was a native of Cumberland. The circumstances attending the decease of this gentleman exhibit the fluctuation of all sublunary enjoyment. He had recently arrived from his residence in the south to take possession of a very considerable estate in Dumfriesshire, which after many years' labours in the Court of Session, had been added to him, when he was seized with the malady which terminated his existence. He had left two sisters — one of whom was the other first cousin of the bishop of Exeter. He was one of the few survivors of those against the Aborigines' Indians, which was checked a few years ago, and on his last return to this country, he was captured by an enemy's vessels (on which occasion he was severely wounded), but was afterwards fortunately recaptured — Mrs Collins, with at Henry Collins, Esq. of Norton-Street, Portland Road — At Ashgrove county of Cork, Richard Frankland Esq. barrister-at-law and King's counsel — At Aylshay, Somersetshire, James Thomas Benedictus Esq. Esq. one of the richest common — West of England, having left property estimated at upwards of half a million sterling. — Mrs Redcliffe, wife of the Rev. George Redcliffe, of Castle Street, Salisbury, and daughter of Captain Brandreth, RN — In the 37th year of her age, Mrs Coe man, wife of Mr. Coe man, linen-draper, of Stratford, Essex — At Clifton, near Bristol, the Countess Dowager of Cavan — William Graham, Esq. of Buple Inn, and of Richmond Castle, Cumberland.

28. At Heavy-tree near Exeter (where, on his return from the West Indies, he was sent by the faculty for the benefit of the) in the 24th year of his age, Samuel Esq. late first-lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Ramus — Mr Richard Ream, of Church Street, Greenwich, apothecary and druggist — At Easington, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, John Harris, Esq., of the Circus, Bath — John Harrison, Esq., of Russell-square, only son of Robert Harrison, Esq., banker, of Mary-lebone street.

MARCH 1. The Right Hon. Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham of the Mote, and Baron Romney.—His Lordship was born in the year 1711, and in 1716, married the Right Hon. Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, by whom he has left one son and three daughters.—Soon after he came of age, he was chosen one of the Representatives of Maidstone in Parliament; and at the ensuing general election, he was sent as one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Kent, in honour which he retained nearly twenty years. Upon the death of his venerable father, in 1798, he succeeded to the Barony of Romney.—He was soon afterwards appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent: in which capacity he had the honour of entertaining his Sovereign and his Family, and all the Volunteers of Kent, with the most liberal and splendid hospitality.—His Lordship was President of three useful and benevolent Institutions, the Marine Society, the Society for the Discharge of Persons confined for Small Debts, and the Marine Bathing Infirmary at Margate.—During many years, he took a most active and efficient part in the proceedings of Parliament, and as his conduct was always guided by a liberal and honest zeal for the true interests of his country, his opinions carried with them much weight and influence, and added considerable credit to those with whom he acted.—In private life his conduct and manners were most amiable and ingratiating; and no one knew better how to blend the dignity of the Nobleman with the mild and pleasing affability of the Gentleman.—In the 36th year of her age, Mary, wife of William Banbury, Esq. of Finsbury-place.—Suddenly, in Upper George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Tolson, wife of Major-Gen. Tolson, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

2. In Hertford street, David Stevenson, Esq.—At Coleman, Hants, aged 75, Anthony Chase, one of the last living who fought under the celebrated Gen. Wolfe, and who was within a few paces of him when he fell.—At Chichester, Major Busby, of the Sussex Militia.

3. At Edinburgh, aged 21, Lady Sarah, wife of Daniel Collyer, the younger, Esq. of Wrexham, in Norfolk, and youngest daughter of the Earl of Eife.—At Dublin, the Hon. Henry Nugent, second son of the Earl of Westmeath, and grandson to the Marquis of Drogheda.—Aged 66, Mary Cogswell, Lady of Sir H. Fawcington, Bart.—She was the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas, fifth Baronet of the family of Cogswell, and Representative for the county of Leicester in four successive Parliaments. The Baronetcy of this ancient family became extinct by the death of the Rev. Mr Charles Cave, in the Spring of last year.—In Portman-square, Mrs. Moffatt, relict of the late John Moffatt, Esq.

4. Mrs. Elsworth, wife of Mr. Elsworth, cheesemonger, of Prince's-street, Drury-lane.—She went to bed in perfect health and was found dead in the morning.—In Dublin, the Lady of Thomas Jameson, Esq. eldest daughter of John Ogilby, Esq. of Ardnagale, in the county of Londonderry.

5. Richard Dalton, Esq. of Canberwell-green, and of Abchurch-lane, London.—His death was very sudden; returning from a visit to a friend at the West-end of the town he found himself indisposed, and retired into a baker's shop; being somewhat recovered, he obtained a coach, and desired the coachman to drive him into Fleet-street, with an intention, as it is supposed, to return to Canberwell by one of the stages; but upon the coachman opening the door, he found him lifeless.—At her father-in-law's, near Newington-green, the wife of Mr. Reginald Parker, Proctor, Doctors' Commons.—In Nottingham-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Philor, widow of the late Colonel John Philor, in the Prince Regent of Portugal's service.—George Wackerbarth, Esq. of Passon-street, aged 77.—At Dulwich, Ebenezer King, Esq. surgeon, of Birch-street, East Smithfield.—In the Lyonic Asylum at York, Mr. John Schofield, of Skipton, attorney; and on the same day at Skipton, in consequence of a disorder brought on by filial distress for the deplorable situation of his father, Richard, his youngest son.

6. At Norwood Green, Middlesex, Mary Row, at the great age of 102 years.—Mr. Weale, of Pennington. He was standing at the end of Fleet-market, waiting for the stage, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit; and, being carried into the cutler's shop at the corner, expired in a few minutes.

7. In Upper George-street, Portman-square, Simpson Wood Sober, Esq. of the Polygon, Southampton, only son of Cumerhatsh Sober, Esq.—At Stockwell Common, Mr. John Barclay, merchant, of Old Broad-street.—The Rev. Charles Walters, Head Master of the Grammar School, and Curate of Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

8. In San Tavern fields, William Sims, Esq. aged 66 years.—At Bloomwell House, near Bristol, in his 84th year, which he had entered, in the full possession of his vigorous faculties, the Right Hon. John (the eighth) Lord Colville, of Culross, in Scotland. His early life was passed in active military duty—he was at the expedition against Carthagen in 1740, when his father, the sixth Lord Colville, commanded a regiment, and where he lost his life. He was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1755; of Culloden in 1746; and of Lafeldt in 1747; and, in 1761, he accompanied his regiment (the Scotch Fusiliers) to the siege of Belleisle; on the peace of 1763, he quitted the Army, after 24 years service, and retired to the pri-

vacy of domestic life. On the death of his brother, Alexander, Vice-Admiral of the White, the seventh Lord Colville, now Lord Colville, of Culross. The title now devolves upon his eldest son, John, a Captain of the Navy.——Of excessive grief, Mrs. White, mother of a drum-boy, who was executed the preceding day with Hepburn an Esquire. She was with difficulty removed from him the day previous to his awful exit; when she retired to her bed, from which she never arose.——In Smith-street, Chelsea, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Phila Delancy, widow of the late Brigadier-Gen. Oliver Delancy, of the Province of New York, North America.

10. At Totness, in his 71st year, William Bentall, Esq. hanker, of that place.——He attended divine service on Sunday morning, apparently in perfect health; on a sudden he fell down from his seat, and expired in a moment!——In Fryer-street, Reading, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Frances Hill, a maiden Lady.

11. In Arundel-street, Mr. Charles Schumacher, of St. Petersburg.——In Queens-square, Bath, in the 71st year of her age, Lady Wilmot, relict of the late Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.——At Burcomb, aged 83, Mrs. Pitts, relict of the late Edmund Pitts, Esq. of Burcomb, Wiltshire.——Aged 57, Mrs. Eliza Rickman, of Upper Mary-la-Bouche-street.——Mrs. Molyneux, sister to Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart.

12. At Alton Barn, Wiltshire, the Rev. John Brereton, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury, Rector of Abbot Stoke, Dorsetshire.

13. At Uckfield, in the 36th year of his age, the Rev. S. Bostock, late Vicar of East Grimstead, Sussex.——At Chickwell, near Bridgenorth, Edward Farmer Taylor, Esq. aged 71.

14. His Grace the Duke of Grafton. This once distinguished Nobleman was born on the 28th of September, 1736, and married January 29, 1756, Anne, only child of Henry Liddell, Esq. late Lord Ravenscroft, which Lady being divorced from his Grace the 23d of March, 1769, he married the 26th of May, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. Upon the arrangements proposed and carried into execution under the patronage and influence of the late Duke of Cumberland in 1766, called the Rockingham Administration, his Grace was appointed one of the Secretaries of State, and continued in that situation till after the Session, when he thought proper to resign. Sometime, in the course of the Session, finding a most formidable opposition to the measures of Administration, he lamented its weakness, and said, for his part, he could not think of much longer remaining a member of it; because, with the best disposition to serve their country, the Ministers

every day experienced a want of support both in and out of Parliament. On the advancement of that great orator, able politician, and consummate statesman, the late Earl of Chatham, in 1766, his Grace was appointed First Lord of the Treasury. In 1770, his Grace resigned the post of First Commissioner of the Treasury, and still continued to support the measures of the Court. He did not long remain out of office. In the succeeding June twelvemonth, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, in which post he was till the year 1773, when he declared himself boldly against the measures pursued against America. On the Marquis of Rockingham again coming into power in 1782, his Grace resumed the office of Privy Seal, and continued to execute it till the year 1783. From that period his Grace held no ostensible situation under Government. The late Duke of Grafton was one of the most persuasive, or rather pathetic speakers, in the House. His speeches were always delivered in the style of a gentleman and a scholar. His judgment in arranging his matter was not excelled, perhaps not equalled, by any one on either side of the House. He was a strict observer of the decorum of debate, and the dignity of the august assembly, which he had the honour to sit. On the whole, he was certainly one of the most able speakers on either side in the British senate. His decrease gives to Ministers the disposal of several offices and honours.——He was a Knight of the Garter, Governor of the ports in Cornwall and Devon, Receiver-General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Prerogative of Wines, &c. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, &c. He succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George Henry, Earl of Euston.

At Romford, in the 88th year of his age, Otho Hamilton, Esq. of Olivetoth, North Britain.——The forty best years of his life were professionally devoted to the service of his country, in the 40th and 50th Regiments; with the former, he was present, amongst other affairs, at the taking of Louisbourg, under Lord Amherst, and of Quebec, under General Wolfe, enjoying his confidence and friendship in the hour of that great and good Officer's death: at the taking of Martinico and St. Lucia, under General Monckton, and of the Mayannah, under Lord Albemarle. In 1772, he purchased the Lieut.-colonelcy of the 59th, commanding that corps throughout the American war; at Boston, under General Gage, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was never absent from his post till he was out, about the year 1778.——At Bristol Holwell, the Rev. George Smith, Vicar of Uckfield, and Alderly, Filton and Farley, Wiltshire, and brother of Sir Edward Smith, Bart. of Newland Park, Yorkshire.——Uckfield is the gift of the Canon of Winchester, Alder

bury, &c. in that of the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. — At Hometon, in her 74th year, Mrs Thos. Lamb.

At Newingdon, Mrs. Locher

Mrs. Yeo, Matron of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, relict of the late Governor Yeo, of Haslar Hospital. — Mr. John Carroll, of Oxford street, aged 85.

At Putney, the Lady of Charles Gray Graves, Esq, daughter of John Hicks, Esq of Plomet Hill, Buckinghamshire, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Wilt.

15 Ann, Wife of Samuel Lawford, Esq. of Peckham — In the poor-house Whitehaven Oliver Green, a pauper, aged 104 years. This person, in August last, made herself a shirt, which was all her own work except the weaving.

16 At Woodford, in her 72d year, Mrs Eggers, relict of Henry Eggers, Esq

17 In Great Ormond-street, Mrs Thornton widow of the late Godfrey Thornton, Esq of Mogers nger House Bedfordshire

18 In Jackson-street, Westminster at the advanced age of 85, Mrs Jones, widow of the late F Jones, Esq of his Majesty's Exchange. — At E. M. Kent, aged 87, Mrs. Leith widow of the late Mr. Sergeant Leigh — At Southampton, Andrew Williams Esq late Physician general, and Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's service of Bengal.

20 Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, the wife of Mr Robert Alexander Drue, of the Last India House

21. Mrs Elizabeth Morgan relict of the Rev Morgan Morgan, formerly rector of Abingdon, Berkshire. — In Dover-street, Mrs. Cook, aged 66, widow of the late W. Cook, Esq Collector of Taxes, Stirling — In Wimpole-street, in the 44th year of her age, Lady Elizabeth, wife to lieutenant-general Foster, daughter to the late Marquis Townshend and Charlotte Compton Baines-Lerena, of Charlton — Early in the morning the wife of Mr Crighton, baker, in Giltspur-street, was awake by the groans of

Mr C. who went to bed apparently in good health, and, notwithstanding medical aid was immediately sought, he expired before its arrival.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Belem, in Portugal, the Marchioness of Anjeia wife of the Commander-in-chief of the Prince Regent's Forces in the Brazils. Her death was occasioned by fear at the approach of the French army to Lisbon; as General Junot had declared, that she and her family should be the last objects of his vengeance, for the partiality she had always shown towards the British.

In Portugal, Mr Bradnock (Commissary and Paymaster of the Royal Artillery. He had been 17 years in the department, and served in the expeditions to Holland, Egypt, Sicily, Spain, and Portugal

At Nancy, Louis James Rebollo de Polifox, a native of Madrid, and a hostage at the depot in that city

At Barbadora, on his passage to England, John Smith Francis, Esq Secretary to his Excellency Sir A Cochrane.

* * The Rev Dr John Vardill (whose epitaph we gave in our last, p. 134) received his education in New York College, of which he was elected Principal, and appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. When America claimed independence, he embraced the cause of the mother-country; and distinguished himself by many publications worthy of acute and liberal politicians. He was a rare example of candour, wit, and eloquence, devoted to the purest philanthropy; and of rigid honour, blended with the most endearing social graces. Formed for every kind of elegant enjoyment, he seldom failed to diffuse the benign hilarity which lived in his own mind through public circles. During the last ten years, severe illness secluded him from those circles, but his memory will be treasured while those who knew him exist.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-works Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. J. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock-brokers, No. 9, Change-ally, Cornhill, 22d, March 1811.

Grondon Canal 291 per share.
Grand Junction ditto . . . 2701. ditto
Grand Surrey ditto . . . 981 ditto.
Barnet and Avon ditto . . 421 1/4 ditto
Barnet & Liverpool ditto 1811 ditto
Barnet & Northamptonshire Union . . . 1121. ditto.
Leicester ditto 271. ditto.
Thames and Medway do . . 451. per share pr
Commercial Dock with the New Share attached 1631. ditto.

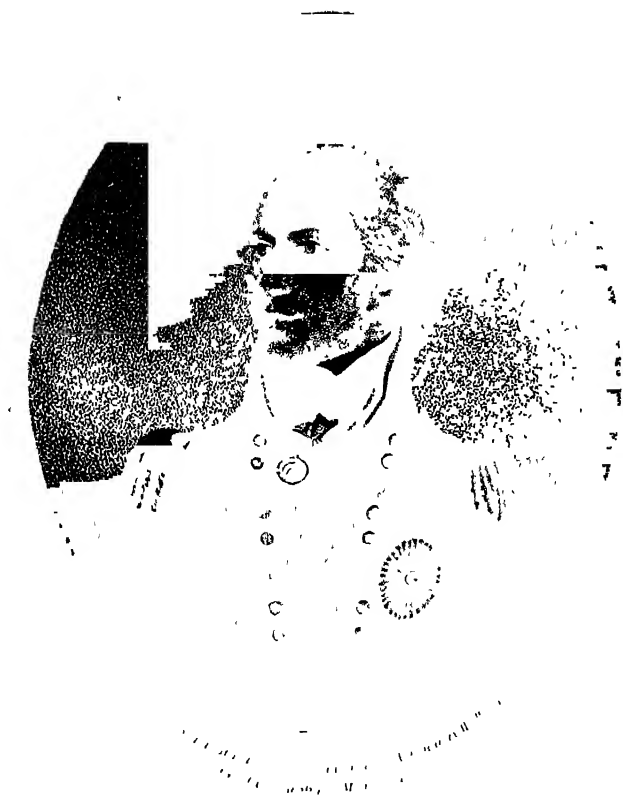
East India ditto 1291. per cent.
London 1271 ditto
West 251 per cent. pr.
West India ditto . . . 1161 ditto
Commercial Road . . . 1161. ditto
East London Water works 1661 per share.
Grand Junction ditto . . 191 ditto pr
Kent ditto 271 ditto
South London ditto . . 1261 per share.
Allian ditto 571 ditto
Globe Insurance . . . 1201 ditto.
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General Sir John Hope

London: Printed by J. B. Nichols and Co. 1841

European Magazine,

For APRIL, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of General Sir JOHN STUART, K.B. and, 2, a View of CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY.]

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

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Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SENJAY, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good-Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. April, 1811.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

A Visit to Pall-mall, by Sternhold and Hopkins, is inadmissible.

If we have not sooner noticed a *Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Divination*, &c. it has been merely because we have not had time to give to the subject due consideration.

There is no question but that the favour of *J. E.* is "worth insertion;" but there is a question which we have already very frequently decided in the negative, namely, Whether it would be prudent for us to interfere with another publication?

To our Correspondent Quiz, who seems to possess a *paronomasiac* genius, we can only say, that his lines are inadmissible.

While we allow that there is considerable humour in the note of *SUREY SQUEAMISH*, we must request leave to decline its insertion.

In order to repress any further controversy respecting the quotations from *Audubon*, which, *public* and *private*, has extended to a very considerable length, we insert the exact lines, as they appear in the first edition of that work, now before us. London: Printed for Simon Miller, at the Sign of the Star, at the West End of St. Paul's, 1678.

"For those that fly, may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.
Hence timely running, no mean part
Of conduct, in the martial art."

The third and fourth sections of *the Hermit of the Vale* have been received.

The lines of *A Constant Reader*, from Keunington, are far too unpoetical for insertion.

O. H. may be assured, that notice will be taken of *LONDON STONE* in the *revived Festivals*.

An approved Likeness of that living Pattern of Talents, **WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. PAST MASTER OF THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 1. ACTING BY IMMEMORIAL CONSTITUTION,** (whose Masonic Knowledge, Moral Excellence, and Readiness of Communication, stands, perhaps, unrivalled,) will accompany the **EUROPEAN MAGAZINE** for May; with a View of the **FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields,** and a Plan of a **MASONIC Structure** extending from E. to W. bounded by the N. and the S. its Depth from the Surface to the Centre, and as high as the **HEAVENS.** Price Two SHILLINGS.

To the Binder.—In a few of the copies of our last Month's Magazine, signature A a was inserted for Z, by mistake: the folios being right will be a direction.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from April 6 to April 13, 1811.													
MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	90	8 32	0 32	10 31	6 40	6	Middlesex	92	7 00	0 33	4 28	5 44	4
Kent	90	0 53	0 33	6 29	3 39	9	Surrey	93	4 40	0 33	6 29	0 47	0
Sussex	51	8 00	0 33	8 27	2 00	0	Hertford	85	0 19	0 36	0 26	6 40	9
Suffolk	85	4 00	0 31	8 25	6 36	10	Bedford	79	9 43	2 31	2 27	1 38	9
Cambridge	77	6 00	0 28	6 18	7 35	6	Huntingd.	78	1 00	0 28	6 21	4 35	3
Norfolk	81	0 57	0 28	9 26	1 37	1	Northampton	73	0 47	0 28	6 20	5 36	4
Lincoln	78	4 37	8 31	0 21	7 39	6	Rutland	82	6 30	0 30	6 25	0 40	9
York	79	0 50	8 32	6 21	10 44	6	Leicester	80	5 41	5 33	2 23	3 34	10
Durham	81	0 00	0 42	0 26	2 00	0	Nottingham.	89	8 41	0 36	6 25	2 13	10
Northumb.	73	7 56	0 57	9 24	0 51	4	Derby	89	0 00	0 50	6 17	8 50	2
Cumberl.	80	0 48	4 36	9 26	5 09	0	Stafford	86	5 00	0 37	7 25	7 40	4
Westmorl.	89	4 52	0 11	7 29	7 00	0	Salop	82	6 62	2 39	2 32	5 00	0
Lancaster	87	2 00	0 42	11 29	6 62	6	Hereford	90	11 11	2 37	10 26	4 45	3
Chester	82	2 00	0 13	5 32	5 00	0	Worcester	87	10 11	0 39	7 31	1 15	10
Gloucester	95	7 00	0 37	6 00	6 16	11	Warwick	92	4 00	6 39	6 29	11 35	2
Somerset	94	7 00	0 41	0 20	6 74	0	Wilt	90	10 00	0 39	2 27	2 51	0
Monmouth	100	7 00	0 40	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	98	6 00	0 34	11 29	4 45	7
Devon	103	4 00	0 40	0 23	8 00	0	Oxford	94	0 00	0 55	5 25	6 42	7
Cornwall	90	2 00	0 41	6 26	10 00	0	Bucks	91	4 00	0 32	6 26	6 40	8
Dorset	94	8 00	0 35	7 00	0 00	0	WALES.						
Hants	92	9 00	0 35	4 28	0 46	0	N. Wales	85	4 00	0 40	0 23	8 00	0
							S. Wales	98	0 00	0 12	8 18	8 00	0

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1811.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL SIR JOHN STUART, K.B.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

Roma ferax
Horrida lute nomen in ultimas
Extendat ora; qua medius liquor
Secernit Europa ab Afro,
Qua timidus rigat arva Nilus.

Hor. lib. iii.

IT is, at all times, with the greatest pleasure that we record the glorious actions of those heroes who have so emulously contributed to exalt the naval and military character of this united kingdom; but, at present, such has been the effect of the victories on the peninsula, that pleasure has soared far beyond its general acme, and, expanding upon the pinions of fame, has become, with us, enthusiastic exultation. The late operations in Portugal seem to throw a new light upon even the brilliancy of former victories, and, connecting themselves with events which, indeed, were their harbingers in the splendid track of glory, again to bring forward upon the historical canvas those heroes who have immortalized their names in the annals of their country, of Europe, nay in the annals of nations "Where yet the Roman eagles never flew."

With the Portraits of those men we have had the good fortune very frequently to embellish our Work; and, therefore, to adorn this Number of it, we are happy to include that of General SIR JOHN STUART, an officer whose name has been long since enrolled in the temple of fame, with those of his valiant and victorious compatriots.

It is to be lamented, we can historically lamented, that, with respect to the early part of the lives of many men of professional eminence, the notices are, in modern times, very slight. This was not the case in the ancient world: *Plutarch* has been minute in recording even the transactions of the boyish days of his heroes: we know the birth and juvenile progress of *Alcibiades*, *Cymon*, *Pericles*, &c. other ancient

authors have either set him a pattern, or followed his example; but, in the present times, it has been, in many instances, irreparably neglected; and the Memoir which we now contemplate is, of this neglect, alas! an additional proof.

Respecting the early years of the life of *General Stuart*, although his latter have been so conspicuous, we do not know any more, than that he was born in *America* about the period of 1758: that, as was then the custom of the opulent *Americans*, with respect to their children, at a proper age he was sent to *England* for education, and placed at *Westminster* school; where, it is said, he continued a much longer time than is common to young gentlemen destined to the military profession.

In the year 1760, we find, that soon after the death of his father, he obtained an ensign's commission in the foot guards, and, as it appears, was almost immediately sent upon active service; for, in the transatlantic campaign of 1761, he was present at the desperate battle of *Guildford*,* in *North Carolina*, where he exceedingly distinguished himself, but, unfortunately, received a dangerous wound in the groin, which was attended with such severe pain, and such lingering circumstances, that, although thirty years have since elapsed, he still occasionally suffers from its effects.

We have no correct means of tracing

* This battle was fought between the English, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and the Americans, under General Greene. The latter retired from the field, or, in other words, 'Victory perched on the standard of the English.'

the progress of *General Stuart* through the subordinate commissions to which he was, in gradation, promoted, during the interval of peace which succeeded the *American war*. At the commencement of hostilities by the *French*, it appears that he was a field-officer, and that the reputation for which he had laid so good a foundation at his entrance into military life, had expanded with his rank, or, rather, we should say, that every opportunity afforded him for exertion produced an accession to his fame.

In the year 1795, the atrocities of the *French* in the *West Indies* most energetically demanded repression. *Victor Hugues* not only retained possession of *Guadaloupe*, but extended his arms and his influence to the neighbouring isles. *St. Vincent's* was, at this period, exposed to all the calamities of civil war; the inhabitants of *St. Domingo* were also instigated to revolt; and the revolutionary infection seemed to catch from island to island, and from man to man, and to envelope every system in confusion.

To endeavour to stop this metaphorical conflagration, we find that *Sir John Stuart*, now a *brigadier-general*, was employed: his opposition to the most savage chief, and his conduct in the most trying situations of the most horrid war that, perhaps, ever raged, were such as greatly increased his military reputation.

Egypt, which has, from the earliest periods of commerce, been considered as the direct road to its *Oriental emporium*; became, at this time, an object of ardent contemplation to the *French*, determined upon its subjugation, because they saw in it two advantages; the first, the foundation of a new empire, the renovation of *Theban grandeur*, and the re-establishment of ancient cities, ports, and every appendage to commercial opulence. Through their visionary eyes, they beheld the revival of the government of the *Caliphs*, the kingdom of the *Mamelukes*, or the domination of the *Soldans*, as each dynasty passed in review: but still, in the second instance, the prospect which its conquest afforded of impeding our *East Indian commerce*, and smoothing the way to its source, seemed to present more solid, because more immediate, advantages. The preparations, consequently, made on the part of *France* to obtain its possession, stimulated the jealous sensibility of the *Directors* of the *East India Company* to active efforts.

Under the auspices of this government, an expedition was set afloat: the command of the land forces which it included was given to *Sir Ralph Abercrombie*. This armament sailed from *Murmurice* on the 22d of February, 1801, came in sight of *Alexandria* on the 1st of March; and, on the morning of the 8th, having experienced considerable delay, in consequence of fresh winds and a high surf, the troops began their debarkation.

It is here unnecessary to state the minute particulars of their regimental divisions; the whole of the British force consisted of fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty men, who, we must observe, displayed the most consummate skill and gallantry in effecting their landing, though exposed to a most severe cannonade, and under the close-directed fire of incessant showers of grape-shot.

On the morning of the 12th, the whole army having been collected, reviewed, and found to be in excellent spirits and a high state of discipline, moved forward towards *Alexandria*. They shortly came within sight of the enemy, who had taken up, across the line of the English march, one of those skilful positions, the choice of which displays a thorough knowledge of military tactics. This position was on a long rough ridge, with his right to the canal of *Alexandria*, and his left towards the sea. Strong, however, as was this position, it was deemed necessary to force it; and *General Abercrombie* resolved accordingly to attack the foe on the following morning.

Early, therefore, on the morning of the 13th, the British army, in two lines, marched to the attack. The first plan was, to turn the enemy's right flank. The *French*, however, perceiving their purpose, and impelled by their characteristic confidence and alertness, quitted their advantageous position, descended from the heights, and attacked the leading brigades of both the advancing lines. The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line; and the 92d that of the 2d line: those brave regiments received the first charge of the enemy, and repelled it with a firmness, courage, and discipline, which at once secured the fortune of the day, and put these regiments very high in the list of those who have so widely extended the military glory of their country. The remainder of the army followed the example thus set them, and evinced equal

coolness, discipline, and skill, by an immediate change of position, which the unexpected movement of the enemy rendered necessary. Having thus repelled the *French* charge, the *English* army continued to advance, and ultimately forced the *French* to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights of *Alexandria*.

Upon reviewing this battle, and remembering, at the same time, that the *Galic* army were as yet entire, it is impossible not to feel a sentiment of admiration, at the courage and firmness of our own men. The *French* charges are always formidable, not so much on account of their weight, as from their spirit and alertness. This charge was received in the manner above described; and the celerity and good order with which our whole army changed its position, on the unexpected movement of the enemy, was equally honourable to their discipline and to their courage.

From this affair till the morning of the 21st of March, *General Abercrombie* remained encamped in a position about four miles from *Alexandria*, having a sandy plain in their front, the sea on their right, and the canal of *Alexandria* and the lake of *Aboukir* on their left.

On this memorable morning, the enemy, having collected all his force in the country, again descended from his heights, and marched, or rather rushed forwards, to attack the *British*.

The action was commenced about an hour before day-light, by a false attack on the *British* left. In a few minutes, amidst the scattered firing of the *manœuvring* band, the real charge, and one of the most dreadful attacks during the whole course of the war, was directed against our right. With the most admirable skill, without detracting any thing from their deceptive genius, the *French* contrived to bring their whole force to bear on the *British* right. Their infantry were sustained by their cavalry, and both seemed to vie with each other in maintaining their former reputation. Twice were they repulsed by the firmness of our brave army, yet they again returned to the charge. Infantry were mixt with cavalry as the columns gave way on either side. The celebrated *French* regiment, the "*Invincibles*," fought with a spirit almost worthy of their name. After piercing the line, and carrying every thing before them, they attempted to storm a battery three dif-

ferent times, but were repulsed with great slaughter; having been received not only by repeated volleys of grape-shot, but, what was still more terrible and unexpected, by a charge with screwed bayonets, which nearly annihilated this celebrated corps, "the soldiers appertaining to which fell exactly in the same position in which they had fought."

Meanwhile, that portion of the *British* army which had been thrown into some confusion rallied, and immediately proceeded to attack the enemy. The 42d regiment of foot, which had fought with the most heroic gallantry, having, in consequence, suffered beyond its proportion. *Brigadier-general Stuart*, with his wonted promptitude, flew to its assistance. He accordingly pushed on the foreign brigade; and the *Queen's* German regiment, being on the right, commenced its operations in a well-directed and most dreadful fire by files, at a distance of about forty yards from the front rank of the *French* infantry; but as both sides kept advancing, they were soon within the length of a musket of each other.

This conduct of *Brigadier-general Stuart* contributed much to the fortune of the day. He timely supported the 28th and 42d regiments, which, having supported the main brunt of the battle, had suffered exceedingly, and were almost exhausted of their physical powers to stand or move. These regiments composed a part of the reserve under the late *Sir John Moore*, who was wounded on this occasion. Never, indeed, was a battle fought, in which both armies, and indeed almost every individual concerned, exhibited such astonishing valour, and such a durable firmness and constancy. The battle of *Alexandria*, in a word, was one of those in which nations fight for something more valuable than a mere present purpose, and in which the whole spirit of the nations is infused into their armies. The subject of contest was for national glory, and each army fought with a courage, a discipline, and enthusiasm, concomitant to so splendid a prize.

In summing up the narrative of this battle, it would be unpardonable to omit, that *General Abercrombie* received a mortal wound; of which he, a few days afterwards, died, equally loved and lamented. In this place we can say no more of him, than to repeat the just and striking words of *Lord Hutchinson* — "As his life was honourable, so was

his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

The conduct of *Brigadier-general Stuart*, and of the brigade under him, received due notice and thanks in the general orders issued by the commander-in-chief, shortly after the battle.

General Stuart continued to take an active part in the remainder of the *Egyptian* campaign; but our limits will not permit us to follow him through these detailed operations. In 1802, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and for his service in *Egypt* was presented by the Turkish government with the order of the *Crescent*.

The peace of *Amiens* soon followed, and gave a short repose to military men and to the nation. The war, however, recommenced, and *Major-general Stuart* was sent in command to *Sicily*.

We now arrive at another period of the life of *General Stuart*: that era, indeed, that has raised him to the reputation which he at present enjoys. In all the former circumstances of his military career, he acted subordinately to others. He had merely to execute orders and plans which had not originated in his own mind. He had certainly opportunities of exhibiting great talents in their execution; but no scope had as yet presented itself, in which, having to act alone, and as chief in command, he could display his own independent powers and absolute talent. In the battle of *MAJDA* he acted by himself; and by his valour and conduct, by his skilful arrangements and his invincible confidence in himself and his army, achieved a reputation which will live as long as the name and glory of the *British* nation exist.

The *King of Naples* had been compelled to sign a peace with the government of *France*; and as the *French* leaders had, at that time, enough on their hands, they were contented to accept this submission, and to wait for the conquest of *Naples* till they had released themselves of some of their present embarrassments. The vigorous diplomacy of *England*, seconded by some partial, but brilliant, military success, again animated the nations of the continent; and in the year 1805, *Europe* became the scene of an universal effort to resist the common oppressor.

The magnitude of the allied armies, and still more the general and universal

zeal with which they all embraced the common cause, gave well founded hopes that the infuriate career of *France* might at length be arrested, and that her weak and divided government would not have the strength to support itself against the combined armies of *Europe*. The *King of Naples* very well understood the situation in which he was placed. He knew that *France* had granted him a peace only for the more effectual fulfilment of his ultimate ruin. He, therefore, correctly concluded, that it was rather an armistice than a peace; and an armistice of that kind, which the person who had granted it would have no hesitation in rescinding the moment it could be done with convenience to himself.

It is certain, that in this conclusion he was, as we have just observed, correct; for at the close of the *German* campaign which followed the infraction of the peace, a *French* army was ordered to march to *Naples*. The *King* was, consequently, compelled to place himself immediately under the protection of the *English* in *Sicily*. *Naples* was, of course, conquered as soon as entered, and *Joseph Buonaparte* seated on its throne.

It is not necessary here to state either the conduct of the *French*, or the resistance of the brave *Neapolitans*: but it may still be proper to add, that the latter became so formidable to their oppressors, as to occasion an army of 32,000 men, commanded by *Massena* and *Regnier*, to be sent for their subjugation.

In consequence of the efforts of those patriots, the *English* government ordered *General Stuart*, at that period in *Sicily*, to watch his time and opportunity, and, under the guidance of his own discretion, act for their relief as the exigency of the case required. Shortly after, the *General* deemed that this time and opportunity had arrived. In the month of July (1802), the fortress of *Gaeta*, which had been long besieged by *Massena*, and most bravely defended by its commandant, the *Prince of Hesse Philipsthal*, still held out. Its situation in the gulph of *Gaeta* rendered it, in some measure, accessible from the sea, therefore, the operations of *Sir Sidney Smith*, whose character, in a great degree, resembled that of the brave governor, most admirably seconded the astonishing exertions of the gallant garrison.

In the whole course of the war no fortress was more strongly attacked, or more

bravely defended. The activity of the governor was every where; he was busy in the fortifications night and day. This example animated his men to a courage and enthusiasm similar to his own. Though his garrison did not exceed sixteen hundred men, he made a sortie, to demolish the works, defended by twice as many thousands. *Massena*, at length, brought 100 pieces of cannon to bear on the castle. The governor, however, was still undismayed. *Massena*, irritated at this brave resistance, though at the same time he testified his respect for it, put the whole country under martial law, and erected military commissions in all the towns. Under this administration, the kingdom, from one end to the other, became a scene of rapine, massacre, and devastation.

At this point of time *General Stuart*, with a force of 4500 men, embarked from Sicily, and on the 3d of July, landed at *St. Euphemia*, on the opposite, or *Calabrian* shore.

General Regnier was at *Reggio* when he was informed of *General Stuart's* having effected his landing. Without loss of time, he collected whatever force was within his immediate reach; and commanding whatever further force should come up, to form itself into a second division, and instantly to follow him, he marched towards the coast to meet the *English*. On the night of the third he reached the village of *Maida*; and, to wait for his second division, took up a strong position. The French generals were formerly thought to excel in the choice of such positions. This of *General Regnier's* resembled almost an entrenched camp. It was as follows, and cannot be explained too distinctly, as it is a main feature in the battle.

A little beneath the village of *Maida* is a long woody hill, every part of it almost, being covered with brush-wood, and more particularly on the flanks. Its front was extended along the brow of this hill, its flanks being protected by the underwood. At the bottom of the hill was a marshy meadow; through which, along the whole front of his line, flowed the river *Annato*; a stream small and fordable, but protected by its marshy banks. Such was the position in which *General Regnier* encamped on the night of the 3d of July, with the purpose of waiting the arrival of his second division, and whatever other force might come up. He intended to march against *General Stuart* on the

following morning. In the mean time, *General Stuart*, on the same day, the 3d, was informed that *General Regnier* had made his movement; that he had arrived, and was encamped at *Maida*; and, that his present force consisted only of about 4000 infantry, and 300 cavalry; but, that he expected to be immediately joined by at least 3000 more, and that, in order at once to wait for this junction, and to cover himself till their arrival, he had taken up the above-mentioned strong position at *Maida*.

In these circumstances *General Stuart* resolved to push forwards and attack him. Accordingly, very early the following morning (the 4th of July), he marched forwards with the body of the army, amounting to about 4800 men, including artillery.*

Their line of march was along the sea shore, across a plain; so that, as they approached the enemy, he being on the heights, was enabled to observe all their movements. He, accordingly, did view them, and, in consequence, resolved on a movement on his part, which was as fortunate as unexpected to the British.

It has been mentioned, that *General Regnier*, on the night of the 3d, encamped on the heights of *Maida*, for the purpose of waiting for the reinforcements which he expected to come up to him in the second division. *General Stuart* hastened up to him on the morning of the 4th, with the hopes of reaching him before the arrival of these reinforcements. The second division, however, had arrived and joined *General Regnier* in the night, who, thus reinforced, had an army of at least 7000 men; a number nearly double the amount with which *Sir John Stuart* was approaching him. This superiority of force, and that force consisting of French veterans, added to the impregnable strength of his position, might very justly excite some apprehensions as to the issue, in the mind of the English commander.

"Had the French remained in their position," said the general, in his official despatch, "the advantages of the ground were so favourable, and all access to them so impracticable, that I

* A particular account of this battle of *Maida* will be found in the *London Gazette* inserted in the *Magazine*, Vol. L. p. 228; but as the present seems to include some additional points *historically curious* and important, we insert it.

could have done nothing. But, being animated by his superiority of cavalry, which I totally wanted, *General Régnier* quitted this advantage, and crossing the river in his front, with his entire force, he came down to meet us on the open plain."

It was now 9 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July. Both armies fired a few loose shots to conceal their mutual *manœuvring*; this lasted, however, but a few minutes; both were equally eager to engage, and in a moment, as if by mutual consent, suspended the firing on both sides; in close compact order and awful silence, they marched up to each other. "The prowess of the rival nations," says *Sir John Stuart*, in the same official despatch above quoted, and he says it with equal justice and military enthusiasm, "seemed now to be fairly at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own."

The battle was now commenced in earnest; the bayonets of the two armies fairly crossed each other; and an Englishman and a Frenchman looked each other full in the face. At this awful crisis the enemy became appalled; they broke and endeavoured to fly; but their previous daring had rendered it now too late. The English were upon them, and rushed into their ranks whenever they divided.

General Achland availed himself of this opportunity to press them with his usual vigour, and the 78th and 81st regiments, by their conduct on this occasion, confirmed and, indeed, augmented their former reputation. The enemy's left fled before them in all directions, and the plain, on all sides, was covered with the dead and wounded.

The French commanders have generally distinguished themselves by their dexterity in rallying after a defeat. Their right wing now made a noble effort to recover the fortune of the day. *Brigadier Cole*, however, gave them a suitable reception, and the 27th regiment much distinguished themselves in this part of the battle. The French cavalry, endeavouring to turn their left, were sharply opposed by *Lieutenant-colonel Ross*, who had that morning landed from *Messina*, with the 20th regiment; and happening to come up during the action, while observing the attempted movement of the French cavalry, he threw his regiment opportunely into a situation near a small river, upon their

flank, and there, by a heavy and well-directed fire, entirely disconcerted their scheme.

The battle was now over. The field was covered with a most horrible carnage. Thirteen hundred of the enemy were killed, and eighteen hundred taken prisoners.

"When I oppose this immense loss of the enemy to our own small comparative loss," says *General Stuart*, "his majesty will, I hope, discern in this fact the happy effects of that established discipline, to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished."

The intelligence of this battle was received in *England* with the enthusiasm which it merited. It most certainly made a splendid addition to the long catalogue of *British* deeds of valour. It augmented our military character and renown, inspired our allies, and animated the universal body of our country. It taught the enemy a very useful lesson, namely, that we did not owe our superiority to our mere *martial dexterity*; but that our soldiers had hands and hearts, had nerves and courage, which those who chose to stand the proof would feel, and those who survived, however reluctantly, must acknowledge.

The thanks of Parliament were accordingly voted to all the general officers concerned, as likewise to the whole body of the army; and certainly no army had ever more bravely earned them.

His majesty was likewise pleased to signify his peculiar satisfaction, by investing *GENERAL STUART* with the military order of the *Bath*. All the regiments concerned were permitted, by a general order, to bear the word "*MAIDA*" in their colours, and medals were issued and distributed to the officers.

Very shortly afterwards, *General Stuart* was appointed to the command of the 74th regiment, and, nearly at the same time, made *Lieutenant-Governor of Granada*.

He is at this time in *Sicily*, the safety of which kingdom depends entirely upon him and his army; though it is to be observed that the events which have since occurred, events to which, in the preface to this memoir, we *exultingly alluded*, have not only increased the security of that kingdom, but of every other to which THE PROTECTING ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN HAVE BEEN EXTENDED.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
 WAS very much pleased with your ready insertion of the pathetic letter of WILLIAM PINN, the founder of *Pennsylvania*, in your Magazine for February; and herewith send you an account of the Religious Society of the People called Quakers, written by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL;* a man who

was long and respectfully known, and whose loss was deeply and universally regretted.

London, 21st April, 1811. J. W. V.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT of the PEOPLE called QUAKERS, their DOCTRINE and DISCIPLINE. By JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. L.R.S. &c.

DOCTOR FOTHERGILL was an eminent physician, born 8th March, O.S. 1712, at *Carr-end*, *Yorkshire*; his parents were Quakers, highly respectable and respected. He was educated at *Sedburgh School*, *Yorkshire*, and bound apprentice to an apothecary at *Bradford*. In 1736 he removed to *London*, and studied two years under Dr. *Winn*, at *St. Thomas's Hospital*, *Southwark*; and then went to *Edinburgh*, where he took his doctor's degree. He, afterwards, in prosecution of his professional studies, visited *London*; that, at that period, great medical schools travelled through *France* and *Germany*, and, in 1740, settled in *London*. He was a licentiate of the College of Physicians, *London*, and fellow of the university of *Edinburgh*, (a) and of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He continued to rise in fame and practice; so that his business brought him little less than 7000*l.* per annum, and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000*l.* He died of an obstruction in the bladder, at his house in *Harpur-street*, 26th December, 1780; and his remains were interred in the Quakers' burying-ground, *Winchmore-hill*, (b) Besides his medical engagements, he devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells, and other natural curiosities, which were sold, after his death, to Dr. *Hunter*, for 1,200*l.* He formed an excellent botanical garden at his house at *Upton*, in *Essex*; and he liberally endowed a seminary of young quakers, at *Leaforth*, near *Leeds*, for the education and clothing of above 200 children. He was a great patron of learned men. He assisted *Smith* in *Parkinson* in his account of his South Sea voyage; and at the expence of 2,000*l.* printed a translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and Greek original by *Anthony Purvis*, the Quaker, 2 vols. folio, 1764; and, 1780, published *Perry's Key to the New Testament*, for the use of his seminary. His books were sold by auction in 1781; and his portraits and prints were bought for 220 guineas by Mr. *Thom*.

(a) *Edinburgh*, during the course of the last century, in the study of the materia medica institutes of physics, medical practice, chemistry, anatomy, &c. seems to have distanced all her former competitors as much as she has in ethics.—*LITERA.*

(b) I once saw an excellent portrait of the doctor, painted, I think, from memory, by a pupil of Mr. *West*.—*M.*

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. April, 1811.

THE Quakers are a religious society, that began to be distinguished by this name in *England*, where it first took its rise, about the middle of the last century.

In treating of this people, I shall deviate from the generality of those who have mentioned them in their writings; by exhibiting the account they give of themselves, without making myself answerable for their principles or practices.

WILLIAM SEWEL, a Dutchman, published, in the year 1717, the *History* of this people. He was one of their own persuasion; a man of learning; and known to the public by his "Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages." He had access to all their records; corresponded with the most eminent; lived at the time when the facts he recorded were recent; and I have not heard that any part of his history has been controverted; and as I am informed, that it has been published with the approbation of the Quakers, I may, therefore, consider it as an authentic history of their rise, progress, and principal opinions.

GEORGE FOX, for whose birth and parentage see page 6 of SEWEL's History, &c. was the first of these people. He was of a grave, sedate turn from his infancy; always averse to the follies of youth, and desirous of nothing so much as to be preserved in innocence and simplicity. He was early remarked as an example in these respects; and of inflexible integrity. When a youth, he was desirous, above all things, to please God; and cautiously avoided every thing, that either scripture, or the dictates of his own conscience, taught him to believe was offensive.—As he grew up, this disposition increased; it cost him much anxiety, much distress:—But at length he was satisfied, in respect to many doubts he had admitted; and gained much experience by the things he had suffered.—This enabled him to instruct others; and about the

year 1647, we find him travelling through several counties in England, seeking out such as had any religious tenderness, and exciting the inquiries of several concerning him.—Many embraced his opinions: and, indeed, he seems to have roused the public mind as much as ever any individual did in those counties for the time, and under such circumstances. A man of *low birth*, without *literature*, merely by the *sanctity of his life*, and the *simplicity* of his doctrines, to have collected from all professions, and most ranks, men of character, fortune, and understanding, and embodied them as a religious society; to have instituted one of the best-concerted plans of *civil discipline*: is a circumstance most true, and not unworthy the disquisitions of the ablest philosophers.

The name of *Quaker* was affixed to this people early, by way of reproach. — In their assemblies, it sometimes happened, that some were so struck with the remembrance of their *past follies*, and forgetfulness of their *condition*; others so deeply affected with a sense of God's *mercies* to them; that they actually *trembled* and *quaked* — The nicknames so suited the vulgar taste, that it soon became general. *Friends*, or the *Friends of Truth*, was the name they were commonly known by to *one another*. But the epithet above-mentioned was stamped upon them by their adversaries, and perhaps indelibly.

The following abstract from the *propositions* of our countryman, the eminent BARCLAY, will, perhaps, exhibit as clear a summary of their opinions, as can well be comprised within the limits allowed to this article:—

1. The height of all *happiness* is placed in the *true knowledge* of God.

2. The *true knowledge* of God is alone to be obtained by the revelation of the *Spirit of God*.

3. The revelation of the *Spirit of God* to the saints has produced the *scriptures of truth*.

4. From whence it appears, that mankind in general is *fallen* and *degenerated*.

5. That God, out of his infinite love, has offered *universal redemption* by *Christ*, who tasted death for *every man*.

6. That there is an *evangelical* and saving *light* and *grace* in ALL.

7. That in as many as *resist* not this light, but *receive* the same, in them are produced holiness, righteousness, purity,

and the fruits which are acceptable to God:

8. Even so, as to arrive at a state of *freedom* from *actual sinning* and transgressing the law of God:

9. Yet with a *possibility* of sinning.

10. That as all true knowledge in things spiritual is received by the *Spirit of God*; so by it every *true minister* of the gospel is *ordained* and *prepared* for the ministry: and as they have *freely received*, so are they *freely to give*.

11. That the true *worship* of God is in *spirit* and in *truth*; not limited to *place* or *time*, nor subject to the *intercession* of any *person*; but is to be performed under the moving of the Holy Spirit in our *hearts*; yet without derogating from the necessity and utility of public *ordained worship*; in which their sufferings and constancy have been remarkable.

12. That *baptism* is a pure and *spiritual* thing; the baptism of the *Spirit*, and of *fire*.

13. That the communion of the *body* and *blood* of Christ is *inward* and *spiritual*.

14. That it is not lawful for any human authority to force the *consciences* of others on account of difference in *worship* or *opinion*; except such opinions tend to the *prejudice* of one's neighbour in his *life* or *estate*, or are inconsistent with *human society*.

15. That as the end of religion is to redeem man from the *spirit* of this world, and to lead into inward *communion* with God; therefore all vain customs and habits are to be rejected, which tend to *divert* the mind from a sense of the fear of God, and that evangelical spirit wherewith *Christians* ought to be leavened.

Such are the sentiments of this people, as proposed to the public by their *Apologist*; who has largely commented on these topics, in a work that has passed through many editions in *English*, and has been printed in most of the modern languages.

Their particularities of address, language, and behaviour; their declining the use of arms; their refusing to pay tithes, or contribute to the support of ministers (as such) in any shape; likewise their refusing to swear, or take an oath, on any occasion whatever; have subjected them to much obloquy, and many grievous sufferings. On what *principles*, and by what *arguments*, they

vindicate themselves from the objections raised against them by their adversaries, may be seen in this elaborate performance.—Government has, however, in many instances, extended to this people great indulgences; convinced, no doubt, by their patient suffering, that their professions of conscientious scruples were sincere; and that nothing dangerous to society could be apprehended from a people who disclaimed the use of arms, both offensive and defensive.

The *economy* of this society likewise deserves notice. It appears, by their history, that soon after the preaching of George Fox had drawn together, in many parts of *England*, considerable bodies of people professing the same opinions, he found it expedient, for their better government, to establish regular meetings for discipline. The following is, as nearly as we can collect, the plan that is established amongst them:—

Where there are any *Quakers*, they meet together once a month, to consider of the necessities of their poor, and to provide for their relief; to hear and determine complaints arising from among themselves; to inquire into the conversation of their respective members in regard to *morality*, and conformity to their religious sentiments; to allow the passing of marriages; and to injoin a strict regard to the *peace* and good order of the society, the proper education of their young people, and a general attention to the principles and practices of their profession.—In every county where there are monthly meetings, a meeting of the like kind, and for similar purposes, is held every quarter. This meeting consists of deputies sent from the several monthly meetings; who are charged with answers, in writing, to queries proposed to them respecting the good order of the society.—At these meetings, appeals are received, in case of any disputes; and differences settled, if possible. Advice is given, as occasions offer; and assistance afforded to any of the monthly meetings, in case of a larger proportion of the poor, or any similar expenses.—As there are Quakers in most parts of *England*, there are few counties which have not these quarterly meetings; and from these are deputed four, six, or eight of their members once a year, to attend their ANNUAL assembly at LONDON.

THE ANNUAL assembly is commonly held in May. At this anniversary

meeting, consisting of members deputed from every quarterly meeting, and a number of the most judicious of their persuasion in *London* (selected for the purpose of acting on all emergencies for the good of the society), accounts are received of the STATE of the society in every part of the world where it exists.—The deputies bring with them accounts, signed by the respective quarterly meetings, informing the YEARLY meeting if any *disunion* appears; if there is any neglect in the religious education of their youth; if the poor are well provided for; if they keep to their testimony against paying tithes and bearing arms; if they pay the king his duties, customs, and taxes; and forbear to deal in goods suspected to be run.—Appeals are there received, and finally determined; propositions received and considered; and rules formed on particular emergencies; and, lastly, such advice is sent to the subordinate meetings as the particular or general state of the society requires.

Perhaps this is the only society in the world that have allowed any share in the management of their affairs to the female sex;—which they do upon the principle, that “male and female are all one in CHRIST.”—Accordingly, we find them in every department of their institution. They have women preachers; for whom the celebrated *Locke* has made an excellent apology. These have also their meetings for discipline; in which the like care is taken in regard to the female youth, and the good order of their sex, as is done by the men in respect to their own.—And when we reflect what a number of individuals, of both sexes, are kept in good order by the police of this society; how few of them are brought into courts of justice as delinquents; how peaceable their behaviour; and how exemplary their conduct; we cannot but think their principles deserve a more accurate examination than has hitherto been attempted; owing, perhaps, to the vulgar prejudices circulated against them: for, according to the best information, neither their ministers, nor those who have the principal care of the society, enjoy any pecuniary emoluments or advantages.—A few clerks, only, receive salaries for keeping their records; so that, perhaps, there is not a religious society now existing, where PRINCIPLE has greater influence in promoting the ends of their institution.

SOME ACCOUNT of the late Dr. ROSE, the FATHER of the MONTHLY REVIEW.

O thou, whom, borne on Fancy's eager wing,
Back to the season of life's happy spring,
I pleas'd to remember; and, while Memory yet
Holds fast her office here, can never forget,
Ingenuous dreamer, in whose well-told tale
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail,
Whose humours vein, strong sense, and simple style,

May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile;

Witty and well-employ'd, and, like thy Lord,
Speaking in parables his slightest word.

COWPER.

THE late Dr. William Rose, an elegant and learned scholar, and many years master of the academy in Chiswick, was born and bred in the north of Scotland. By the care and direction of some eminent and worthy men, who interested themselves in his education, he discovered a predilection for classical learning much above his years. He was early smitten with that enthusiasm which the classics so generally infuse in ardent minds. And he soon evinced how well he mastered their meaning, and imbibed their spirit. Having completed his university studies rapidly and successfully, he came to England, where he found abundance of associates of manners and dispositions more liberal and consonant to his own. Here he made his entrance into life, and persevered, with laudable industry, for several years, in the humble and laborious capacity of an usher to some of the principal academies about town. The translation of Sallust, which so long went under the name of Gordon's Sallust, fell from his pen, with various other anonymous pieces known to be his, while others claimed and enjoyed the credit of them. No one ever understood better the genius of youth, or the mode of best expediting their acquisition of science and literature. In teaching, he was cautious, collected, cool, correct, and indefatigable; in the conduct of his school, minutely regular and methodical; in discipline, severe but placable; in tasking, rigid and inexorable; but in conversation, liberal, gentle, affable, and witty. And he adopted it as a common adage, that a mild and conciliating master made, for the most part, diligent, docile, and accomplished pupils.

Dr. Rose now took unto himself a wife, Miss Clark, daughter of a warthly dissenting clergyman; and with that denunciation of Christians continued ever

after; though always on liberal terms, without a single tincture of bigotry or schismatick prejudice. He was against the American insurgents, whose cause the whole body of the dissenters so warmly espoused; and firmly opposed the ferment created by Wilkes and his faction, though many of his friends were the dupes of it.

His high classical attainments, and well-cultivated taste, secured him a ready acquaintance and free communication with all the wits and men of letters in his time. Cadell and Strahan were then at the head of their respective pursuits; the one the first bookseller, and the other the first printer, in town. Of course, the English press was almost, if not altogether, at their direction. They nearly monopolized, at least, the whole book and paper trade in the kingdom. Their literary property became insensibly immense; and they were too shrewd not to perceive the advantage of cultivating an intimacy with Dr. Rose. His knowledge of books, his intercourse with men of genius and learning, the influence he began to acquire with the upper ranks of society, his urbanity, his liberal decorum and spirit, his frank and facetious manners, procured him, at least, a decided ascendancy over all their opinions of men and books; authors and manuscripts: insomuch, that he generally appeared not so like a gentleman visitor in a bookseller's shop, as a partner and chief conductor of their business. It was about this time that Scotch literature burst forth in all the splendor it assumed under the auspices of a Kaimes, a Robertson, and a Hume. The MSS. of these great incomparable writers were originally submitted to the cognizance and appreciation of Dr. Rose; and such was his credit with both parties, that both were in the habit of relying implicitly on his decision. And much of the facility with which these works, so honourable to the literary character of the country, were received by the English public, was owing to the ministry of Dr. Rose. He often enough diverted his friends with anecdotes of the celebrated, but whimsical, John James Rousseau and David Hume, who were frequently his guests, and drew pretty liberally both on his credit and hospitality. Their quarrels and reconciliation, like those of school-boys, he was wont to detail with infinite humour. He, one day, surprised them in the

attitude of sparring with cudgels, another with Rousseau on Hume's knee blubbering like a child, and another time at loggerheads about a passage in Sallust, the Roman Historian, which neither understood.

The Monthly Review, a literary journal still in high celebrity, originated solely with Dr. Rose. And he may be properly said to have been the father of one of the most voluminous and useful works that ever did honour to the literary world, in this or any other country. And this draft or plan of his, is to this day the invariable model of all the critiques, Reviews, and publications of a similar description, that have since been obtruded on the public. It was in consequence of a pique at the dogmatism of Johnson, whom Rose had recommended as a coadjutor to the work, that Dr. Smollett seceded from the monthly club, withdrew his assistance, and set up the Critical Review in competition. The Monthly however bore down all opposition. And with Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Jenkinson, Burke, Campbell, Hawkesworth, and all the literary phalanx of the day, united, what efforts or combinations, of liberal not in league or friendship with, could withstand it. Mr. Griffith was the publisher, and by marrying the Doctor's sister-in-law brought all the men of genius and learning to rally round his standard. Liberty in politics, tolerance in religion, refinement in morals, and purity of taste, became the order of the day in the literary world which ultimately rendered all the Articles in this Review as popular as they were well written. Of this masterly and highly favoured production, the Doctor was naturally fond, and always regarded it with the partiality of an affectionate parent, and continued to cultivate and improve it while he lived. It therefore established his reputation, brought him pupils and admirers from every quarter, enhanced his interest with Booksellers, and gave him free access to the most elevated characters in Church and State.

The Rev Dr. Blair of Edinburgh, whose sermons have been of late years so well received, had bought a certain quantity of them to London, and tendered them to the Booksellers, but without success. A few years subsequent to this, he put a volume to the press at his own risque. It was afterwards transmitted to Cadell and Strahan, as a specimen, and by them put into the hands

of Dr. Rose, whose opinion of it was given in language of unqualified approbation. He not only advised the purchase of it, at almost any price, but pushed it so successfully among all his friends and acquaintance, that the first Earl of Mansfield immediately sent for it; and is said to have read such passages of it, especially from the Sermon on Candour to their Majesties, that the whole impression was expended in a few days, the preacher pensioned, and the character of the work established. Nor ought it here to be forgotten, that notwithstanding the Doctor's preference of liberty, and all the prerogatives of democracy, he was always a decided enemy, as hinted already, to the American rebellion, from first to last. This created much shyness between him and the Price and Priestly faction, then so extravagant and licentious. Priestly had just attacked the philosophy of the celebrated Dr. Reid, so zealously and ably espoused by his contemporaries Oswald and Beattie, both signally noted for talent and worth. This virulent censure of his friends and countrymen, Dr. Rose coolly and solemnly condemned, as wanton, unprovoked, and unsubstantiated; equally unworthy a philosopher and a christian. Priestly attempted to remonstrate; but finding Rose could laugh, and he not, and that his dogmatism was no match for the ridicule of his facetious antagonist, the controversy dropped.

Many years before this, the learned Bishop Warburton had differed with the father of Bishop Louth, afterwards Bishop of London, on some passage of holy writ. This the latter resented, in a style of peculiar bitterness and asperity. No species of pugilism could occasion more noise in the Jockey Club, than this spirited contest, in all the literary and clerical circles. Rose had the weakness and temerity to espouse the part of Dr. Louth, and eagerly fought his battles with all his characteristic adroitness and vivacity. Whatever credit he otherwise derived from this silly affray, Dr. Louth was ever after his fast friend. And it is well known to the writer of this article, that while the Bishop lived, there was little within his Lordship's patronage that Dr. Rose might not have commanded.

The life of Dr. Rose embraces all the literature and scholia of his time. But the hints of him here given are wholly from memory, without order, dates, or

other avouchments than the writer's own conviction and recollection; they may serve however to stimulate others better qualified to do him the justice, which want of suitable materials, and free communications with his friends, put altogether out of his power. But to give his history in detail were to produce a picture of the whole biography of the period and place in which he lived. Few, however, in his station and capacity, were more generally known, more courted, or more respected.

What persons of talent, consideration in science or learning, he turned out during his long residence in Chiswick, is uncertain. It may well be presumed however, from his personal accomplishments, his acceptability with people of rank, his address and his industry, that his labours were not without success. And I well remember his occasionally mentioning to me several who had distinguished themselves, and done credit to his institution, in all the learned professions; but their names have now escaped me. His Lady survived him some years. By her he had several children. Two sons and two daughters arrived at a state of puberty. One of his boys died, when turned of age, suddenly. The other, much esteemed by the Poet Cowper, lived but a short time after his marriage. His eldest daughter was respectably disposed of in marriage to an eminent Attorney, and the youngest to the Rev. Dr. Burney of Greenwich, one of the first Greek scholars in Europe; who has but lately entered into the church, and already adorned the profession by a masterly abridgement of Bishop Pearson on the Creed; and who promises by his industry, talents, attainments and interest, to be one of our most distinguished Ecclesiastics.

The following lines were occasioned by his death; the first accounts of which only reached me some time after it happened, at a considerable distance from town.

Accept, O Rose, my plighted vow
To weave a chaplet for thy brow;
When thou shaltst breathe thy last;
Much to thy care the muses owe,
And to thy merits homage do,
For all thy favours past.

Thy manners easy, frank, polite,
Embellish'd with true attic wit,
And rul'd by common sense;
Thou couldst not false pretence detect,
Thy station well correct,
And never give offence.

Thy mind, with stores of science fraught,
To public use such talent brought,
As spread abroad thy name;
Which gain'd thee pupils high and low,
Whose little hearts soon learn'd to glow,
And emulate thy fame!

It kept the rays of genius clear,
Confin'd them to their proper sphere,
And useful knowledge taught;
Corrected diction, polish'd wit,
And by example form'd to write,
As all in common thought.

It laugh'd at Priestly, Wilkes and Price,
And scouted ev'ry low device,
Against or church or state;
Approv'd the filial warmth of Louth,
Sought not for victory but truth,
Which sanctifies debate.

The school, by English talents rear'd
In Scotia, had but just appear'd,
Led on by Jume and Kaims;
Nor least among th' enlight'ned few
Thy *Monthly Critique*, or *Review*,
It's due distinction claims.

Ser genius round thy hallow'd urn
Hang down her sapient head and mourn,
And dulness flee away,
To where the deadly nightshade grows,
And Styx in streams oblivious flows,
Beyond the reach of day.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

No. III.

Intended to constitute a Repository of authentic Letters, and other MSS. by Persons of distinguished Talents and Virtue; with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes.

(Continued from page 179.)

The Earl of ORRERY, to THOMAS CARLE, Esq.

SIR,

HAVE read your *Life of the Duke of Ormonde*, with as great attention as I read your letter, which came to me some postes ago. I congratulate you upon your safe arrival in the Temple of Fame, where you will be placed among the *Plutarchs*, the *Livys*, that Great Britain has to boast of. But give me leave to wonder, that you, who have made two journeys into Ireland, should not foresee the piracy of your booksellers, a generation of miscreants, born the scourge and the torment of Letters, the Mac Tulloughs, and the O'Neils, of the present age: and, were it not idle to talk of what is past, I could wish your book had come out here at the

same time that it was published in England. Those printers who have undertaken to give an Irish edition of it, will not say whether they are going on or not. Suppose that they boldly defy the English Parliament; nay, suppose they are brought upon their knees at the bar of the House of Lords, or more severely punished; your profit will not be increased; a point well worth your consideration, and which I have much at heart. The Act of Parliament you speak of will come too late for your relief. It will differ from an Act of pains and penalties, and only punish future, not past knaveries. On the whole, tell me if you have any commands on this occasion, and they shall be obeyed.

To return to your history: it is in great esteem here: all sides seem to like it: when I say that, I must except those virulent spirits who like nothing but party malice, and low scandal. The Dean of St. Patrick's honours you with his approbation; any name after his could not add to your satisfaction. But I may say the worthy and the wise are your own to a man; and you have me into the bargain.

I shall pay Mr. Maquire for Mr. Taylor's, and shall take care to discharge the rest of my debt to you. But, in pity to one oppressed with a million of vexations and cares, relieve me now and then by your correspondence, and forgive my want of punctuality in answering your letters. It shall never proceed but from want of time. Send me any thing in the poetic way (that's desiring every thing of Mr. Pope's), and let me know more particulars about your History of England; that must be an arduous undertaking: in that, and in every thing else, I wish you success, and am,

SIR,

Your very faithful humble servant,
ORRERY.

Dublin, February 10, 1756-7.

The Earl of ORRERY to the Rev. Mr. BIRCH.

*Marston, August 16,
1752.*

SIR,

So kind a remembrance of an absent friend, buried amidst the mountains of Somersetshire, deserves the earliest acknowledgements, and the heartiest thanks. I have observed of late a most outrageous vein of poetry against a new and noble lord. His lordship, although

represented as a Martial by Mr. P. will scarce be able to answer his enemies with equal poignancy. But he has other employments for his genius: he must now wage war in the upper house with his old antagonist, who, I believe, is as strong and as capable of fighting as ever, and has his merry-men at his call, not in green coats, but in lawn sleeves: they will probably—but next sessions will shew us the truth or falsehood of our present surmises.

I should be glad to have the meditations of *Marcus Antoninus*: and the new edition of *Cudworth*, and shall depend upon your sending them to my house, in Duke-street, as soon as they come out. I rejoice that my uncle's works are in the press; especially as I had heard that the subscription did not go on; and I shall rejoice at every work that you have a hand in.

I cannot find the least entertainment for you from hence. We live in a tranquillity that amounts to the blessings of *Trophimus's* cave; and we are fixed here for many months. Your letters will enliven us; in the mean time we amuse ourselves with riding and walking; and often call to mind the different life we led in Westminster; Lady Orrery hopes one day to see you here, and is, as I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
ORRERY.

From the same to the same.

Caledon, Ireland, May 26,

DEAR SIR,

1747.

It is very certain I write to you with regret; had a sooth-sayer foretold such a doom, I should have believed him as little as the Trojans believed *Cassandra*; however, let me intreat you to lay aside my future letters until your eyes are perfectly recovered. Let them remain like the letters of a guardian to a young heir, in your bureau, unopened.

I have lately passed a fortnight in *Dublin*; in attendance upon my two youngest children, who were inoculated, and who have passed through the small pox in a most happy manner. All my leisure time was employed in the bookseller's shop, and particularly in search of such books as you have mentioned to me. Many of them were not to be found in our *Hibernian Coast*. When St. Patrick banished poisonous animals, &c. &c. in his fury, probably

“cursed books into the bargain. He certainly wished ignorance might succeed him; and I am sorry to tell you that scarce a gentleman in Ireland (although he be a better protestant than ever *St. Patrick* dreaded) goes farther in literature than *Urban's English Magazine*, or *Faulkner's Irish Journal*.

I could not meet with the original French letters of *Monsieur Le Blanc*. I met with a translation of them, which reads heavily enough. The spirit of the author may possibly be lost in the transposition, but the reflections are by no means brilliant; they are often unjust, and, when proper, are trite or trifling; they seem rather observations made in particular companies upon particular persons, than an extended criticism upon the whole nation. Yet, I am to blame to pass this positive judgment upon the book; since of the two volumes I have only read one, and about a quarter; but in truth I believe I shall never go any further.

Mr. *West's* book pleased me very much. I know, and I greatly admire and respect, the author, whose virtues are most truly christian. The book is as much applauded here as any book can be.

I had a glimpse of “*Warburton's Shakespeare*,” my house is too little to hold any more Shakespeares, but I have room for the *Divine Legation of Moses*.

Let me recommend to you, if you have not seen it, “*Les Memoirs d'un honnête homme*,” it is a most amusing trifle, written in a superior style, but in the manner of “*Marianne*,” the *Payvan Parvane*, or rather written so entirely in the French manner, that I dare say no English translation of it will appear tolerable; perhaps you will not descend to these kind of entertainments: they serve to relax my severer studies, and as such toys I mention them to you.

The “*Essay on Virtue*,” and the philosophical books, stay on your side of the water; virtue is loth, I fear, to come to Ireland, and philosophy thinks she should be swallowed up in our bogs. Yet, in truth, such apprehensions are groundless; we are really improving slowly, but certainly.

Lord *Chesterfield's* influence, like the departed sun, has left a warm and serene sky behind it. I have known this kingdom fifteen years; more improvement than I have visibly observed of all kinds, could not have been effected in that

space of time: *dusts* are at an end; *polliteness* is making some progress; *literature* is close behind her; industry must follow, as popery decreases; cleanliness and honesty will find place; the charter schools will banish the former, and introduce the two latter: in this part of the island, we are all protestants. I wish we were all of the church of England; but what am I doing? forgive me, I entreat you; for I thought myself conversing with you, and was willing to detain you as long as possible under my roof. Adieu then without farther ceremony.

You know me, sir,

Your faithful servant,

ORRERY.

Your Packets arrive constantly.

From the same to the same.

DEAR SIR,

I fly to you for assistance! but when am I not giving you trouble of that kind? I am so very forward with my translation, that I have of late been looking over my introduction. It is so vilely copied, that scarce a syllable of it, much less a word, is right. I must therefore correct it from a printed copy. My own blotted papers are either destroyed, or left at *Marston*; and as *Bettenham* is to print from this wretched copy, and as I have seen such blunders from much correcter copies, I am in great pain for his performance; although, of late, indeed, it has been very good. I entreat you, therefore, to watch him narrowly, especially in the Greek and Latin, because I have not several of the authors here that I have quoted.

These long nights, this bad weather, the gaieties of *Dublin*, that have robbed us of many friends, allow me much time for *Pliny*; but my preface will take me up much time.

Adieu, my dear sir,

know me ever yours,

ORRERY.

November 29, 1747.

From the same to the same.

Caledon, December 30, 1747.

I have been of late much employed in disagreeable business, as an executor, a landlord, and as every thing that I wish not to be; or you would sooner have received my acknowledgements, dear sir, for the packets of my MSS. all

which came to me, and am committed to the custody of *I ulum*.

I have just now seen the specimen of Mr. Johnson's dictionary, addressed to Lord Mansfield. I am much pleased with the plan, and I think the specimen is one of the best that I have ever read. Most specimens disgust, rather than prejudice us in favour of the work to follow, but the language of Mr. Johnson's is good, and the arguments are properly and modestly expressed; however, some expressions may be cavilled at, but they are trifles. I will mention one, the *barren* laurel. The laurel is not barren in any sense whatever, it bears fruits and flowers.

sed hoc vult iugis, and I have great expectations from the performance.

On this side of the water, we have the same kind of work going forward. I enclose you the plan, more to shew you that *Ireland* is not defective in learned labours, than from any curiosity in the work itself. The author is a clergyman. I am not personally acquainted with him, but we correspond, and if I am to judge by his letters, he is not so correct a writer as is necessary for such a performance. There is an oddity in his style and manner, that tends not to inuague the remarks will, at least, be extraordinary, if they are not just. He is reputed a scholar, but in so degree to be compared to Mr. Johnson. All works of this kind I think should meet with encouragement, especially when the author does not write for bread.

I sent you, some time ago, the best poem that is extant among the Hibernians. I am glad that we are likely to have a miscellany of poems, that will be worth reading; the *Magazines* grow very dull, and, except the monody of Mr. *Igitur*, I have seen no poetical performance of any value from *England*.

Have you forgotten my *Ignominia* with your presence? It ventures to send you the prologue and epilogue, which, if you please, may be thrown into the *Magazine*.

I have read Mr. *Mansfield's* Essay on the *Language* in which there are some very good words, and interesting observations, but I have not been able to hear him out, for he has been talking of the *Language* of the *Language*, and the *Language* of the *Language*.

The Part of *Ignominia* was published in the *Magazine* in 1747, in the *Magazine* in 1747, in the *Magazine* in 1747.

Europ. Mag. Vol. IX. April, 1811.

same uneasy situation as my case with Mr. *Mansfield*. I should be glad to know how his work is received; but am more interested, and shall be more glad to know how you and your eyes serve you, and how they bear the length of letter, which must desert I. my *Oratory's* and Lord *Rochester's* compliments to you, and assure you, that I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and obedient servant,
OLIVER

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

I With kind reception you gave to the fragment of the *Hebinoth Olam*, in your entertaining *Magazine* of March last, has drawn a request from several persons for a few more chapters of that excellent Hebrew work. It, therefore, it does not impede the insertion of some more valuable communication, the following portions are at your disposal.

Yours, &c. &c.
J. V. O.

BECHINOTH OLAM.

Cap. 1.

The Heavens for height, the earth for depth, and the extent of the wise man's heart, are unsearchable. He loveth deep research into the radical principles of human nature. The inquiries of his understanding know no bounds; manifold are the subjects his heart would explore; numbers are the cogitations of the upright man, who loveth righteousness; inwardly he sanctifieth the Holy One of Israel, and with his lips he honoureth the Lord of glory.

There is no science, no counsel, nor wisdom, he does not attempt to guide; which among the creatures of this another world, except the most perfect, can withstand themselves from him? Can the heaviest burden, the year compass, revelation comprised within the sphere of his heart? Can the wings of his understanding, the living spirit of wisdom hovering delightfully serene over Eden's lake? Can earth's uttermost bounds, limiting the faculty whose seat is a chamber within the palm of a man's hand? Behold, man's portion from God, the divine portion from the spiritual world, the heavenly and the only portion, which he hath

to approach him! searching the registers in the scriptures of truth, exalted are his actions in law and justice, and were it not that the accidents of life confound him, and the spirit of his times confound him, nothing would withhold man from soaring to the skies to embrace the universe, till he resembled the angels in the true knowledge of excellence.

Cap. 2

There at this the virtuous man is astonished: he stands aghast, at the failure of his power. When I perceive disension and rapine in a city, I despise my very image, when I contemplate the vicissitudes of a state, I sicken at life. Behold (I exclaim) man placed here on earth like unto one of the heavenly host in heaven, his heart surpassing the boundless sea, spreading his wings to the south, he discovers the secrets of its hidden chambers, goes on to the east, and studies sublime knowledge; soars to the heavens, and there wisely investigates sublime systems, descends to the profound, and needs vainly scientific arrange and in its utmost recesses mounts the sky for its lofty station, and from the heights of heaven descends to his earth, until the paths of nature become smooth before him: this is wandering at large until his understanding becomes habituated to drop its arch, and the spirit of his race penetrates to the uttermost bounds of the sea, and rising continually and rearing every way until he collects in his grasp the confines of the earth with all its power and extent, he even proudly gazes the heavens until his knowledge generalizes the nature and purpose of all creation, and his investigation concentrates a proper classification of their species. Then, while patrolling the world of the great God, he is led to consider and discourse of the divine essence itself.

ON GAMBLING.

(By the Author of the *Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith*.)

"*Ecce quem furci a seculis excruciant.*"

"If only art they were made to produce from the danger of nations."

GAMBLING is the art of creating chances for anxiety and misery, or a studious application how to attain po-

verty and disgrace, like all speculations raised on the misfortune and distresses of our fellow creatures, the same circumstance that effects the object, defeats the enjoyment. As with a possession without a title, the uncertain owner presently becomes *quited* by others who have, perhaps, no better claims than himself, so the gambler is constantly removed from *advantages* to *adversities*.

The man made rich by gambling is hated by the whole order of *playmen*, who, most of them, lead a *wretched* and *precarious* life.

The gambler, from attention and habit, appears untrifled and cool amidst all his chances, superior to the vicissitudes of the gaming table, claiming, in his line, the distinguished character of *Jovian*.

"An equal temper in his mind he found,
"When fortune flattered him, and when
"The town'd."

One of these gamblers, after having lost a considerable sum, maintained the same enviable *sang froid* as before; he was viewed by one of the victors with admiration. "Sir," said the stranger, "I am astonished where is the *arrogance* which, after a loss, I have seen put on in the faces of so many at this table?" "Sir," replied the gambler, "controlling his waistcoat, and laying his hand on his heart, "*it is here*."

It is generally considered that the gambler is of a profession that rises out of the situation of a *pauper* run *ruined* by play, and it is sometimes a fact that the *fiot* becomes *rogue*; they are however more generally found to have been *naughty* and *debauched* adventurers, *sham* *barons*, and *chivaliers* from the continent, or *half-d'officers*, who, having been *disgraced* to the army, have been *reduced* to it.

Tritonuk is an accomplished gambler, his an agreeable person, an elegant opportunity, travelled manners, and good education. Tritonuk has the art of displaying attentions, and knows very well how *pour de player* for his victims. Whenever Tritonuk sees a stranger approach, he begins the usual formalities of politeness, condescension, and offers of friendship; Tritonuk has the art of appearing to yield to *your* pretensions, and thus, imperceptibly, establishes his *power*.

Tritonuk has a wife, or at any rate a lady so denominated; for having been

married abroad, no copy of a register from St. George's, Hanover-square, or St. James's, Westminster, could be reasonably expected. The lady, who is a German, has a fine figure, is buoyant and condescending by turns, and her fascinations are of the most dignified description. The sumptuous suites of apartments, the residence of Captain TRICHLOR, are thrown open about seven o'clock in the evening, to a dinner party of English and foreign nobility, and the lady, arrayed in thin drapery, throws out the rich allurements of her person, to lead the wine in her studied intoxication of her splendid guests, who are too ready to give up the world to the influence of good meals, for the deceitful enchantments of this accomplished sorceress. It is this that gentlemen of rank and fashion submit to pass their hours with in *adventurers* and an *eternelle jeunesse*, a tribe of whom they have in utter contempt, but who, as they take more pleasure than others, to please and to flatter, the entertainment is sure to be more acceptable.

In the evening a little play begins, and then it is that CAPTAIN TRICHLOR displays, now capriciously, and his fingers, eyes, and tongue are all engaged in the mystery, while his accomplices and partisans witness the action of the last organ with the greatest fidelity, and instantly decide what suit he is to deal, by its place, in the left corner, in the right corner, in the middle, or in its proper situation, in the capital's mouth. The pick once in the hand of TRICHLOR, and he knows every card, and deals out good and bad luck with more certainty than ever did the famous Mr. Williams of Worcester.

If the expert Frenchman meets with a stranger who has money, the first question which he asks him is, how long he has been in the habit of play; and if he answers six or seven years, TRICHLOR rejects from further communication, he believes him to be what gamblers call *gambled*, and gives him up as a bad subject, but if the stranger happens to answer that he has played only a short time, TRICHLOR pounces on his prey, loads him with civilities, condescends to ask him to his table, attracts him to the *voies* of his drawing room, and makes him drunk with wine, with temptation, with the promise of good luck, and with the apprehensions of bad, and at

length strips and discards him as useless to his interests. It is now that TRICHLOR flourishes for a time, that he appears in new suits, and renewed spirits, and goes about *arrogant*, and *triumphant*, but though this modern *Cain* succeeds in the virtual death of a brother, like *Cain* also he loses the moral about him; every body knows the GAMBLER; no man improves with success for a time, but at length all society take the alarm, the his and cry is raised, and the *great* walks the town branded in the forehead, the object of contempt and scorn. The fellow of the story from the French, will show the dreadful alternative which is awaiting the woman who indulges a passion for play.

About the end of the eighteenth century, six of the most noble people of France, who had retired at a party, were engaged at cards. A pretty female gambler, with a chieftain of flowers in her hair, was seated by the side of a buxomness, who was replying to a marquis, at the instant that a beautiful Frenchman, standing near the count, looked on with an air of complacency. The PRÉSIDENT, holding his cards, was as busy as gravity itself, with the paper before him to take out and deal around to read the result of the game in the eyes of the players, and for the count, his attention was so taken off his cards by the marchioness, that he scarcely knew what suit he had in his, or in hand.

"What do you think of the game," said the countess to the marquis.

"I will go your halves, if you will, I think you are sure of it."

"Why do you not play, my lady?"

"You know what sort of a man my husband is."

"I know that he is a little aversive, but he might be mended."

"I am with the president."

"But he always loses. See how the countess looks at him; she is going to cheat him, or play him some trick of which he is not aware. We must place the president with the baroness, that the marquis may take the countess, and I will have you." For want of kind words, each other, the party was at length judiciously.

"Wherever we play we will go halves. I will propose it to you, our little society will prosper if we are better matched."

The marchioness smiled.

When the game was finished, the count proposed the change, and explained his motives; the matter was discussed, and the parties looked at each other. The baroness was handsome, and she gazed at the president most graciously. The countess had an arch look, which added to her attractions; and chafed the intrigues. And the beautiful marchioness and the count were already agreed. The party rose to an instant, and the ladies each presented her hand, which was kissed, and received by the gentlemen. The phylinx thus composed, they separated to go to other engagements.

The association was not fortunate. The countess always won the baroness lost and won alternately but the beautiful marchioness was perpetually unlucky. She had really an amiable disposition, was not without principles, and cheating never entered her head; but she was extravagantly fond of play, nevertheless, it was but the passion of a day, a momentaneous inclination, occasioned by being surrounded by dangerous people; and her principles were only lulled asleep.

It wanted, however, a striking example to awaken them.

She often played at a house in the Place des Victoires. She lost there continually; the company even enjoyed her distress, and liked to see her lose. The count, although he was rich, could not stand such repeated losses, and became weary of the amusement. "I will leave off play," said the marchioness; and she kept her word.

But one evening, being at this house in the Place des Victoires, and looking on while others played, she showed so much eagerness and interest in the game, that a man, not very rich, but who had the art of continuing his expenditure and who sometimes increased his income by selling a degree of interest which he had obtained some how or other, watched her attentively for some time, and said to her, "you long to play, marchioness; I have a proposition that you would win here something to form your party," (adroitly sliding into her hand twenty five francs) "I will go your halves, lose or win."

Without waiting for answer, he went to another table, where two of the party had left play. The marchioness began, and, wonderful to relate, she won dou-

ble the sum lent her, which she repaid, and went home delighted with her success.

The following day she did not fail to be at the same place. She there found CUNEFORT, the man who had lent her the money the evening before. She was glad to see him. This man, nevertheless, had a mean and awkward appearance and manners; she did not know who he was, but it was easy to be seen that he was a man enriched by some low employ; however, she was flattered by his attention, influenced as she was by her passion for play.

The marchioness won but little this evening; however, she did win her luck seemed to be changed; she became sanguine, and flattered herself she should generally be fortunate.

At the end of a week, however, she experienced a sad reverse. At first she won, and played higher; at length, she lost five hundred louis; it was more than she could command.

CUNEFORT was behind her chair, and supplied her card purse. "That may not appear to be your admirer," said he, in a whisper, "you must pretend to give me your diamonds and jewels, in a manner which may be observed; your honour must be preserved; and, above all, keep up your courage—you lose nothing."

This treacherous language rather calmed the mind of the wretched marchioness.

When the party broke up, he presented her his hand, and as where he lived was not known, he conducted her to his house. The marchioness's carriage stopped before CUNEFORT's door.

"O lovely marchioness," said he, "all the loss is mine, I will return you your jewels and diamonds, but on one condition." He proposed the hateful terms:

The eyes of the marchioness were at length opened to all the horrors of her situation. She understood every possible means to soften the inflexible monster. To whom could she apply? She could not confide in any but friends, whose engagements were nearly as great as her own. Her situation was dreadful; at length, after spending the remainder of the evening in retreat, she determined to return home, leaving the jewels in the hands of CUNEFORT; but that accomplished villain gave her again

derstand that she was not the mistress of her clone in that particular. The marchioness, irritated almost to madness, hastily opened a window, and called to her servants; but her footmen and the coachman were all asleep in the carriage. CENIZORIO drew her from the window, and led her into a boudoir, whither she suffered herself to be conducted, thinking he was leading her to her coach; CENIZORIO then declared that her jewels and honour were both at stake; for he was determined to keep her there till her husband came thither to seek her, and then that she might compel him to return her diamonds without security.

The marchioness became desperate! she was distracted: the monster existed secretly in her agony; he pressed the alternative, and, so situated, the marchioness yielded.

The marchioness did not quit CENIZORIO'S house till eight o'clock in the morning; it was, broad day; a woman servant led her to the carriage, and, in despair, she reached her home. She no longer went abroad; she was never afterwards seen in public.

Her sorrow, which was at first so violent as to impair her health, began to grow calmer by slow degrees; when a disgraceful occurrence happened to the monster CENIZORIO, which made him amenable to the laws.

The afflicted marchioness was overwhelmed with shame and confusion, which was cruelly encreased by a letter from the nunciant, in which he said, "that the remembrance of the night he had passed with her, would place him above infamy." This blow was terrible! The marchioness, for a length of time, passed a lugubrious wretched existence; her youthful days were spent in tears, and in absolute solitude, disturbed only by the reproaches of a husband made cruel and indifferent by the suggestions of rumour.

So pass the wretched days of the beautiful marchioness; her friend, the countess, no longer admitted into the house of her former friends. The baronet was married the president, who uses her ill, and thus ends the history of the female gamblers.

By way of conclusion, we may observe, that gamblers, among men, are always contemptible; but the female gambler is a MONSTER.

G. B.

THE MISERIES OF A REVOLUTION.

MEN may begin to talk of the improvement of the age, when the violent and unseemly passions may, by new and wise considerations of human life, and its incidents, be dismissed from their minds, as noxious, and injurious to *private and public happiness*. It is then that Philosophy may plead its own reasonings, because they will have the power, in some degree, to change the disorder of things so as to approach nearer to the desired millennium; but is this practicable; ROUSSEAU says, *that there are countries in which physical and moral evil are almost eternal*. From the following story let us take a lesson to seek no other revolution.

At Joux in Franche-comté, lived a young student named AUGUST. As he was of a promising disposition, his parents had placed him under the care of the School master of Joux; an intelligent and well informed man. The school of Joux was at that time the resemblance of the innocence of the golden age; the gulf mingled with the boys, without any distinction of either sex or rank; the children of the poor were the companions of those belonging to the rich.

Among these young people were the two daughters of Monsieur Harmer the Bailly, with two sisters named Julie and Therese Barbier, and a young heiress whose name was Felicie Mouchon. AUGUST was handsome and his figure was noble and engaging. In the course of a few weeks his shining abilities made him distinguished, and he was esteemed by the whole school; but he was more particularly the object of the attentions of the five young females before mentioned; the Mmes. Harmer were the most reserved, but not the less warm in their regard for him.

Julie Barbier, who was sixteen years of age, only calqued him as the favourite companion of a haux who was dear to her, and who had left the school about a year, where he had been a boarder. As for Therese, she would have been very happy if AUGUST had shown her any preference. Felicie, with a turned up nose and a fiery temper, was a little marked with the small pox, but nevertheless was a very engaging girl.

It happened one day that the beautiful Julie and AUGUST, were alone together in the school-room.

Friend, said she to him, you are an amiable youth, and I wish to give you a bit of advice. Dear Mademoiselle, replied Augi, you will do me a great favour.

My companions are all pleased with you. Are you so?

No indeed, Mademoiselle, was the answer.

As that is the case, this is my advice, attach yourself more particularly to Felicie Mouchou, your late acquaintance's parents, who look on her as an only child, will lose her mistress of her choice. The Mouchous are too proud, and not rich enough to marry whom they please. It is but a child, and I have it in my dearest heart. Tell it to the young man, make you happy, and to me by your own. Remember and follow my counsel.

Augi, brought up rationally by parents of understanding, was pleased with the advice of the amiable Felicie. He felt its force; and from that day was more particularly in his attentions to Felicie. She was delighted, and gave him privately every encouragement. One morning, about six o'clock early, they contrived to meet, and to have a long conversation, when they acknowledged their affection for each other. The young man appeared more amiable every day. Fame soon flies through a town; and she soon brought to the ear of Monsieur and Madame Mouchou, the news of the mutual attachment of the young people. For, questioned their daughter, and she answered ingeniously.

Monsieur Mouchou wished to see young Augi, and he was therefore invited to dinner. The modest young man by his presence decided the truth of the report he had heard. The parents of Felicie loved him so well, that after a few visits they proposed the match to his father.

The young man was taken into the house of his future father-in-law, who studied his character, and gave him the management of his land. Augi was really fond of rural economy, and his abilities were soon confessed. Monsieur Mouchou, who thought to instruct Augi, was soon convinced of the superiority of his knowledge. He was charmed with him. And in giving his daughter to him he said, My dear Felicie, I give you the best young man in the kingdom.

Augi, blessed with an amiable wife,

in a country where innocence of manners still reigned, was for a time the happiest of men. How delightfully did the years pass away. Adored by his wife, whom he loved with the fondest affection, in the course of twelve years he beheld her the mother of his six children, who with himself was the blessing of his father and mother-in-law.

This happy family, enriched by the produce of their extensive estates, without oppression or injustice to their tenants, became the possessors of an immense fortune, which flowed in regular channels to enrich the industrious and constant poor throughout the whole canton.

But there is no stability in the happiness of this world. The dreadful revolution in 1789 destroyed that; this united family Augi, the happy, the good Augi, who was guilty of no crime, was accused by secret enemies of monopoly; his house was pillaged and destroyed; and himself seized and massacred. His father and mother-in-law also perished by the hands of the rioters. His amiable wife, unable to sustain such accumulated calamities, died of sorrow, leaving six innocent orphans, who were finally taken to the Hospital for Les Enfants Trouves.

Oh liberty, how dearly art thou bought by a nation, when the purchase is cruelty and crime!

CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

1. OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.

No. XII.

Observations on the 26th Ode of the 4th Book of Horace.

THE Poet whenever he is speaking of himself, whether the subject may have reference to his birth, his education, his military career, his literary abilities, his general acquirements, or his intimacy with the illustrious characters of his time, uniformly evinces a diffidence and unassuming modesty at once combated by in himself, and capacious to his readers; he nevertheless appears unwilling that a single opportunity should be lost, of reminding us of the powers he once possessed and is

particularly anxious to set in a favourable light his * achievements in the camp of Venus; but even when he is upon this his favourite theme, he makes no silly boasts; does not speak of favours which he never received, and does not cast, by insinuation, obloquy on the virtuous females of his acquaintance; but preserves the same propriety of expression in every instance; and in the present one he merely says that formerly he combated, (that is in the *Castra Cupidinis*,) not altogether without a share of praise; but that now the days for such employments are gone by; and in this we shall perceive how very much he undervalued himself, when we remember that he was only just concluding, as he tells his friend Xanthus Phocæus, the *petrum iustum* of his age, which, as every one knows, implies that he was forty; however from his having so very frequently addressed his female friends, and called them on their want of liking for him at a much earlier period of his life, when no such excuse could be alleged, I am inclined to think that the *captivum ingratum Veneri*, which he somewhere mentions, arose from another cause than that to which he here so improperly attributes it. It is in your opinion of those advanced years, as he is obliged to call them, that he is obliged to complain to Venus of the arrogant Chloë's slighting his addresses; and from perceiving this distaste on the part of his *quondam* favourite, he threatens to dedicate to the goddess of Cyprus his lyre, his torches, and *vetes*, or hairs with which doors are forced; all these he calls his arms, or implements made use of in the campaigns alluded to; for we are to suppose, as the *dampiers* were sometimes in the habit *expugnare juvenum domos*, *pulsq; Thyas uti concita tympano*, (see ode 2, of this book) that their suitors might, on occasion required, resort to similar expedients; indeed of this we have a good specimen in the 25th ode of the 1st book.

Burlesque, this word, as well as the instrument itself, was borrowed from the Greeks.

— *me quoque pectoris*
Tentavit in du'ci juvenis
Forum, et in celares Iumbos
Misti furentem.

and again

Non ego hoc ferrem castidus juvenis
Consule Planco.

Paries habebit, levam marisq; aut Veneris latus custodit. The statues of the gods, when affixed in the temples, had their back to the north, their face to the south, and consequently their right hand to the west, and the left to the east; and in Italy the east was considered as the side on which favourable omens were observed; respecting this, the Schollast seems to have a confused idea; he says that the right side of the temple itself was considered the lucky side; now it was not the right side of the temple itself, for then the west would have been considered lucky, which I am not aware that any Roman ever admitted; but it was that side which was on the right of the person entering it; and this entrance must necessarily be made at a southern gate, or the face of the image would not be obnoxious; consequently what is actually the left side of the temple is the right of the person entering; and lies on the east. Horace says, he will suspend the lyre, &c. on the left hand of Venus, or in other words on the eastern or auspicious part. A similar mistake might arise in heraldic matters, for what is generally called the left, the *herahl*, who would suppose himself standing behind the eschecheon, would term the *dexter*; and *vice versa*.

Turpiter, torches not bygone as some have erroneously imagined, for in the affairs we are speaking of, Hymen had of course no concern; they are torches which gallants used during the night, while they chose; like the *spencers* mentioned by Le Sage *chanter leurs peines, ou leurs plaisirs sous les balcons de leurs maîtresses*; This is evident from what we read in a former ode, where he complains,

Non hoc temper eris liminis, aut aqua
Caleptis, patiens lapsus.

because he was extended during the whole of the inclement night at the door of Lyce, whom he there addresses.

Sublime Rogello, *Targè Chloë* *semel arroganti*. Horace modestly requests Venus to punish the obstinacy he complains of, in order, either that he may be revenged, or that Chloë may become less inexorable; the ascribing such power to the Paphian queen is by no means original, for we find a similar instance in the third book of Homer; the passage is thus correctly and elegantly translated by Pope. Venus addresses Helen.

Obey the nymphs from whom thy glorious lineage
 Shalt have thee ever by their charms made free;
 Hide from thy cheek, and languish in thy eyes,
 Cease to provoke me lest I make thee more
 The world's aversion, than their love before.

S. H. C*****.

ΛΥΚΟΦΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

Πρώτον.

Τὸ δεύτερον.

Αἴψα τὸ πνεῦμα νύμφης ἐμὴν ἱερὰν
 Ἀρσένει δὲ θυρῶν, ἃς δὲ δὴν ἔκλυον λόγους,
 Σύννοτον, ἔφησεν· ὅς γὰρ πύργους κερν
 ἔκλυε κρητῶν, ἃς πρὶν, ἄλλοις ἀνέκλιν,
 Ἄλλ' ὁπότεν χρίσας παρὰ μὲν τῶν βῶν,
 Ἀνδρῶν τε τοὺς τοὺς ἐκείνους λαίμαρ ἔκλυε,
 Σύννοτον καὶ νύμφης γένος ἐκ μὲν ἱερῶν,
 Τῶν ἀσπασίμων καὶ δὴ μὲν τῶν ὅσων
 Κέραι, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν, ὅς δὲ
 Πόλιν δὴν ἔκλυε, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν,
 Ὅμως τῶν ὅσων, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν,
 Ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν,
 Ἐγὼ δὲ ἔκλυε ἐκείνους ἀνέκλιν, ὅς δὲ
 Ἀνέκλιν, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν, ὅς δὲ
 Πόλιν δὴν ἔκλυε, ὅς δὲ νύμφης ἀνέκλιν.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA

THE PROLOGUE.

Act. I.

AT Priam's command the keeper of
 the prison gives an account of Cassan-
 dra—the frenzy—her narrative—apolo-
 gizes for its length—represents it under
 the figure of a way—obscure at first
 entrance, but growing clearer as you
 advance—compares himself to a horse
 beginning his course.

Yes, from its source, and void of all deceit,
 Will I, O King, her narrative repeat.
 Pardon its length, and lend a patient ear,
 Since all bides us thus to do here.
 For not in whispers, but in words, and words,
 The maid, as once, revealed the will of fate.
 But, as the laurel's whispering leaves,
 And all the god her mandating words,
 Dark as the riddling Sphinx, her eloquence
 Tongue.

For'd the full tide of oracles along,
 With high attention hear the truth I tell.
 Treach'ry was yet in memory's faithful cell,
 True to thy vigilance, the wily mask
 At length I tread thee to frequented ways,
 Where the street hath, after long, to thy
 path.

Dispel the darkness from the building hall,
 I now, the day, the night, the words,
 Enter the truth, the truth of words,
 Smile the first and the last, without delay,
 As if we the answer bring, and pursue my way.

Cassandra was a daughter of Priam, and a priestess of Apollo. The god had bestowed on her the gift of prophecy. But, on her refusal to gratify his wishes, he rendered the gift which he had conferred ineffectual. He forewarned her, that her prophecies, how ever true, would not be credited. Not content with this revenge, he represented her to her father as insane; who on this account imprisoned her. Indeed, however, by an affectionate regard for her welfare, he sent the keeper of the prison to her. He, on his return, gives the fullest information to his master; who had signified his anxiety to hear particulars.

4.—[Is thy desire to hear.] The questions asked by Priam, are not enumerated. This omission, not only corresponds with Lycophron's usual brevity, but prevents the reader from being detained by a frivolous dialogue.

Not in whispers.—] The spirit of prophecy showed itself, as we told, differently on different occasions. It was either undisturbed and tranquil, or oracular and frantic. This diversity arose from the different qualities of the inspiring deity, from the different degrees of inspiration bestowed, or from the difference of the subject treated; which, as it was more or less important, required a greater or less portion of inspiration.

But, as the laurel.—] The laurel, into which Juno was changed, and therefore sacred to Apollo, was supposed to be of extraordinary efficacy to such persons as the god thought fit to patronize. Cassandra, who was his priestess, had a peculiar claim to it. It was either bound on the brow in garlands, scarfed in the hand in branches, or woven, cheered for the more sudden and enthusiastic utterance of prophecies. Allusions to these customs are frequent among the Greek and Roman poets.

—the horse descending.—] The poem opens with an original and elegant allusion to the footstall. Preparatory to which, and as a signal for beginning the tale, a piece of wood, that served as a barrier, was let down by a cord, and the horse descended. This horse, when acted in the grove appointed to receive it, the mæns attacked with their foot, and the contest began. The barrier, from which they started, is called *ὄπισθεν*, and *καὶ ἐξ ὧν*. Sophocles in his *Antig.* uses the expression *καὶ ἐξ ὧν* figuratively, and *καὶ ἐξ ὧν* is used in the same manner.

—the messenger.—] The poet seems to have remembered the figure of Mercury, Jupiter's messenger, with wings on his feet. Hence, therefore, far from being, as is supposed, a superfluous epithet, it is expressive of a person, and properly applied. I run, says I am a messenger, through the maze of words, with the speed of winged Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter.

THE ADVENTURES OF
MAHOMET,
THE WANDERING SULTAN;
OR,
A SKETCH OF
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Written in 1796.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from page 199.)

VOLUME THE THIRD.

Chapter XXXII.

THE Sultan, upon his leaving *Warsaw*, felt greater satisfaction than his secession from any other city had afforded him, as he had retreated from scenes upon which he could not reflect without terror and disgust. He took the route of *Hungary*, meaning, by the road through that kingdom, to return to *Turkey*. He, consequently, had, in the course of his journey, an opportunity of observing, with a considerable degree of sorrow, that the delightful country through which he passed had not yet recovered from the ravages of those *Ottoman* armies whose enormities had so distinguished them in the reign of his predecessor.

Wishing, for this reason, to reach *Ruda*, the capital, as soon as possible, he ordered his domestics to make unusual exertions: his orders were, as it appeared by the celerity of those exertions, added to the natural fleetness of their horses, most correctly obeyed. However, as it has been said, that haste and speed are not always concomitant, *Mahomet* was doomed to experience the truth of that aphorism: the guides (who, indeed, are, generally speaking, the most conceited of all human beings) mistook their way: they, consequently, became entangled in a wood, and our august traveller had before him the prospect of passing an uncomfortable night; when a sudden turn of the horses, who seemed to know the local situation better than their drivers, in some degree cleared them from their embarrassment, and, although their course had considerably deviated from the right track, the carriages proceeded over a path that appeared the most beaten, which, fortunately, brought them to a village, if a number of cottages, composed of turf and thatched with straw, could be so termed. Poor as the accommodations that this place seemed to promise were likely to prove, the Sultan contemplated it with pleasure.

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for two reasons: one, that it would, at least, afford them shelter; and the other, because its situation was extremely romantic. Though the trees that still environed the road, and the approach of evening, enveloped them "in darkness visible;" yet as the moon had, in great splendor, arisen, a ray of vivid brilliancy darting through the foliage enabled *Mahomet* to discover a forrest which, falling from the adjacent rocks, meandered through the plain, and almost encircled a castellated building, the size and construction of which indicated that its owner possessed a degree of opulence and dignity far superior to any other person in the village or the vicinity. Toward this building he, of course, advanced, and, as he approached it, observed to his principal domestic, that it was strange, in a place where so large a mansion and so many cottages appeared, they should not meet any inhabitants.

The servant, directing the eyes of the Sultan toward a rustic church, whose little spire just peeped through the trees, and was enlivened by some brilliant lunar reflexes, observed, that it was probable the villagers were there engaged in the performance of their evening orisons. This proved to be the fact; for, in a few minutes, a great part of the congregation appeared surrounding their priest, who advanced to meet the stranger, and, struck with the superiority attached to the appearance and equipage of *Mahomet*, and he apologized for the contraction of his means, he invited him to become a guest at his cottage. This invitation, the very tone of which indicated benignity and hospitality, was, as cheerfully as it was given, accepted by the traveller, who, conducted by the priest, and accompanied by several of the principal peasants, entered his little domes by a wicket gate, which introduced them to a contracted, but well-cultivated garden. The first room that *Mahomet* had occasion to observe was the kitchen, small, but so clear and appropriately furnished, that it exceeded any thing of the kind which he had seen in *Switzerland*, or even in *England*. thence he was led into a large apartment which served both for library and parlour. Here the priest, whose name, it appeared, was *Father Peter*, again welcomed his illustrious guest, and said, that that room, together with an adjacent chamber, were at his service.

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while he honoured the village with his residence. If *Mahomet* was astonished to meet in a *Hungarian cottage* more urbanity than he had experienced in many *polished cities*, he was still sorry at the state of his carriage, which he learned from his servants, would oblige him to avail himself of it for a longer period than he feared might be convenient to his hospitable host.

From this apprehension, however, he was relieved by the good father, who, with an ardour that indicated sincerity, declared, that the length of his stay would increase the obligation conferred on himself; the idea of which, during a neat and elegant repast, seemed, indeed, to have given to him a flow of spirits that rendered his conversation highly agreeable to his royal guest, who, when he retired, thanked him in the politest terms, and declared that he had not, during the long course of his travels, spent an evening from which he had derived more satisfaction.

When *Mahomet* withdrew his window-curtains to hail the rising sun, he saw that the *Priest* had anticipated him in preparing for a morning's walk, which he had intended should have been solitary. He, however, soon joined him in the garden, and, under his auspices, contemplated the surrounding objects. A small gate opened into the cemetery, in the centre of which stood the church. Upon the rustic plainness of this fabric the *Priest* made many pious observations, and included many commemorative notices which the turf-raised tombs in the surrounding area elicited. In the course of their excursion, they came within sight of the large mansion, which had, the preceding evening, excited the attention of *Mahomet*, who now asked to whom that edifice, singularly superior to those in its vicinity, belonged.

"That fabric," said the *Priest*, "is the residence of *Zelia*, a lady to whose benevolence the peasants around are much indebted, whose virtue and humanity have, even in this secluded situation, attracted a crowd of admirers, indeed of adorers; as, by her extensive and well-applied donations, they were relieved from the peryury which the devastation of a storm, that two years since destroyed their cattle, levelled their vines, and swept their corn from the fields, would otherwise have occasioned; and thus the distress of one of the severest visitations of Providence ever

known in these parts was alleviated. She has, in other innumerable instances, given bread to the indigent, afforded instruction to the rising generation, and dispensed clothes to all that would apply for them: indeed, so great is her influence over the minds of my congregation, that I frequently fear they may, in time, be perverted."

"How do you mean perverted?" exclaimed *Mahomet*, with astonishment.

"I mean," returned the *Priest*, "that I fear that they may be inclined to adopt the principles of *Zelia*, who, with all her moral virtues, has, I have reason to believe, no religion."

"No religion!" cried the *Sultan*.

"Hold!" said the *Priest*, interrupting him, "I have, in this assertion, gone too far. *Zelia* has, certainly, some religion; but I am convinced it is the *Mahometan*."

"The *Mahometan*!"

"Yes! I believe her to be, in her principles, as decidedly a *Turk* as the *Grand Seignior*!"

"A *Turk*?"

"Unquestionably!" replied Father *Peter*. "You seem surprised," he continued: "however, at breakfast, I will, in this respect, endeavour to satisfy that curiosity which, I perceive, I have somehow inadvertently raised."

The eagerness of the *Sultan* to hear the story tasked his reverend friend, who, although florid and healthy in his appearance, was in the decline of life, to keep pace with him: the breakfast did not linger long before them; and, as soon as the servant had withdrawn, the latter proceeded, in the following manner, to gratify the impatience of the former.

"You, although a stranger to this country, need not, perhaps, be told, that the kingdom of *Hungary* has, for near two centuries, been a theatre on which the *Musselmans* have exercised their arms; that sometimes they have been victorious, and nearly as often defeated."

"Of this," said *Mahomet*, "I am sufficiently apprized."

"Respecting those places," continued the *Priest*, "which stand the most conspicuous in the annals of military contention, the cities of *Buda* and of *Belgrade* claim the precedence; but particularly the former, our capital. Three times was *Buda* besieged and possessed by the *Sultan Solomon* the

Second; and, although its rescue was attempted by the *Archduke Matthias*, still the *Turks* remained the possessors of it, and it has continued under their government ever since."

"The *Hungarians*," observed the *Sultan*, "had but little reason to complain of the harshness of their new masters."

"Granted!" continued the *Priest*: "for, although, upon the triumph of the *Crescent*, the *Muhametan* worship was established, yet, with a liberality which has not always followed the conquests of the *Turks*, they suffered the *Christians* to remain unmolested in their religion. This leads me to observe, that, although I do not mean minutely to recite my own history, I conceive it to be necessary to inform you, that I am a native of *Pest*, a town on the opposite side of the *Danube*, but connected to *Buda* by a bridge of boats. Educated for the service of the *Church*, at a proper age I officiated first in the place of my nativity: I was then removed to *Buda*, and, in consequence, became acquainted with *Sigismund*, one of the *Counts of the Empire*, a nobleman whose family was more celebrated for its antiquity than its riches, who appointed me preceptor to his niece *Sigismunda*; a young lady that, left portionless by her father, depended entirely upon her uncle for protection and support:

"Perhaps nature never produced a virgin that demanded the addition of fortune less than *Sigismunda*. The man who could have been insensible to her personal and mental attractions, to the beauty of her countenance, the elegance of her form, and the charms of her conversation, must have possessed a heart as cold and torpid as any which now moulders in the adjoining cemetery."

"At least, my good father," cried the *Sultan*, taking his hand, "yours was not so inflexible."

"I must confess," said the *Priest*, deeply colouring, "mine was not; no vow of celibacy can entirely controul the human passions: I had gazed at my lovely pupil, until I found that it was, for my peace, necessary I should retire from the influence of her attractions, I procured this small appointment; and, in a sedulous attention to the duties of my profession, in the pursuits of literature, and, so far as my contracted means would permit, the practice of benevolence, endeavoured to spiritualize the form of *Sigismunda*,

whose angelic idea became imprinted upon my mind, and whose name, in my aspirations, frequently mingled with that of the *Holy Virgin*, our patroness.

"During this conscientious calm, this placid disposition of mind, I was, in the course of my usual walk, one morning, reflecting upon the repression of passion with the coolness of a philosopher, when I met a brother of our Order, who had been also a member of the convent wherein I was educated. He had travelled from *Buda*: and, on his sudden appearance, I must own that philosophy in some degree recoiled, and I felt my former attachment to *that city* revive. I hesitatingly inquired respecting the health of *Sigismunda*. You will judge the effect of his answer upon my mind, when I inform you, it stated that she had, near two years before, eloped with a *Bassa*, the enemy of her country and religion, and was with him either at Constantinople, or in some other part of the Turkish dominions."

"What is the name of the *bassa*?" said *Mahomet*, with emotion.

"Of his name," returned the *Priest*, "the fiar could not give me any information. Indeed, he appeared to treat with such levity a subject which seemed to me of the utmost importance, that I felt offended, and, when he offered to depart, did not press him to prolong his visit. Happy to find myself alone, I indulged my meditations upon *Sigismunda* almost to madness. I retired to my room, and, absorbed in sorrow, suspended my parochial duties, and, indeed, almost suffered a suspension of my mental faculties. Of this you will judge, when I inform you, that, with a view to insure the spiritual happiness of *Sigismunda*, to reconvert her, I determined to abandon my cure, travel to *Buda*, and thence pursue the lovely *Renegade* into the dominions of the *Sublime Porte*. To render this scheme practicable, the leave of the *Prior*, my superior, was absolutely necessary. He was absent. This was fortunate; as, during this period, reflection and reason had time to operate: the consequence of which was, the repression of the turbulence of passion, and the expansion of the more pleasing emotions of gratitude toward my congregation, many of whom had, with the fervour of near relations, and the anxiety of real friends, attended me through every transition of my indisposition."

"This attention," said *Mahomet*, "must have endeared them to you."

"Indissolubly!" replied the *Priest*.

"More than twenty years had subsequently elapsed, yet I still retained a grateful remembrance of their affection; the fervour of youth was over; the glow of passion, and even the thought of *Sigismunda*, had, except with respect to her eternal happiness, subsided; when one evening, in the dreary month of November, after I had retired to my study, and was attentively perusing a favourite author, I was aroused by the loud and repeated barking of the dog; my two servants, as if for protection, ran towards me. Hearing the sound of human voices without, I ordered the door to be unbarred, and found that our alarm was excited in consequence of the illness of a *lady*, whose carriage was, by the peasants, directed to stop at my door, in the hope of her obtaining assistance from me, whom they stated to be the pastor of the village.

"Her servants brought her into the parlor; seated with her a young lady, who appeared to be her daughter."

"A physician was immediately procured," said *Mahomet*.

"We have," replied the *Priest*, "no physicians, nor medical men, nearer than *Buda*. However, as I have officiated in these capacities with tolerable success, I, consequently, ordered a cordial. This my fair patient refused, but desired to have a glass of water, which was brought; and, as I was endeavouring to persuade her to quaff the menstruum with a little wine, she fixed her eyes on me—the glass fell from her hand, and she fainted. While in this situation, her attendant removed the veil which had nearly shaded her face.

"Good Heaven! what were the emotions of that moment, when, in the countenance of the stranger, I recognized the features of the lovely *Sigismunda*. As soon as she appeared to be reviving, I retired, fearful that my presence would occasion a relapse. Almost unconscious of what I did, I rambled among my neighbours, to whom the circumstance of the arrival of a carriage at so late an hour, and the story of the sick lady, were events that were likely to attract conversation for some time.

"The coach was also, to them, an object of admiration; it was a Turkish vehicle: the servants were all from the same country, and unacquainted

with our language, except one; but he had only come from *Petgrad*; so that from him all I could learn was rather calculated to excite than to gratify curiosity.

"However, upon my return, I received a message from *Sigismunda*, which intimated, that she hoped to be sufficiently recovered to see me the next morning.

"At this interview, to which I was introduced by *Alida*, her confidential attendant, I was struck with her appearance; for although the years that had elapsed had, in some degree, tarnished the brilliancy of her complexion, I could still discern considerable traces of those charms that had captivated my heart. But, indeed, had they been obliterated, I should have had occasion to admire them revived and blooming in the countenance of *Zella*, her daughter, who had scarcely arrived at her fourteenth year.

"This young lady, while I was contemplating her person, and committing her elegant motions, upon a hint from her mother, paid her obeisance to me, and withdrew. *Sigismunda* then, pointing to the sofa, on which I seated myself by her, said,

"If I may, taking the freedom which former friendship warrants, venture to conjecture respecting what passed in your mind when your eyes were so fixed upon *Zella*, I should imagine you was recollecting her mother at the same period of life, under the protection of the noble *Sigismund*, her uncle, and the guidance of the juvenile *Fraser Peter*, her preceptor.—In those happy hours—

"Pardon me," I replied—"but I must untread you not to term those hours happy, in which the sternness of your relation, and the uninteresting attention of your tutor, were, I fear, a restraint upon your innocent vivacity."

"So far," she continued, "you are mistaken; I loved, honoured, and revered my uncle. The opinion I had, in early life, formed of my preceptor, it is not now necessary for me to state. I see that you are affected by the hint I have given; and therefore shall only add, that your motive for leaving *Buda*, well as you thought you had concealed it, was known to me."

"Good Heaven!" I replied.

"Of this no more," she cried. "I shall neither dwell upon this subject, nor upon one, to a woman, still more

pleasing, I mean, the number of my professed lovers, one of whom, that was particularly assiduous, was of nearly the highest rank in the country: but while I was dubious whether I should seriously consider a passion which he most ardently expressed, my attention was attracted by a very extraordinary bustle in the city; and soon after I was informed, that the *Bessa Achmet*, the supposed nephew of the former, and favourite of the late Sultan *Soliman*, was in a few days to make his public entry."

"*Achmet*?" said *Mahomet*: "are you sure it was *Achmet*?"

"I am," replied the *Priest*: "circumstances have impressed the name too strongly upon my mind for me to forget it."

"He came," continued *Sigismunda*, "mounted upon a most beautiful Arabian courser, which was adorned in the first style of eastern magnificence, and managed by him with peculiar grace and elegance. He appeared in address the most splendid that had ever been seen in *Hongary*: a circumstance which, in my juvenile mood, added greatly to his attractions. But although these were the principal objects that engaged my attention, I have since understood, that if I admired his figure and dress, he paid none the same compliment."

"*A'v'uncle*," said *Sigismunda*, "was not the last of our nobility that made their visits of congratulation to the *Bessa* upon his arrival; but, to the astonishment of every one, he was the first to whom the visit was returned."

"On this memorable occasion I was introduced to him. When the blushes with which the animated speeches of *Achmet* had suffused my countenance were dispersed, and diffidence had in some degree receded, I raised my eyes, and thought I could discern, in his person, grace, and elegance, sufficient to deserve a return of, at least, half the compliments that he had bestowed upon mine."

"*'Another visit*," continued *Sigismunda*, "succeeded; another, and another after that ensued: nay, he had once the good fortune, as he termed it, to pay his respects at a time when the absence of my *uncle* gave him an opportunity to make a florid declaration of his passion. It would be absurd to say that I was surprised at a circumstance which I had for some days ex-

pected. I referred him to Count *Sigismond*, from whom, on the account of religion, he experienced a refusal, and I a repudiation for my reluctance; which only served to confirm me in the resolution that I had formed. The splendor of a situation only inferior to royalty had a strong effect upon my ambitious mind; and, although *Achmet* was then nearly as old as *Sigismond*, yet in the elegance of his figure and the magnificence of his dress the disparity of age was by no means forgotten: I, therefore, determined to marry him. Of this determination I informed my uncle; remonstrances, of course, took place; a quarrel ensued, in consequence of which I quitted his mansion, and repaired to the palace of the *Bessa*, where the nuptial ceremony was performed; and the next day we set out from *Buda* to survey the fortresses along the frontier; a service which the situation of my husband compelled him to proceed upon immediately and which, indeed, his passion for me had caused him too long to delay."

"Here," said the *Priest*, "I stopped the lady to inquire how she provided, in her establishment, for the performance of those religious duties, the importance of which I had taken such pains to inculcate."

"At this question her confusion was evident; but she, at length, replied, 'I take shame to myself, holy father! while I confess that they were neglected, or, to use a term more applicable to my crime, abandoned for those of my husband. Heaven grant that the punishment of my apostasy may have fallen upon me in this world; that the sorrow I have known, and the sufferings I have endured, may be deemed an expiation for the sins I have committed in disobeying the commands of my uncle, disregarding the denunciations of our holy church, and repressing the emotions of my own conscience.'

"The tears which fell from the eyes of *Sigismunda*," said the *Priest*, "had little effect toward the repression of the horror which her apostasy produced on my mind. However, the entrance of *Zelia* afforded me a transitory relief, as it gave me an opportunity to retire into the garden, in order to collect my scattered thoughts, and to endeavour to reason myself into some degree of composure."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF NOVEL-WRITING.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.*

COLLECTION of novels has a better chance of giving pleasure than of commanding respect. Books of this description are condemned by the grave, and despised by the fastidious; but their leaves are seldom found unopened, and they occupy the parlour and the dressing-room, while productions of higher name are often gathering dust upon the shelf. It might not, perhaps, be difficult to show, that this species of composition is entitled to a higher rank than has been generally assigned to it. Fictitious adventures, in one form or other, have made a part of the polite literature of every age and nation. These have been grafted upon the actions of their heroes; they have been interwoven with their mythology; they have been moulded upon the manners of the age; and, in return, have influenced the manners of the succeeding generation by the sentiments they have infused, and the sensibilities they have excited.

Adorned with the embellishments of poetry, they produce the epic; more concentrated in the story, and exchanging narrative for action, they become dramatic. When allied with some great moral end, as in the *TELEMAQUE* of Fenelon, and *Marmontel's* *BELISAIRE*, they may be termed didactic. They

* We are happy to insert this Essay, as, we think, its author has, in it, made an admirable apology for the writers of novels: an apology which, by-the-by, they in some degree wanted; for it has been the fashion among the small critics of the times, and their echoes, to decry works of genius and imagination, for which it is impossible that they can have any other reason than because they have neither, in the first instance, talents to write them, nor, in the second, taste and judgment to distinguish their merit, or appreciate, as Mrs. Barbauld has done, their importance.

The NOVEL, properly so called (and many works the authors of which now think themselves secure in their gravity might be drawn into this class of literature), is a species of composition that has always been admired by men of real genius. Of this predilection we could, had we time, quote many instances, and also much enlarge the history of its objects; but our author has so happily seized on the principal points which we had in contemplation, and, in general, so well observed upon them, that we shall not weaken her sentiments and opinions by an unnecessary exhibition of our own.—EDITOR.

are often made the vehicles of satire, as in *Swift's* *GULLIVER'S TRAVELS*, and the *CANDIDE* of *Voltaire*. They take a tincture from the learning and politics of the times, and are made use of successfully to attack or recommend the prevailing systems of the day. When the range of this kind of writing is so extensive, and its effect so great, it seems evident that it ought to hold a respectable place among the productions of genius; nor is it easy to say, why the poet, who deals in one kind of fiction, should have so high a place allotted him in the temple of Fame, and the romance-writer so low a one in the general estimation he is confined to. To measure the dignity of a writer by the pleasure he affords his readers, is not, perhaps, using an accurate criterion; but the invention of a story, the choice of proper incident, the ordonnance of the plan, occasional beauties of description, and, above all, the power exercised over the reader's heart, by filling it with the successive emotions of love, pity, joy, anguish, transport, or indignation, together with the grave impressive moral resulting from the whole, imply talents of the highest order, and ought to be appreciated accordingly. A good novel is an epic in prose, with more of character, and less (indeed in modern novels nothing) of the supernatural machinery.

If we look for the origin of fictitious tales and adventures, we shall be obliged to go to the earliest accounts of the literature of every age and country.

Rude times are fruitful of striking adventures; polished times must render them pleasing.—The ponderous volumes of the romance writers being laid upon the shelf, a closer imitation of nature began to be called for; not but that, from the earliest times, there had been stories taken from, or imitating, real life. The *Decameron* of Boccaccio (a storehouse of tales, and a standard of the language in which it is written), the *Cent Nouvelles* of the Queen of Navarre, *Contes et Fabliaux* without number, may be considered as novels of a lighter texture: they abounded with adventure, generally of the humorous, often of the licentious kind, and, indeed, were mostly founded on intrigue, but the nobler passions were seldom touched. The *Roman Comique* of Scarron is a regular piece of its kind. Its subject is the adventures of a set of strolling players. Comic humour it certainly possesses; but the

humour is very coarse, and the incidents mostly low. Smollet seems to have formed himself very much upon this model. But the *Zaïde* and the *Princesse de Cleves* of Madame de la Fayette are esteemed to be the first which approach the modern novel of the serious kind, the latter especially. Voltaire says of them, that they were "*les premiers romans où l'on vit les mœurs des honnêtes gens, et des aventures naturelles décrites avec grace. Avant elle on écrivait d'un stile empoulté des choses peu vraisemblables.*" "They were the first novels which gave the manners of cultivated life and natural incidents related with elegance. Before the time of this lady, the style of these productions was affectedly turgid, and the adventures out of nature." The modesty of Madame de la Fayette led her to shelter her productions, on their first publication, under the name of Segrais, her friend, under whose revision they had passed. Le Sage, in his *Gil Blas*, a work of infinite entertainment though of dubious morality, has given us pictures of more familiar life, abounding in character and incident. The scene is laid in Spain, in which country he had travelled, and great part of it is imitated from the adventures of *Don Gusman d'Alvarache* for Spain, though her energies have so long lain torpid, was earlier visited by polite literature than any country of Europe, Italy excepted. Her authors abounded in invention; so that the plots of plays and groundwork of novels were very frequently drawn from their productions. Cervantes himself, besides his *Don Quixote*, which has been translated and imitated in every country, wrote several little tales and novels, some of which he introduced into that work, for he only banished one species of fiction to introduce another. The French improved upon their masters. There is not, perhaps, a more amusing book than *Gil Blas*; it abounds in traits of exquisite humour, and lessons of life which, though not always pure, are many of them useful. In this work of Le Sage, like some of Smollet's, the hero of the piece excites little interest; and it rather exhibits a series of separate adventures, slightly linked together, than a chain of events concurring in one plan to the production of the catastrophe, like the *Tom Jones* of Fielding. The scenes of his *Diable Boiteux* are still more slightly linked

together. That, and his *Bachelier de Salamague*, are of the same stamp with *Gil Blas*, though inferior to it.

At the head of writers of this class stands the seductive, the passionate Rousseau—the most eloquent writer in the most eloquent modern language: whether his glowing pencil paints the strong emotions of passion, or the enchanting scenery of nature in his own romantic country, or his peculiar cast of moral sentiment—a charm is spread over every part of the work, which scarcely leaves the judgment free to condemn what in it is dangerous or reprehensible. His are truly the "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn." He has hardly any thing of story; he has but few figures upon his canvass; he wants them not; his characters are drawn more from a creative imagination than from real life; and we wonder that what has so little to do with nature should have so much to do with the heart. Our censure of the tendency of this work will be softened, if we reflect that Rousseau's aim, as far as he had a moral aim, seems to have been to give a striking example of fidelity in the married state, which, it is well known, is little thought of by the French; though they would judge with the greatest severity the more pardonable failure of an unmarried woman. But Rousseau has not reflected that *Julie* ought to have considered herself as indissolubly united to *St. Preux*; her marriage with another was the infidelity. Rousseau's great rival in fame, Voltaire, has written many light pieces of fiction which can scarcely be called novels. They abound in wit and shrewdness, but they are all composed to subserve his particular views, and to attack systems which he assailed in every kind of way. His *Candide* has much strong painting of the miseries and vices which abound in this world, and is levelled against the only system which can console the mind under the view of them. In *L'Ingénu*, beside the wit, he has shown that he could also be pathetic. *Les Lettres Peruviques*, by Mad. Graffigny, is a most ingenious and charming little piece. *Paul et Virginie*, by that friend of humanity St. Pierre, with the purest sentiment and most beautiful description, is pathetic to a degree that even distresses the feelings. *La Chaumière Indienne*, also his, breathes the spirit of universal philanthropy. *Caroline de Lichtfeld* is justly a favourite;

but it were impossible to enumerate all the elegant compositions of this class which later times have poured forth. For the expression of sentiment in all its various shades, for the most delicate tact, and a refinement and polish, the fruit of high cultivation, the French writers are superior to those of every other nation.

There is one species of this composition which may be called the *Didactic Romance*, which they have particularly made use of as a vehicle for moral sentiment, and philosophical or political systems and opinions. Of this nature is the beautiful fiction of *Télémaque*, if it be not rather an Epic in prose; the high merit of which cannot be sufficiently appreciated, unless the reader bears in mind when and to whom it was written; that it dared to attack the fondness for war and the disposition to ostentatious profusion, under a monarch the most vain and ambitious of his age, and to draw, expressly as a pattern for his successor, the picture of a prince, the reverse of him in almost every thing. *Les Voyages de Cyrus*, by Ramsay, and *Sethos*, by the Abbé Terrasson, are of the same kind; the former is rather dry, and somewhat mythical; it enters pretty deeply into the mythology of the ancients, and aims at shewing, that the leading truths of religion—an original state of happiness, a fall from that state, and the final recovery and happiness of all sentient beings—are to be found in the mythological systems of all nations. Ramsay was a Scotchman by birth, but had lived long enough in France to write the language like a native; a rare acquisition! The latter, *Sethos*, contains interwoven in its story, all that we know concerning the customs and manners of the ancient Egyptians; the trial of the dead before they are received to the honours of sepulture, and the various ordeals of the initiation, are very striking. A high and severe tone of morals reigns through the whole; and indeed, both this and the last mentioned are much too grave for the readers of romance in general. That is not the case with the *Belletrise*, and *Les Incas*, of Marmontel, in which the incidents meant to strike the feelings and the fancy are executed with equal happiness with the preceptive parts.

Among the authors of preceptive novels, Mad. Genlis stands very high. Her *Adele et Theodore* is a system of educa-

tion, the whole of which is given in action; there is infinite ingenuity in the various illustrative incidents: the whole has an air of the work, and of good company; to an English reader it is also interesting, as exhibiting traits of Parisian manners and modern manners, from one who was admitted into the first societies. A number of characters are delineated, and sustained with truth and spirit; and the stories of Cecile and the Duchesse de C. are uncommonly interesting and well told; while the sublime benevolence of M. and Mad. Lagaraye presents a cure for sorrow worthy of a Howard. From the system of Mad. Genlis many useful hints may be gathered; though the English reader will find much that differs from his own ideas. A good bishop, as Huet relates, conceiving of love as a most formidable enemy to virtue, entertained the singular project of writing, or procuring to be written, a number of novels, framed in such a manner as to inspire an antipathy to this profane passion. Mad. Genlis seems to have had the same idea; and in this manual of education, love is represented as a passion totally unfit to enter the breast of a young female; and in this, and in all her other works, she invariably represents as ending in misery every connexion which is begun by a mutual inclination.

The Germans, formerly remarkable for the laborious heaviness and patient research of their literary efforts, have, within this last century, cultivated, with great success, the field of polite literature. Plays, tales, novels, of all kinds, many of them by their most celebrated authors, were at first received with avidity in this country, and even made the study of their language popular. The tide is turned, and they are now as much depreciated. *The Sorrows of Werter*, by Goethe, was the first of these with which we were familiarized. We received it through the medium of a French translation. It is highly pathetic, but its tendency has been severely, perhaps justly, censured; yet the author might plead, that he has given warning of the probable consequences of illicit and uncontrolled passions by the awful catastrophe. It is certain, however, that the impression made is of more importance than the moral deduced; and if Schiller's fine play of *The Robbers* has had, as we are assured it has, the effect of leading some well-educated young gentlemen to com-



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, SUVA

mit depredations on the public, allured by the splendid character, we may well suppose that Werter's delirium of passion will not be less seducing. Goethe has written another novel, much esteemed, it is said, by the Germans, which contains, amongst other things, criticisms on the drama. The celebrated *Wieland* has composed a great number of works of fiction; the scene of most of them is laid in ancient Greece.

His powers are great, his invention fertile, but his designs insidious. He, and some others of the German writers of philosophical romances, have used them as a frame, to attack received opinions, both in religion and morals. Two, at least, of his performances have been translated, *Agathon* and *Peregrine Proteus*: the former is beautifully written, but its tendency is seductive: the latter has taken for its basis an historical character; its tendency is also obvious. *Klinger* is an author who deals in the horrid. He subsists on murders and atrocities of all sorts, and introduces devils and evil spirits among his personages; he is said to have powers, but to labour under a total want of taste. In contrast to this writer, and those of his class, may be mentioned *The Ghost Seer*, by Schiller, and *The Sorcerer*, by another hand. These were written to expose the artifices of the Italian adepts of the school of Cagliostro. It is well known, that these were spreading superstition and enthusiasm on the German part of the continent to an alarming degree; and had so worked upon the mind of the late King of Prussia, that he was made to believe he possessed the power of rendering himself invisible, and was wonderfully pleased when one of his courtiers (who, by-the-bye, understood his trade) ran against and jostled him, pretending not to see his majesty. * These have been translated; as also a pleasant and lively satire on Lavater's system of physiognomy, written by Mureau, author of *Popular Tales of the Germans*. The Germans abound in materials for works of the imagination; for they are rich in tales and legends of an impressive kind, which have, perhaps, amused generation after generation as nursery stories, and lain, like ore in the

mine, ready for the hand of taste to separate the dross and polish the material: for it is infinitely easier, when a nation has gained cultivation, to polish and methodize, than to invent. A very pleasing writer of novels, in the more common acceptation of the term, is Augustus la Fontaine; at least, he has written some for which he merits that character, though, perhaps, more that are but indifferent. His *Tableaux de Famille* contain many sweet domestic pictures and touches of nature. It is imitated from *The Vicar of Wakefield*. The Germans are a very book-making people. It is calculated, that twenty thousand authors of that nation live by the exercise of the pen; and in the article of novels, it is computed that seven thousand, either original or translated, have been printed by them within the last five-and-twenty years. One Chinese novel has been translated. It is called, *The Pleasing History*; or, *the Adventures of Hsiao Kioo Choan*. It is said to be much esteemed; but can only be interesting to an European, as exhibiting something of the manners of that remote and singular country.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A BRIEF NOTICE OF CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY: INCLUDING SOME VESTIGIAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANOR OF PARIS GARDEN, &c. &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THERE are few places circumadjacent to the metropolis that have been more frequently mentioned, than the district which is now the parish of CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY; a district that is, in the most ancient of our plans of London, &c. only marked as *Paris Garden* and *Bank-side, Southwark*; but which, according to the parish-books, about 1732, contained 1000 houses, and now, we should presume, nearly treble that number.

It is not here necessary to endeavour to pervade the darkness in which antiquity has shrouded local disquisition, or we might, perhaps, so far develope the mist as to be able, from concomitant circumstances, in this situation, to collect vestiges of Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities: these we shall leave for a more patient, and, of course, more accurate, investigation; only observing, that in the time of *Peter of Colechurch*, traces were found, which indicated that

* This is an incident in "*A Bold Stroke for a Wife*" which produces much amusement.—EDITOR.

hydraulic experiments had been made, or, in other words, that an attempt sufficient to establish the legend had been practised, to turn or divert the course of the THAMES.

The district of which we are now writing was then in the parish of *St. Mary Overie*; the name of which was, in process of time, changed to that of *St. Saviour's, Southwark*; and the parish of *Christ Church, Surrey*, which was then called the manor or liberty of *Paris Garden*, divided from it. The church antecedent to that which is the subject of our View stood on the same spot, and was built and finished in the year 1671; the steeple in 1695; and the altar-piece in 1696.

It appears, that a gentleman of the name of *Mr. John Marttall** was the whole and sole founder and endower of that church, and that, by his will, dated the 21st August, 1627, he, besides other donations, settled upon the minister 60*l.* per annum for ever †.

Very near to the site on which *Christ Church* was erected, it seems, by an ancient plan of London, &c. there stood a cross, probably termed *Bennet's Cross*. ‡ The greatest ferry of the metropolis was that from the *Black Friars* to *Paris Garden* stairs; in consequence of which, houses accumulated, and a village was formed in the immediate vicinity of a district that seems, like the *hundreds of Drury* and the *parishes of Covent-garden*, to have been dedicated to gayety and pleasure. The contemplation of ancient times and ancient manners is curious and, in a moral point of view,

* The correct orthography of the name.

+ In the middle window of this, the old church, appeared the Queen's arms: north of that, the Bishop of Winchester's: southward, argent a chevron cotised sable, between three Bucks' Heads, cabossed Gules, and for the crest a Gryphon's Sargent Argent, and these words under the arms, "John Marttall, founder and endower of this church, 1671." The bells of Christ Church, upon which have been rung 10,820 changes, it appears, by a technical description, were only inferior to St. Sepulchre's, upon the twelve bells of which, it is calculated, 3,628,800 changes might have been rung: these were celebrated for variety, Christ Church for melody: whence the catch,

"Hark! the merry Christ Church bells

Ring one, two, three, four, five," &c.

‡ From a Benedictine priory, we think a cell of *St. Bartholomew*: there were, as appears by the names of a street, a court, and alley: erected on their sites, several red crosses in the neighbourhood.

useful: we shall, therefore, make no apology for the introduction of a short account of the manor or liberty of *Paris Garden* and its appendages.

As early as the reign of HENRY VII. we learn that encouragement was given to foreign actors. In one of the books in the Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, containing an account of the daily expenses of that prince, we find, among other articles, the follow-

"Item, to the frenshe players in rew. § 20*s.*"

It is, therefore, probable, that the place where these itinerants performed might have been on the Bank-side, and that the name of *Parrys*, || or *Paris Garden* might have been derived from them. However, be this as it may, we find, that in the reign of Henry VIII. the neighbourhood had much increased; the Old Bear-garden was established betwixt the *Stews* and *Paris-garden*, and also for the formation of the new. In the reign of Elizabeth, bear-baiting was an amusement so much in fashion, that a regular keeper of her majesty's bears was appointed: the first was, we think, her tutor, *Roger Ascham*; but his appointment was only limited to the keeping the bears at the Custom-house. ¶

Edward Alleyn, the sole proprietor of the PORTUNE PLAYHOUSE, *White-cross-street*, was also proprietor of a bear-garden on the Bank-side,** with *Mr. Philip Henslow*, long before he obtained the place of master of the king's *Deans*. ††

§ § The intimate knowledge of the French language and manners which Henry must have acquired during his long residence in foreign courts, (from 1471 to 1485), accounts for this article. — *Reed*

|| The ancient orthography.

‡ What the nature of this office was at the Custom-house we cannot conceive.

"There are many pretty places in the Custom-house, which a scholar might be glad to accept." — *Nehele's Life of Bowyer*, p. 511.

** Quere, the old or new Bear Garden.

†† In order to shew the elegance and humanity of the amusements of the Bank-side, early in the reign of James I. we shall, from *Lycens* quote an advertisement preserved amongst *Aumur's* papers.

"To-morrow being Thursday shal be seen at the Bear garden by the Bank-side, a grate match played by the gamsters of 1 sex who hath challengd all comers whatsoever to play 5 dogges at the single beare for 5 pounds, and also to wane a bull dead

Paris-garden, besides being famous for the combats of beasts and for pugilistical contests equally brutal, had, in its western extremity, the *Swan*, one of the most ancient playhouses either in the city or its environs. When this theatre was first founded it is impossible now to state: the district (Southwark) was classic by prescription. CHAUCER had chosen it for the assembling scene of his *Canterbury characters*; and "the moral Gower" * resided near the very spot. THE SWAN, on the Bank-side, was certainly antecedent to THE HOPE and THE GLOBE. "Ben Jonson," says Pennant, was by "one Decker," † an envious critic, reproached with his ill success on the stage, and, in particular, with having performed the part of Zulimian at Paris-garden. §

at the stake, and for their better content shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind" (blinded) "bear. *Vivat Rex.*"

* So termed by Chaucer.

† JONSON'S *Batholomew Fair*, as appears by "the Induction," was performed at THE HOPE, on the Bank-side, Surrey, on the 31st of October, 1614.

‡ It is singular that Pennant should not have been better acquainted with the works of "one Decker," who has exhibited more of the local manners of his times than any writer of his age, except Jonson. Two of a trade never agree. "The Gulls Horne Booke," and some other works of the former, seem admirably to instruct Masters Stephen and Matthew, Sir John Row, his associate, Sir Amorous le Fool, and many other "fools indeed," which Ben has so happily personified. For which reason, we conceive that he was hurt at the interference of Decker with a cast of characters which he thought, belonged exclusively to himself, and, consequently, became indignant at his presumption. In the POETASTER, Jonson seems, by the introductory speech which he puts into the mouth of Envy, to have had Decker in his eye. In the prologue, he also speaks

"Of base detractors and illiterate ages;" and again, in the character of Ovid, says,

"Envy the living, not the dead, doth bite; For after death all men receive their right."

§ This stage, on which Jonson is said to have appeared, was, it may reasonably be supposed, that of the *Swan theatre*, which was situated near the Old Barge-house, and, consequently, almost opposite to the Temple Stairs. The Bear-garden seems to have been set apart for other purposes, and consigned to other amusements than dramatic representations. Jonson, it is well known, had but little success in his histrionic efforts: he performed at the Curtain, Swaneditch, and, as it is said by Baker, at other inferior theatres, of which, probably, the Swan was one.

This theatre, like many of the others in the reign of Elizabeth, used to be frequented on *Sundays*; a profanation which, it has been observed, was, at length, fully punished by the dreadful accident which, "Heaven-directed," befel the spectators in 1582, when the scaffolding fell, and a great number of persons were either killed or miserably maimed. || The fulfilment of the denunciation of the poet, quoted in the note, was followed by a letter from Sir Thomas Blonke, the lord mayor, to the Lord Treasurer: nay, even the accidents that, in the reign of James I. occurred at the fatal vesper, *Blackfriars*, were, by the Puritans that inhabited that district, said to be a judgment upon the people for a profanation of the *Lord's Day*, although they assembled to hear a sermon, preached indeed by a Roman Catholic Priest, but still a sermon.

Returning, however, to the *Swan theatre*, it may be proper to observe, that it was a house of some magnitude, according to the scale of the playhouses of those days; although it does not appear, as the accounts of it are, notwithstanding the industry of the editors of the works of *Shakspeare*, extremely meagre, to have had any very pre-eminent success. THE ROSE, it is said, was a theatre, smaller in its dimensions than the SWAN, which stood betwixt the GLOBE and PARIS GARDEN, and the site of which, nearer to the river than that of the former, until the year 1750, retained the name of *Rose*.

|| "This calamity," it is observed by Pennant, "seems to have been predicted by one *Cronchy* a poet," and, of course, a prophet, "in the reign of Henry VIII. who likewise informs us, that in this place (a) were exhibited *bear-baitings* as well as dramatic entertainments, and upon *Sundays*, as they are to this time at the *Combat des Animaux* at Paris.

"At *Paris Garden* each Sunday a man shall not fail

To find two or three hundred for the *Bear-baiting* sake:

One halpenny a piece they us'd for to give,
When some have not more in their purse. I believe.

Well, at the last day their conscience will declare,

That the poor ought to have all that they may spare.

If, therefore, you give to see a bear fight,
Be sure God his curse upon you will light."

¶ 28th October, 1603.

(a) i. e. district. The people used to go from the plays, which were over by four o'clock, to the bear-baiting, &c.

alley, as that of the Globe does of *Globe-alley*, at the present hour.

Pursuing our search along the *Bank-side*, although we fear that, tempted by the classic ground that we have contemplated (for even the *Bear Gardens*, &c. though dedicated to cruel sports, were classic), we have a little passed the boundary-line of the parish of *Christ Church, Surrey*, which runs along the centre of *Gravel-lane*, and did not, of the *eighteen* stew-houses that were originally allowed, include more than nine. These tolerated receptacles for prostitutes, which had their signs depicted on their fronts, were, the *Bear's Head*, a well-known symbol in London, the *Cross-keys* (the *Pope's arms*), the *Gun*, the *Castle*, the *Crane*, the *CARDINAL'S HAT*,† the *Bell*, the *Swan*, &c.

* It is unnecessary here to be more particular with respect to the ancient theatres and circo on the *Bank-side*, as a very curious account of them, and of many other local antiquities, is in a course of publication by Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON, No. 88, *Cornhill*. This work, a part of which we have now before us, is embellished with, or rather composed of, plates most beautifully engraved; and, as we understand the proprietor means to extend his plan as his materials increase, it promises to become a most valuable repertory of the vestiges of antiquity, many of which have long since receded from the sight, and can only either in delineated forms or accurate description be found among the collections of the curious, in libraries, in vestries, detailed in ancient records and documents in public-offices, treasuries, colleges, and other places, which it will require interest to investigate, and industry to search.

† The *Cardinal's Hat*, which was also the sign of a much-frequented tavern in *Cornhill*, was most unquestionably the subject of many a witticism. Whether it bore any allusion to the *Cardinal of Winchester*, in whose manor those venal beauties were tolerated, and therefore obtained the appellation of *Winchester geese*, is uncertain; but it is certain, that the *Bank-side* was not the only place in the metropolis where stews were to be found. Well-bred writes to Young Knowell, "From the Windmill." (a) His father, who opens the letter, exclaims,

"From the Borsello (b) it might come as well, The Spital, (c) or Pict-hatch." (d)

Every Man in his Humour.

(a) A place of entertainment, *Finsbury-fields*.

(b) This tradition says, and indeed the letter seems to indicate, meant the *Old Jewry*.

(c) *The Spital, King'sland*.

(d) *Pict Hatch, Turnmill-street*.

From the circumstances that we have seen, it will be observed, that the manner or liberty of *Paris garden* was considered as the most dissipated district in or near the metropolis: the sports of *Paris-garden*, and the gallantries of the *Bank-side*, were, however, if not absolutely tolerated, during a considerable period, at least unnoticed, by the police; for a reason which, as it seems to have had some political connexion with the subject, it will be worth while briefly to state. This reason, it appears to us, was, that, in consequence of their attraction, they became of the utmost importance as a source of emolument, indeed of existence, to the Company of Watermen, to whom the navy looked for a constant supply of sailors, and whom, from the time of the Lord-Mayor NORMAN, it had, by framing aquatic processions, &c. been a part of the civic policy to encourage. We learn, from TAYLOR, the *Water-poet*, that the theatres on the *Bank-side*, in *Southwark*, were so numerous, and the custom of going thither by water so general, that many thousand watermen were supported by it.

"Afterwards (about the year 1596)," he observes, "the players began to play on the *Bank-side*, and to leave playing in LONDON and MIDDLESEX for the most part. Then there went such a great concourse of people by water, that the small number of watermen remaining at home [the majority being employed in the Spanish war] were not able to carry them, by reason of the court, the teams, the players, and other employments. So that we were enforced and encouraged, hoping that this golden stirring world would have lasted ever, to take and entertaine men and boyes, which boyes are grown men and keepers of houses; so that the number of watermen, and those that live and are maintained by them, and by the only labour of the oare and scull, betwixt the bridge of Windsor and Gravesend, cannot be fewer than forty thousand; the cause of the greater halfe of which multitude hath been the players playing on the *Bank-side*; for I have known three companies beside the *bear-baiting* at once there; to wit, the *Globe*, the *Roe*, and the *Swan*." ‡

‡ Taylor's "True Cause of the Waterman's Suit concerning Players, and the reasons that their playing on the London Side is their" (the waterman) extreme Hindrance."

The ancient houses in the maner and vicinity of *Paris-garden*, besides those that we have mentioned, were

The Bishop of Winchester's,
The Bishop of Rochester's,*

The palace of Charles Brandon,
Duke of Suffolk, or Southwark-place,†

The Abbot of Battale, his house,
Battale-bridge,

From the foundation of Christ Church, Surrey, and the conversion of the manor of *Paris-garden* into a parish, together with our observations upon its ancient state, it is now time to turn, and remark, that the present church of Christ, or, as it is generally termed, *Christ Church, Surrey*, the edifice, the west-front of which is the principal object of our View, is a modern building. It will be observed, that its cottage-like appendages give to this fabric a picturesque appearance, which it could never have derived from its architecture; yet its architecture is our more immediate concern. It is by some civic authors, perhaps we should say many, said to be regular and well constructed; regular it certainly is, or shame would have betided the carpenter and bricklayer; and, as it was erected in the year 1737, a period when the foundation of the old church, which had only stood sixty-seven years, had unfortunately given way, there is little doubt but that the inhabitants took care that it should be, in point of workmanship, well constructed; but there is, looking upon it with a critical eye, a plainness in its appearance which does not now seem very well to suit with the elegance of many of the houses, &c. in the improved and improving district, of which it is the centre.

Every thing, as Swift has practically explained, depends upon comparison. We can yet remember when *Christ Church, Surrey*, standing in the centre of *Frazier's cot*, and a few other cottages and fields, seemed, to our juvenile eyes, a superb object; some of those cottages still remain, and are delineated in the View to which we have alluded; but such a number of houses have arisen and extended on every side, that the "Village mark'd with little spire," as it was probably then considered by others, is no longer to be traced; and even to the church appears to have, under the force of contrast, shrunk in its dimensions.

* The site of this mansion is now called *Rochester-yard, Dead-man's-place*, &c.

† Now the Mint, &c.

The part of the *Bankside* in which the west-front of *Christ Church* is situated, was long before the opening of *Blackfriars-bridge*, 1769, called *Ben-net-street*. Since that fortunate event for the neighbourhood, and indeed for the public, took place, that portion of the Surrey road which runs along its east-front, has received the appellation of *Great Surrey-street*; and a number of streets have been planned and finished upon the upper and lower grounds, and other parts of the ancient manor of *Paris-garden*, and in its vicinity. The rise and fall of the *Albion-mills*, which were destroyed by fire, March 2, 1791, have been already mentioned in this Magazine. On their extensive site is now erected an elegant range of buildings, called *Albion-place*,‡ opposite to which is the *Surrey Institution*, once the *Leverian Museum*, for which purpose it was indeed built; *Stamford-street*, *Holland-street*, and *Alfred-place*, are a few of the new erections with which this neighbourhood abounds. Indeed the houses, &c. in the parish of *Christ Church, Surrey*, are already extremely numerous; and, as we have observed before, the district seems in such a progressive state of improvement, that we foresee it will soon demand a much larger church than that of which our View exhibits a correct idea, and which has given rise to this speculation.

ACCOUNT of a SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

A LETTER from St. Michael's (one of the Azore Islands), dated Feb. 17, states as follows:—

"On the 26th, 27th, and 28th Jan. this island again experienced a repetition of several very severe shocks of an earthquake; without, however, doing any damage or cost of lives, only dreadfully alarming the inhabitants. On the 31st, a most awful and tremendous explosion of smoke and flames issued from the watery element at the distance of half a league, or two English miles from the shore, in the western direction of our island, which struck the inmates of the contiguous villages and hamlets with dismay and consternation; yet, thank God! has not hitherto been followed by bad consequences. The scene was awful beyond all description;

‡ Before the mills were erected, a wharf, a farrier's shop, and other buildings, occupied their site. The ferry-house, which was termed *the Hope*, was standing at the corner of the first turning, Willow-walk.

and from the bowels of the inflammatory substance, forming its passage upwards of 80 fathoms deep in the ocean; issued smoke, fire, cinders, ashes, and stones, of an immense size. Innumerable quantities of different kinds of fish,

some nearly roasted, and others as if broiled, floated on the surface of the sea towards the shore. This dreadful eruption of fire has, perhaps, been the saving of the island and its inhabitants."

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QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Sketch of the Political History of India, from the Introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill, A.D. 1764, to the present Date, by John Malcolm, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Madras Army, resident at Mysore, and late Envoy to the Court of Persia. Royal octavo, 18s.

THE great empire which England has established in the east will be a theme of wonder to succeeding ages; that a small island in the *Atlantic* should have conquered, and held the vast continent of India as a subject province, is in itself a fact, which never can be stated without exciting astonishment. But the surprise will be increased, when it is added, that this great conquest was made, not by the collective force of the nation, but by a Company of MERCHANTS, who, originally vested with a charter of exclusive commerce, and with the privilege and right to protect their property, and to retaliate attack, were in a few years hurried by the enterprise and ambition of their agents; the hostile and rival spirit of the other nations of Europe; and the weakness and perfidy of the princes of Asia; to whom they became, from their encroachment on their riches, an object of jealousy or plunder, into the possession of royal power; and actually found themselves called upon to act in the character of sovereigns over extended kingdoms, before they had ceased to be the mercantile directors of petty factories.

It is the object of this work to afford information, and to elucidate the poli-

tical principles upon which the government of British India has been conducted since the introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill in 1764. But it will be necessary to preface this account with a general and concise view of the proceedings of the Company, from the first date of their union as a corporation, to that on which the more detailed history of their progress commences. Though the merchants of Great Britain, after the discovery of the passage to India by the *Cape of Good Hope* (A.D. 1497), made early efforts to share with the Portuguese in the rich trade, which was carried on by the newly discovered channel between Europe and that quarter of the globe, more than a century elapsed before they were in any degree successful.

Individual capital, after several attempts, was found too limited for a trade, which, however lucrative, was attended with great risk, and required force to protect it. It is to these causes that we must trace the original association of that body of wealthy merchants, who petitioned Queen Elizabeth to grant them encouragement and exclusive privileges, for the purpose of carrying on the trade with India. That princess, alive to every project which promised to increase the wealth and greatness of her country, sent an embassy to the Emperor of Delhi (*Akbar*), to solicit him to extend his favour and protection to her subjects trading with his dominions. Elizabeth, however, when she adopted this measure, did not wait for its result, which was not very successful, but

granted a charter on the 31st of December, 1600, which erected the merchants,* who had petitioned her into a body or corporation, under the title of "GOVERNORS AND COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF LONDON TRADING TO THE EAST INDIES." By this charter they were vested with the power of purchasing lands without any limitation; their commerce was to be directed by a governor and twenty-four persons in committees. Their first governor, *Sir Thomas Knight*, was named in the act. The Company, their sons when of age, their apprentices, servants and factors in India, were vested, for a period of fifteen years, with the privilege, to use the words of the charter, of an exclusive trade "into the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from all the islands, ports, towns, and places of Asia, Africa and America, or any of them beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza, or the straits of Magellan, where any traffic may be used, and to and from every of them."

The general assemblies of the Company were vested with the power of making any laws and regulations for the conduct of their concerns, which were not at variance with the laws of the realm; and their exports were made free of custom, for a term of four years. They were empowered to fit out and send six good ships and six pinnaces annually to India; and to export, under some restriction, *thirty thousand pounds in foreign coin or bullion*.

This charter concludes with a proviso, by which the crown, in the event of its operation not being profitable to the state, had the right, upon giving two years warning, to resume the grant, which in the same clause it pledged itself to prolong fifteen years beyond the first period, in the event of its proving advantageous to the country.

Such was the first charter under which the merchants of England commenced their commerce with India. Their original capital was *seventy-two thousand pounds*, divided into shares, each of which was *fifty pounds*. The first fleets which the Company sent to India were successful, but particularly the third, which was commanded by *Captain Keeling*, who returned to England in 1610,

after a prosperous voyage, with his ships richly laden, and without the loss of a man in his fleet.

"In the year 1609 they obtained a second charter, by which this right of exclusive trade was made perpetual; with a proviso, however, like the former, by which the crown was declared to have the power of resuming the grant (giving three years warning), if it was not found to promote the interests of the realm.

"Though the Company had received the permission of the *Emperor of Dehly* to form considerable settlements, and establish factories upon the shores of the empire, they had been hitherto prevented from taking advantage of this indulgence by the intrigues of the Portuguese; and they were ultimately obliged to have recourse to force, to obtain justice from that nation, which claimed, on the ground of prior possession, an exclusive right to the commerce of the Indian seas,

"The vessels of the Company were armed, to oppose this arrogant pretension; and, in the year 1612, a fleet of them, under *Captain Best*, defeated the Portuguese in two actions. These victories not only raised the reputation of the English, but enabled them to establish a factory at *Surat*, under circumstances every way propitious to their success. Anxious to confirm the advantages which they had obtained, the Company solicited the *King of England* to send an embassy to the court of the *Emperor Jehangier*, to settle their commerce upon a more secure and liberal basis. *King James* complied with their request; and *Sir Thomas Roe* proceeded in the year 1614 to the Imperial Court which was then residing at *Ajmere*.

"He was received with every honour by *Jehangier*, who seemed disposed to accede to all his requests; but the caution of his son and ministers, and the intrigues of the Portuguese missionaries, prevented that success which had been expected.

"A confirmation of former grants, and an extended privilege of having resident agents at some of the principal towns in the empire, were, however, obtained; and having finished this arrangement, the ambassador returned to *Surat*, where he passed some time in settling the new factories at that place, and *Baroach*, and then sailed for *Persia*, where he was equally, if not more, successful with *Shah Abbas*, the reign-

* The petition was signed by the *Earl of Cumberland* and two hundred and fifteen persons. The *Earl's* name is specified in the grant.

ing sovereignty of that nation, from whose friendship he obtained every privilege which could promote the commerce of the Company with the *Persian Gulf*.

"The effort which the *Portuguese* had made to check the progress of the *English* in the continent of *India*, was feeble, and perhaps accelerated their success, by stimulating them to active and decided measures; but it in some degree deranged their finances, as it forced them to the expense of military equipments. Their pecuniary embarrassments were greatly increased by the unfortunate result of an endeavour, which was made at this period, to share with the *Dutch* in the lucrative trade carried on by that nation with the *Spice Islands*; where, though the superiority of the *English* character at first gave them success, and enabled them to conciliate some of the *Malay* princes, and to obtain the cession of several valuable settlements, their factories were ultimately destroyed. This was effected by a course of policy, which a sordid cruelty could alone have generated, and a spirit of unfeeling avarice executed; and which, though it attained its immediate object, has excited lasting feelings of resentment in the *British* nation, and left an indelible stain upon the fame of that country by whom it was adopted.

"The massacre of *Ambosyna* (for such the event, which closed this scene, must ever be termed) had the effect, which the cold calculating foresight of its perpetrators had anticipated; and from its occurrence, in 1622, the *English* may be said to have abandoned the commerce of the *Eastern Islands* to their rivals.

"This catastrophe, some radical defects in the constitution of the Company in *England*, the smallness of their capital, and their increased expenditure, added to their want of forts, and their consequent reliance on the precarious protection of the native Governments, appear at this period to have brought the affairs of the Company into great distress. Their commerce, which had from the first depended upon lucky adventures, began rapidly to decline; and their history, for a long period, offers nothing but a detail of misfortunes in trade, connected with a series of spirited actions, particularly at sea, where the *English* invariably asserted their character, and revenged themselves upon the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* for the injuries which they suffered on shore.

"It was during this moment of distress,

that an accident led to the formation of that settlement in *Bengal*, which has since proved the source of all their prosperity. The Company were indebted to the professional skill of a physician for this origin of their power and greatness.

"This gentleman, whose name was *Boughton*, had proceeded from *Surat* to *Agrah*, and had the good fortune to cure the daughter of the Emperor *Shah Jehaun* of a severe illness; for which, among other rewards, he received the privilege of carrying on a free trade. He went to *Bengal*, and there his abilities obtained him equal favour from the nabob of that country, who extended the privilege, which had been given to him personally by the emperor, to all his nation; and in the year 1636 the Company's servants at *Surat* built a factory at *Hoogley*, about one hundred miles from the mouth of the branch of the *Ganges*, which takes its name from that town.

* * * * *

"The trade to *India* was indeed thrown open from the year 1652 to 1657, on which year *Cromwell* renewed the privileges of the Company. Nothing can be more opposite, than the accounts given by different authors of the result of this short suspension of the Company's monopoly. One, who wrote in 1661, asserts that the nation had nearly lost, during this period, all its privileges in *India*; that the value of *English* commodities was lessened; and that those of *India* were advanced; while another, whose work appears in 1680, declares, that when the *East India* trade was laid open, the *English* merchants afforded the *Indian* commodities so cheap, as to supply most parts of *Europe*, and even *Amsterdam* itself. And the last fact would appear to be confirmed by that passage in the letters of *Thurloe*, the secretary to *Cromwell*, which states, that the merchants of *Amsterdam* "having heard that the Lord Protector would dissolve the *East India* Company at *London*, and declare the navigation and commerce to the *Indies* to be free, and open, were greatly alarmed; as they considered such a measure would be ruinous to their own *East India* Company."*

* These two statements are not at such variance as they may at first sight appear. A sudden and great competition of our merchants in *India* would produce the effects stated by both writers.

"The death of *Cromwell* disappointed those expectations, which the Company had latterly cherished, from the support of his government: but these were more than fulfilled by a new charter which they obtained from *Charles the Second*, dated April 1661.

"The charter of *Queen Elizabeth* had invested the Company with an exclusive right of commerce for fifteen years; and that corporation was declared a perpetual body politic by a charter of *James the First*: but in that obtained from *Charles the Second*, the old privileges were not only confirmed, but new ones of great importance added. They were vested with a right of exercising civil jurisdiction and military authority; and with the power of making war or concluding peace."

* * * * *

"Though the Company had obtained a new charter from *Queen Mary* in 1694, several flagrant abuses in the conduct of their affairs were detected by parliament, in 1695. Their home expences, it was found, had rapidly increased from the sum of 1200*l.* per annum to that of 90,000*l.* and their governor, *Sir Thomas Cooke*, on whose notes this money had been lent, was terrified, by a bill of pains and penalties, to make a discovery, from which it appeared that ten thousand pounds of this cash had gone to the king himself, and other sums to his ministers and principal servants.* The *Duke of Leeds*, who was the most obnoxious offender, was impeached for receiving five thousand pounds; but *King William* put a sudden end to the session; and by that act not only quashed the impeachment, but checked all further inquiry.

"The principal, and indeed natural, enemies of the Company, against whom all their violence both at home and abroad was directed, were those English merchants, who wished to interfere with their monopoly, and who were termed, in the language of the day, interlopers. Their endeavours to check and destroy these, led no doubt, to many acts of oppression, which have been exaggerated, by the writers of the suffering party, into deeds of the most barbarous tyranny. The interlopers, however, in spite of that violence of which they complained, continued to gain strength; and in 1698 they were able to bring

under the cognizance of Parliament the charter granted to the Company in 1694; and having outbid that corporation, by offering an advance of two millions + sterling at eight per cent. in consideration of an exclusive right of commerce with the east being vested in the subscribers, a bill was passed in their favour. But their triumph did not last long, for the old Company obtained a confirmation of their charter in the ensuing season. On the adoption of this measure, the nation had two East India Companies by parliamentary authority, instead of one by prerogative.‡ Nothing could be more violent, than the contests of these Companies during the short period that they continued separate. The great efforts of both were directed to the object of gaining power in the House of Commons; and in the general elections of 1700 each was detected in bribery and corruption. The old Company corrupted members, and purchased voices; the other, seats. Thus the one bribed the representatives, the other the constituents. But, tired out at length with a struggle which threatened ruin to both, they united their stock under the charter which had been granted to the old Company, bearing date the 5th of September 1698; and assumed that name under which they have ever since been incorporated, *The United East India Company*.

"During such contentions at home, the state of the Company's affairs abroad may be imagined. The spirit of the principles upon which these were regulated, will be collected from an extract of a letter from their governor at home to an officer, who had been appointed Judge for civil affairs in India. 'I expect,' says this commercial despot, 'my will and orders shall be your rule, and not the laws of England, which are a heap of nonsense, compiled by a number of country gentlemen, who hardly know how to govern their own families, much less the regulating companies and foreign commerce. Having now the power of condemning the Company's enemies, or such as shall be deemed so, particularly those that shall question the Company's power over all the British subjects in India, I expect my orders from time to time shall be obeyed, and received as statute laws.'

* The old Company offered 700,000*l.* at 4 per cent.

† Ralph, Vol. 11. page 815.

* Journals, April 1695.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. April, 1811.

"The union of the two Companies in England had not an immediate effect in reconciling their servants either at home or abroad; and it was some period before their rooted animosities gave way to a feeling of common interest. It did, at last; and in the year 1708 the united corporation obtained a bill most favourable to their commerce and privileges, which was granted, on condition of their lending to Government the sum of 120,000*l.* over and above the two millions which had been lent when the new Company was first established.

"That tranquillity, and consequent commercial prosperity, which the *peace of Utrecht* brought to Europe, was felt by the British settlements in the *East*; and these were, about this period, (1713) under the rule of men of prudence and ability. But success created enemies. A very general clamour was raised against their monopoly, which was stated to be adverse to the general commercial interests of the kingdom; and they were obliged to agree to an arrangement, which was considered advantageous to the state, in order to maintain their right of exclusive trade to India.

"The affairs of the united Company continued in the same prosperous condition, both at home and abroad, till war was declared between France and England in the year 1744. The French, who had failed for nearly eighty years in all their attempts to erect and support an East India Company, had succeeded in accomplishing this object about the year 1720; and the regular returns made by this Company from the period of their establishment in India, had been so considerable, that the jealousy of the *British Company* was raised, and the Government entering with some degree of warmth into that jealousy, turned their attention towards the *East*, when war was likely to arise between the two nations. The French, anxious to promote a commerce still in its infancy, had proposed a neutrality between the two Companies as early as the year 1742, which the Court of Directors at first accepted, and then rejected. When, therefore, war commenced in Europe in 1744, the flame soon spread to Asia. Their respective sovereigns assisted each company. The pursuits of commerce yielded to the occupation of arms; and the strange spectacle was presented, of two European nations combating with each

other on the shores of India, aided by different native princes of the country. These chiefs, impelled by a short-sighted policy, thus sacrificed their permanent independence, for the attainment of momentary objects of hatred and ambition. For it was early in this contest very obvious, that whether the troops of England or France prevailed, the native allies must become dependent on the conqueror.

"What has been said of the history of the Company shews in a very strong light, not only the origin, but the character, of their early power; and proves the urgent necessity, which existed from the earliest period of their association, for the strict and constant interference of the legislature of the country, to check excesses, by which the national character of England was so exposed to injury. The Company, or rather the individuals of the direction by whom the corporation was governed, were in a great degree dead, as has been shewn, to those feelings which urge the mind to good and great actions. They, in fact, recognised no motive, but a desire to enrich themselves, their relations and dependants. Their strength as a community, which was the natural consequence of this system, increased with their means of corruption and oppression; and such was the venality of the times, that it appears that hardly any, however high their station, escaped the contamination.

"The occurrence of war, in 1744, between England and France, was the commencement of a new era to *British India*. The same system of government remained; but the scene was changed. It had gained importance, from becoming one of national contest, and from the new actors who were introduced. There were no longer unobserved factors, and agents of a trading company, whose obscurity left them without an incentive to virtue, or a dread of shame; but officers of distinction, who not only acted under the control of honourable superiors, but under the observation of their country, which now began to take a warm interest in Indian affairs.

"Though it cannot be supposed that the desire of fame, thus excited, could, by its operation on the minds of a few individuals, effect a complete change in a system which was radically bad; it must be acknowledged to have had a wonderful effect. India became a scene

in which character and reputation, as well as wealth, were to be acquired; and many of those, who were employed in distinguished stations in that country, attained the highest honours, which respect and approbation can bestow, or courage and talents command. The names of *Lawrence* and *Clive* (both of whom commenced their career about this period of the history of the Company) will live as long as the annals of *England*; and be regarded as glorious examples, until the qualities of valour, military skill, and elevated genius, shall cease to receive the applause and admiration of mankind.

"The peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, which was concluded in 1748, terminated those direct hostilities which the French and English nations had carried on in India; but the armies, which both states maintained at that period on the coast of *Coromandel*, continued to assist different native princes, with the object on each side of obtaining, through such policy, a strength that would make their power, at the renewal of a contest, paramount to the other.

"Both the *English* and *French* had proceeded in this course for some years, with fluctuating success; when the embarrassment, to which it led, induced the directors of each Company to apply to their sovereigns, to interpose their power to mediate their differences: and the terms of accommodation were actually agreed upon, when the war of 1756 broke out between the two nations, and caused their armies in India to enter upon a more extended field of contest than ever. This contest was marked by a series of unparalleled success on the part of the *English*, who remained, at the peace of 1763, sovereigns of the rich provinces of *Bengal*, *Bahar*, and *Orissa*, of the *Northern Circars*, of part of the *Carnatic*, and of all their old possessions on the *Malabar Coast*.

"In addition to the strength, which these possessions gave to the government of the *English Company*, we may add the resources of its Allies, the *Nabob* of the *Carnatic*, and the *Vizier* of *Oude*, whose power it had supported, and over both of whose courts the *English* influence was so completely established, that that nation might be said to command the resources of their dominions.

"The rapid aggrandizement of the Company naturally led the observation of the Administration in *England*

to their affairs; and in the year 1767, the House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the nature of the Company's charters, to consider their treaties and grants, and to calculate all expenses, civil, naval, and military, which have been incurred by government on their account.

"Their right to any territorial acquisition, was at this period boldly questioned, and their monopoly was a subject of very free discussion; but they found means, as they had on former occasions, to silence opposition from those quarters where they thought it might be dangerous. Their personal and political influence in the state had increased with their fortune and patronage; and too many had become interested in the golden harvest which, about this period, opened in the East, to make it easy to control, much less to subvert, a body so strong and so united. The result of this inquiry, therefore was, a compromise between the Company and the Ministers, by which the possessions of the former were confirmed to them for the term of two years, on condition of their paying the public 400,000*l.* per annum. A new engagement, very nearly similar to the former, took place in 1769; but the period of its duration was extended for five years.

"Before this agreement expired, the Company's affairs fell into considerable embarrassment: and in 1773 they petitioned Government for pecuniary aid, which was granted; but the inquiry, that the House of Commons made upon this occasion into their affairs, was followed by an act of the legislature, which made many important changes in their government both at home and abroad, which it is unnecessary here to quote.

"This act also appointed *Warren Hastings*, Esquire, Governor-General of *India*; and *John Clavering*, Esquire, the Honourable *George Munson*, *Richard Barwell*, and *Philip Francis*, Esquires, the four first councillors.

"It would be foreign to the intent of this work, to enter into a narrative of *Mr. Hastings's* government. It was, from its commencement till its termination, marked by events of uncommon magnitude, which ultimately gave rise to a discussion, which not only diffused a more general knowledge of Indian affairs, but awakened the *British nation* to a more just sense of the importance of its interests in *India*.

Whatever may have been the opinion of contending parties and factions at this period, there are some leading facts relating to this part of the history of British India, upon which all dispassionate minds are now agreed. It is admitted, even by those who condemned part of his conduct, that *Mr. Hastings*, during a time of unexampled public embarrassment, and at a moment when he had to contend against those from whom he should have derived support, shewed all the active energy of a great statesman; and, by his spirited and extraordinary exertions, saved the interests of his country in *India* from that ruin with which they were threatened; and in which they undoubtedly would have been involved, had a man of less resolution, fortitude and genius, held the reins of Government. This is his praise! and no man could wish higher: but the most strenuous advocates of this distinguished person, while they defend his personal integrity, are forced to acknowledge, that the whole system of the Government over which he presided was corrupt, and full of abuses. The control, or rather right of superintendence, given by the act of 1771 to his Majesty's Ministers, had tended more to increase, than diminish the radical defects of the system. The Ministers were vested with a right of interference, but had little, if any, responsibility with respect to the conduct of the *Indian* government. Their favour and aid were indispensable to the Governor-general; and, to secure its continuance, it became necessary, that, in addition to the friends of the Directors of the Company, those of the Ministers of the Crown should be served. Thus the exercise of his patronage in *India* became the chief, if not the only means, through which the Governor-general could expect support in *England*; and the canvassing nature of the constitution of that country made it unlikely, that any Minister would cast away such a source of strength as a share in the rich appointments of the East. Consequently, this system, corrupt and inefficient as it was, might have long continued, had not an unwearied spirit of investigation dragged the voluminous records of the Company into light, with the view of criminating their principal agents. The first or Secret Committee of the House of Commons, of which *Mr. Dundas* was President, commenced the attack, and its reports were soon followed by those of

the Select Committee, which, acting under the direction and guidance of *Mr. Burke*, one of the wisest men and greatest orators England ever boasted, disseminated among all classes a general knowledge of the affairs of the Company.

"There can be no doubt, that the promoters of these inquiries (however mixed their motives might have been) became entitled to the gratitude of their Country; as, unless such knowledge had been made general, every attempt to ameliorate and improve a Government, where the temptations to continue a corrupt system were so strong, must have proved vain and abortive.

"The extended jurisdiction, given by the act of 1773 to the Supreme Court of Judicature established at *Fort William*, was found in its operations so hostile to the prejudices of the natives of the Company's provinces, and so likely to destroy that authority, which it was meant to support, that it was limited, by a subsequent act passed in 1781, to the town and suburbs of *Calcutta*.

"From the year 1779, when an act was passed, by which the right of the Company to territorial possessions was only extended for one year, till the year 1783 a continual conflict existed between the Directors and his Majesty's Ministers, respecting the terms on which the Company's charter and exclusive privileges should be prolonged and supported. It is not necessary to dwell upon the various offers, which were made, during this contest, by that Corporation, or to particularize those which were rejected or accepted by his Majesty's Ministers: the great measures, by which this period was followed, have condemned them to oblivion; nor had they any pretensions (for they were avowedly temporary expedients) to escape the fate which they have experienced.

"The most serious discussions, regarding *Indian* affairs, took place in 1783. *Mr. Dundas*, who had been Chairman of one of the Committees of Inquiry, brought forward in the beginning of this year a Bill, which proposed few great changes, except that of appointing a person, who, under the high title of Governor general and Captain-general, should exercise in his own person (under certain checks) complete authority and control over *British India*. This high public officer was to be approved, but not nominated, by

the Crown, by whom alone he could be removed. It was proposed by this Bill, that his Majesty's principal Secretary of State should receive copies of all despatches: and to these provisions were added some good general rules with regard to the preservation of the laws, religion and usages, of the natives. The principle of this Bill, which was the introduction, during the remainder of the charter, of a more active interference on the part of the executive Government in the administration of the affairs of the Company, was generally approved. It was allowed, that a more efficient and energetic local government was required; and that a responsibility more defined and more operative on all parties, than that established by the act of 1773, was indispensable to correct the gross abuses of the existing system; but there was a wide difference of opinion in the House of Commons regarding the nature of those checks, which it might be expedient to fix over the controlling powers, which it went to establish; and it was on this ground, that its utility was chiefly combated. Though this Bill for the government of *India* did not succeed, it gave birth to one of a nearly similar character, which was introduced and carried by *Mr. Pitt* in the next sessions. But as that great measure chiefly owed its success to the feelings created in the minds of the directors and proprietors by the agitation of the plan brought forward by his political rival *Mr. Fox*, it will be first necessary to take a short view of that measure.

"In 1783, *Mr. Fox* brought forward his celebrated Bills for the better regulation and government of the *British possessions in India*. These Bills* proceeded on a principle, stated in their preamble, that disorders of an alarming nature and magnitude had long prevailed in the administration of the territorial possessions, revenue and commerce, of *British India*; that the natives were reduced to distress, and the public interests in danger of being ruined: a remedy was, in consequence, become necessary, and the following was proposed:—

"That the whole power, now vested in the Court of Directors and Proprie-

tors, should be for the space of four years transferred to seven Directors or Commissioners, named in the act; to aid whom, nine Assistant Directors, named also in the act, were selected from Proprietors holding at least 2000*l.* stock each. These, however, were entirely placed under the orders of the former. On the occurrence of the death, resignation, or removal, (on charges substantiated before the House of Commons) of one of the seven principal directors, the vacancy was to be supplied by the king; if one happened among the nine Assistant Directors, the Proprietors of stock (as qualified by the act of 1773) were to elect another.

"The principle of these Bills, in regard to the power to be given to the Governor-general, was directly opposite to that of *Mr. Dundas*. It was declared, that the powers of the Governor-general in Council should, on no occasion be delegated to such Governor alone, or to any person or persons whatever; and the Governor-general and Council were restricted in all cases as much as it seemed practicable, but particularly in that of making war. The Governor-general was declared not to have the power of entering, or invading with an armed force, the dominion of any *Prince of India*, except upon intelligence, the credibility of which was to be admitted, and individually recorded by the majority of the members of his Council, that such Prince was about to make war on the Company or their Allies. The Governor-general and Council were not permitted, without orders from the Commissioners, to enter into any offensive alliance for the sharing any country between the Company and a native Prince; nor were they to hire out any troops (*European or Native*) in the territories of any Indian state.

"These were the leading provisions of these celebrated Bills, which, though passed with a great majority in the House of Commons, were thrown out by the Lords, and terminated in the expulsion from office of the statesman by whom they were framed, and the party by whom they were supported. *Mr. Fox's* measure was declaredly temporary, and adopted as an expedient for the moment. The seven Commissioners whom he proposed, were to act like Trustees to a Bankrupt House of Commerce, and were to manage the affairs of the *East India Company* until it was determined what

* They were two; one meant to regulate the home, or, as the Bill termed them, the domestic affairs of the Company; the other, their foreign Government.

was best and wisest for the future regulation of their concerns. What would have been the ultimate arrangement for the Government of *India*, had this plan been carried into execution, cannot be known; but it is not probable that the Company would ever have regained their power. It is not, however, intended to enter, in this place, into any discussion regarding the merits or defects of *Mr. Fox's Bills*. The wisdom and foresight, which these in some parts displayed, were certainly clouded by strong party spirit and prejudice; and, from the want of correct and complete information, many of his leading principles were every way inapplicable to the actual state of the country for which they were framed by that great statesman.

"This scheme, though it was an improvement upon the former administration of *India*, would probably have been found erroneous in some of its most fundamental principles; but particularly in that, by which, instead of giving confidence to the ruling authority of *India* under great and direct responsibility, it multiplied checks upon the local government; and thus, by the diminution of its power, lowered and weakened its means of action, and rendered it more incompetent, than it had been before, to those great, and indeed sovereign, functions which it has to perform. The clamour against *Mr. Fox's* bill was excessive. His scheme of seven commissioners was represented as a means which he had devised to perpetuate his own power. His measures went, it was said, to establish an influence in the hands of ministers, unknown to the constitution of the country: and the *East India Company*, who had been before hated and abused on account of their monopoly and imputed crimes, became the object of pity and commiseration; and were represented by the writers of the day, as an injured and unprotected body, who were likely to have their privileges violated, and their rights invaded, by a rash and ambitious minister.

"From this violence of party rage, the right of regulating the Company's affairs became a political conflict between two great and nearly equally balanced parties; and the scale was turned by a coalition between *Mr. Pitt* and the *Court of Directors*, or, rather, the great majority of the Proprietors of *India Stock*; who, though

originally adverse to any interference in their concerns, when they found they could not avert that event, naturally chose that side which was least unfavourable to what they considered as their established rights and privileges."

Exclusive of the foregoing Preliminary Observations on the acquisition of *BRITISH INDIA*, and a concise abstract of the History of the Company from their origin in 1600 till the failure of *Mr. Fox's Indian Bills* in 1783, it gives a *Political Sketch of India* during the Administrations of "*Lord Cornwallis*, *Sir John Shore*, *Marquis Wellesley*, and *Sir George Barlow*;" and concludes with *General Reflections on the Political, Civil, and Military Government of that GREAT EMPIRE*. This is a work of great merit, and will contribute equally to the pleasure and advantage of those who may be hereafter employed in the service of the *East India Company*.

—♦—

The Harmony of the Divine Will, and the Heavenly Doctrines of the Old and New Testaments. Illustrated in the Fulfillments of many of the Ancient Prophecies of the Servants of the Most High, under the Patriarchal, Mosaiical, and Prophetical Dispensations, relating to the History and Ministry of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Compiled from the Sacred Writings, By John Ady. 8vo. 6s.

MR. ADY has compiled a book upon the plan of the *Diatessaron*, with this advantage, that quotations from the Prophets of the Old Testament are inserted in the margin of the page, in confirmation of the evangelical narrative and doctrines. He observes,

"Although many other attempts have been made by men, more eminently gifted and qualified for such an undertaking, to compile a work of this kind, and their labours have, no doubt, been useful and acceptably received; yet I do not know of any that have so particular a regard to the ancient prophecies and declarations of the Lord's servants in the former dispensations of his love to man, so as to bring more immediately into view, and to connect in one chain of evidence, through the course of the History of Christ, such material prophecies and declarations as tend to elucidate and confirm the important facts and doctrines of the Gospel; but they lie hid, as it were, and

buried in the voluminous books of the Old Testament, except a few solitary instances of quotation, or marginal notes, which are but too seldom referred to."

Mr. Ady appears to have performed his task with diligence and accuracy, and to have offered a publication, to young persons especially, which will be found very useful. The notes which accompany it are numerous, but short, and to the point. The introduction contains a summary of the contents of the several books of the Old Testament, and a brief account of the evangelical histories and historians. It is further valuable, as giving an insight into the opinions of the Jewish sects referred to in the Gospels. Dr. Gray and Bishop Percy have more fully discussed these matters; but it is always desirable, that a book for young or unlearned readers should contain within itself as much information on the subject to which it refers as can well be furnished within the compass of its pages: and our author seems wisely to have determined to proceed upon this plan. His aim is to make every part of his volume intelligible, by giving a key to the difficult passages.

As a specimen of the work we subjoin the following quotation

' 51. *Five thousand are fed on five loaves and two fishes*

51. *The Lord is my shepherd: I shall not want.* A. D. 32. things. Jesus went with his disciples to the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias, into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida. And a multitude followed him: because they saw his miracle of righteousness which he did on them for his name's sake. *Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the wilderness in the presence*

of mine enemies. and he began to teach them many things. And when the day was now far spent, he saith unto Philip, 'Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?' (and this he said to prove him: * for he himself knew what he would do.) Philip answered him, 'Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little. One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him, 'There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?' And Jesus said, 'Make them sit down by fifties in a company.' Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand.

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed them, and brake, and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude. And they did eat, and were all filled. When they were filled, he said unto his disciples, 'Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.' Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world."

* To make a trial of his faith in divine sufficiency.
† Amounting to about six pounds nine shillings and twopence, English.

Escape from France.—A Narrative of the Hardships and Sufferings of several British Subjects who effected their Escape from Verdun. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Policy and Conduct of Buonaparte towards British Subjects. 8vo. 1811. 4s.

THIS book exhibits some very interesting instances of the resources of mind on which men may draw in the hour of difficulty and danger. The narrative is perspicuous; and the curiosity of the reader continues gradually to be heightened till the conclusion of the work.

EARLY ENGLISH POETS.

No. VII.

HENRY PEACHAM.

(Continued.)

PEACHAM's *Minerva Britannia* consists of a number of devices and emblems, exemplified by figures cut in wood, and explained in poetical descriptions. It is dedicated to Henry, Prince of Wales, to whom the author expresses his obligations for his favour and patronage. Prefixed are commendatory verses by Thomas Harding, Hannibal Ursinus, G. B. Casella, N. M. Fortnaus, Thomas Heywood, Sir William Segar, and E. S. (Edmund Spenser.) We transcribe such specimens as have not been reprinted.

"Nusquam tuta

The silly hind among the thickets Greene,
While, nought mistaking, did at safetie goe,
His mortall wound receivd with arrow keene,

Sent singing from a sheepeheard's secret bowe,

And, deadly pierc'd, can in no place abide,
But runnes about with arrow in her side

So oft we see the man whome Conscience bad,

Doth inwardly with deadly torture wound,
From place to place to range with furie mad,
And seeke his ease by shifting of his ground

The meane neglecting which might heile the sinne

That howlerie rancles more and more within.

Nuncius tu vientos.

Who wouldst dispend in happiness thy daies,
And lead a life from cares exempt and free,
See that thy mind stand irremou'd alwaies,
Through reason grounded on firme constancie:

For whom opinion doth vnsteadily sway,
To fortune soonest such become a play.

Ye loftie pines that doe support the state,
Of common wealthes, and mightie government,

Why stoope ye soonest vnto the blast of fate,
And fawne on Envie to your ruine bent?

Be taught by me, to scorne your worsor happe,

The waue by sea, on land the thunder clapp

Præcoria non diuturna.

While gentle Zephire warms the tender spring,

And Flora glads all creatures at her sight,
The Almond trees, ere any leaues they bring,
Vnfold their pride, their blossomes red and white

But withered, soone vnto the ground they fall,

Or yeild their fruite, the least and last of all

So, many children, in their tender yeares,
Doe promise much, by towardlines of wit,
I know such, yett seldome any fruite appeares,—
When, as some plodder that below doth sit,
Of whome both frendes and maister did dispute,

As hindmost hound, doth soonest catch the hare.

NICHOLAS MURFORD.

Of this person, Mr. Granger, in his *Biographical History of England* (vol. iii p. 927) informs us, that after much search, he has been unable to discover any particulars, he adds, that he supposes him to have been a poet from some lines* placed beneath his portrait. To such persons, therefore, as illustrate their copies of this entertaining work with notes as well as heads, the following brief particulars may not be unacceptable

Nicholas Murford, if we may trust the following lines prefixed to his *Poems*,† by Dr. Thomas Parkin, was a native of England:

"Alma tibi mater fuit Anglia,‡ Gallia nutrit,
I t Germana dehinc hospita tellus erat," &c.

* "He that views Murford's face, sees but a ray

Of light reflected, or a glympse of day;
But he that reads his arras woven lines
Contemplets Phœbus as he brightly shines."

† It is scarcely necessary to state, that our information, scanty as it is, is drawn entirely from this publication.

‡ In his address to the reader, Murford speaks of France as his country; so that it is not absolutely clear that he comes under the denomination of an English poet.

He appears to have been first a merchant, and, lastly, the proprietor of a tavern, called the Star, at Lynn, in Norfolk; an occupation he was probably compelled to accept from some pecuniary losses in trade. From two elegies, one to his yoke-fellow from beyond the seas, the other upon the death of his daughter Amy, it is certain that he was married, and had a family. Murford's claim to a place in the present work is derived from the following publication.

"*Fragmenta Poetica, or, Miscellanea of Poetical Musings, Moral and Divine* By NICH MURFORD

I tunc artes paucal solertia, nutriti usus.

(LONDON

Ad calum volito, ut in Deo quiescam

London, Printed for Humphrey Mosley, at the sign of the prince's arms in S. Paul's Church-yard 1650 12mo.

Our only reasons for noticing this volume are its rarity, and the circumstance of its adding some information to the possessors of Granger in every other sense it is totally unworthy of preservation or revival. The following extracts will be sufficient to satisfy all curiosity.

" FRIGRAMS AND LEPIGRAMS.

The Rule.

'Tis good to speak no ill of other men,
And of our selves to speak no good again

Cheater

Hilt thou, cheater, of gold such quenchless
thirst?
I would twere melted, then drink while
thou buist

Tautologu.

I know not if tis question or command,
In these words, hear, conceive, and understand.

On M. Good-rich.

Here lieth one, whose name doth speak him
(even
On Earth accepted, and below'd in Heaven

On the late King [Charles I.]

Zeal, learning, prudence, valour here doth lie,
Superlative ev'n unto posterity,
That steeri'd a state war-tost, not by self-
will.

Blame then the s'mm, and not th pilots
want of skill"

Euro. Mag. Vol. LIX. April, 1811.

The Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the very extensive circulation of your valuable Miscellany, I am induced to hope, that should you favour me with the insertion of my letter, it may convey information to those who possess power to restore Greenwich-park (in time) to that state of beauty for which it has been so justly admired.

Having been in the habit of frequenting the Park for upwards of twenty years, I can affirm, that no trees have been planted during this period; and that great part of those added 25 or 30 years since have been destroyed, chiefly by cattle gnawing off the bark. When I add, that trees are taken down almost every year, and that the number felled, and destroyed by storms, &c. in the different walks (exclusive of the inclosed parts of the Park), exceed seven hundred and eighty, of which fact any person so disposed may receive ocular demonstration, it will, I think, be admitted, that, unless a change of system takes place, a few years more will deprive the public of the enjoyment of this ornament to the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The above observations by no means arise from a captious desire of finding fault, but from a conviction that the neglect needs only to be known, in order to produce an alteration. The remedy may be stated in a very few words. At the next fall of the leaf, let a sufficient number of trees be planted to restore the walks according to the original plan, and secure the bark from the deer, by keeping furze round the stems. 2dly, forbid the felling of trees, or taking in of cattle to graze. 3dly, Direct the keepers to be vigilant in apprehending persons injuring the trees. Lastly, plant as many trees every season as may have been destroyed by storms in the preceding winter.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

Greenwich, 17th April, 1811. G.*

* It is with very great satisfaction we insert this article, because it tends to the improvement of a place which has been, and may again become, one of the most enchantingly beautiful spots in the vicinity of the metropolis; a spot which, to the rural capabilities that Pope so exquisitely describes as con-

P p

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 23.

A NEW Comedy was produced at the Covent-garden Theatre; of which the following are the *Dramatis Personæ* :—

Lord De Mallory ...	Mr YOUNG
Sir Harry Aspen	Mr JONES
Major Clayton	Mr. BARRYMORE
Mr Heartworth	Mr MUNDEN
Dr Suttall ...	Mr LAWERT.
Randall, ...	Mr MURRAY.
Spruce ...	Mr. HAWKSTON.
Lady Julia Sandford	Mrs H JOHNSTON
Dowager Lady De Mallory ...	Mrs WESION
Miss Alfrod	Miss BOLTON
Miss Leech	Mrs DAVENPORT
Lilian Meredith	Miss B BOOTH

The plot of the comedy arises out of an apparent non-compliance with certain limitations under the will of Lord De Mallory's grandfather; by one of which Lady Julia Sandford is compelled either to receive the hand of Lord De Mallory in marriage, or forfeit the whole of her fortune. That young lady, who has not seen his Lordship for some years, became early prepossessed against him, and, rather than marry against her inclination, quits De Mallory Castle, and places herself under the protection of Mr Heartworth, a plain, blunt, honest, country gentleman, whose father having married a sister of the deceased Lord De Mallory was the innocent cause of her present embarrassing situation. The Countess-dowager De Mallory, vexed at the refusal of Lady Julia Sandford to marry her son, upon his return from abroad endeavours to incense him against that young lady, by stating, that the cause of her abrupt departure was a secret affection for Sir Harry

constant to WINDSOR FOREST, (a) has added architectural distinctions, which, at the same time that they enforce picturesque contrast, cause the bosom to glow with those noble, those truly patriotic sentiments, which arise from the sublime contemplation of magnificent structures dedicated to national benevolence, or, rather, to NATIONAL GRATITUDE.—LONDON.

(a) "Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water, seem to strive again—
Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised,
But, as the world, harmoniously combin'd;
Where order in variety we see.
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree."

Aspen, and strongly urges him to fulfil the intentions of his grandfather, by offering his hand to Miss Alfrod. Lord De Mallory, whose inclination towards Lady Julia Sandford are very different from those of that young lady towards him, goes in pursuit of the runaway, and, arriving at the house of Mr Heartworth, under the assumed name of his friend Major Clayton, prevails upon Dr. Suttall (a self-sufficient coxcomb) to admit him to a party of pleasure on the Lake of Windermere, in a fête given by Mr Heartworth in honour of Lady Julia's arrival. In the course of this aquatic excursion, circumstances occur, by which the assumed Major Clayton wins the affections of Lady Julia, and strongly ingratiates himself in the good opinion of Mr Heartworth, who, upon the recommendation of Dr Suttall, imagines him to be the officer of that name, whose gallant conduct in the East Indies he had read an account of in the EXTRAORDINARY Mr. Heartworth, accidentally discovering the mutual affection of Lord De Mallory and Lady Julia, presses the latter to accept his Lordship's hand; but he, indignant at his rejection as Lord De Mallory, declines that honour and leaves them abruptly. Lady Julia, in this perplexing situation, is prevailed upon by Randall to return to De Mallory Castle, to vindicate her character from the unjust imputations of the Dowager Countess De Mallory. An eclaireissement takes place between all the parties concerned in the will of Lord De Mallory's grandfather, and his Lordship is united to Lady Julia, with the full consent of his mother.

The author of this piece is Mr. HORMAN, the actor. We cannot praise it highly, either on the score of novelty or interest, yet there are parts of it which afford considerable amusement to the audience. In one part, *Heartworth*, who is said to have "every Extraordinary Gazette by rote," desires Dr. Suttall to recount to a lady the exploits of Major Clayton at the taking of Seringapatam. The poor Doctor knows nothing at all of the matter, though he has pretended to be intimately acquainted with the Major's concerns. In this dilemma he calls impudently to assist him, and appears about to give a narration of the whole affair. His embarrassment, however, is such, that he knows not how to begin, and he passes in the greatest distress *Heartworth*, whose whole soul is taken up with the subject, anticipates him in the warmth of his ardour, and repeats from the *Gazette Extraordinary* all the movements of

the army on that occasion. The Doctor catches the words as they fall from *Heartworth*, and repeats them to the lady, with the most animated gestures; and *Heartworth*, unconscious that *Suit-all* does but echo him, applauds his correctness, and listens to him with great satisfaction. It is impossible to do justice to this animated scene. The distress of the Doctor in the first instance, and his subsequent felicity in thus finding means to extricate himself, as marked in his manner of telling the story, are in the best style of Fawcett's comic excellence; and the effect was all that could possibly be wished. The incidents which occur are generally well worked up, and have all the humour, without the extravagance, of those which have hitherto been most admired. Munden, in *Heartworth*, an old English gentleman, quaint and comic, but still preserving the graciousness of heart and habit which is supposed to have passed away with the past age, exhibited his best powers. The scene in which he disclosed to *Lady Julia*, a light and laughing girl, his sufferings from the beleaguering of *Mrs. Leech*, a kind of *Widow Wadman*, who had marked him down for her third husband, had all the ridicule of comic distress; and his manly expression of the feelings which ought to actuate him as a gentleman of the old school of English honour and magnanimity, was received with the loudest applause. Young, in *Lord De Mallory*,

appears a much siffer representative for the lord than the lover. *Mrs. Johnston*, *Miss Booth*, and the other actors and actresses, went through their parts as well as the parts deserved. But from this we must except *Mr. Jones*, whose acting was much superior to his part. He has the character of a vain young man, like another *Maryaz*, so tenderly skinned as to be rendered furious by every dread of contempt or derision. This is well conceived, but not so well executed by the author; for during the principal part of the comedy, we see little of the person who gave so much promise at the commencement. Fawcett's part is a kind of *Ollapod*, *Pangloss*, and *Caleb Quotem*, jumbled into one. The character of *Mrs. Leech* is quite in nature, and well managed.

The language is correct, and an abundance of good sentiments, well expressed, often excited the applause of the audience. One or two scenes of *equivogue* are produced by the assumption of the name of *Clayton* by *Lord De Mallory*, which told well; as did several misapprehensions among the persons of the drama.

The house was crowded, and the Play was given out for repetition with much applause. A short Prologue was spoken by *Mr. Bruntton*; and the Epilogue, which touched neatly upon the late gratifying contents of our extraordinary Gazette, was delivered, with good effect, by *Miss Booth*.

POETRY.

BALLAD.

FROM A CURIOUS OLD COLLECTION.

The Politick Lovers; or, the London Merchant outwitted.

IN London city late did dwell
A merchant, rich and known full well,
Who had a daughter fair and young,
With beauty bright, with beauty bright,
and charming tongue.

At Hackney she did board last spring,
Only to learn to dance and sing,
Her father he a 'prentice had,
Which was in love, which was in love,
with this fair maid.

But when the father found it out,
There was a heavy scolding bout,

He did command his 'prentice sure
Never to see, never to see,
his daughter more.

The 'prentice and his darling love
Found new ways to keep on their love,
The secret is a pretty joke,
'Twas manag'd by, 'twas manag'd by
the father's cloak.

For when the father he did go
To see his daughter, you must know,
The 'prentice would a letter poke
Within the cape, within the cape
of's master's cloak.

So when to Hackney he was got,
The weather being something hot,
The daughter to the father said,
Pray give your cloak, pray give your cloak
unto the maid.

Then straight ways from the cape would they
Her lover's letters soon convey,
Wherein the daughter she did find
That still her love, that still her love
was true and kind.

The daughter writ an answer then,
And put it in the cape again,
The father said, my daughter dear,
Ne'er entertain, ne'er entertain
my servant here.

The daughter then did weeping say,
Dear father, I'll not disobey.
Upon which words he then did cry,
You shall have all, you shall have all,
girl, when I die.

But when the merchant he came back,
The 'prentice soon the cloak did take
And in the cape he straight did find
A letter from, a letter from,
his mistress kind.

The 'prentice said, oh master pray,
What made you thus angry this day,
To chide your daughter so severe,
And say, that I, and say, that I
must ne'er come there.

He said, a wizzard you must be,
Or how could you know this by me?
But yet when he to Haekney went,
The 'prentice still, the 'prentice still,
a letter sent.

So when he to his daughter came,
She ask'd him questions of the same,
Which made her father stamp and stare,
And cry'd a witch, and cry'd a witch
I'm sure you are.

At length the merchant he would know,
How 'twas his man had tydings so,
And then he did protest and swear,
That he should have, that he should have,
his daughter fair.

The man reply'd, will you not blame
The messenger that brought the same;
He then began to curse and ban,
That he would ne'er, that he would ne'er,
forgive the man.

In the cape of your coat then know,
You brought our letters to and fro.
Which made the merchant smile and say,
My daughter you, my daughter you
shall wed, this day.

Printed by and for A. M.*

* Our Readers may be assured that the two old Songs, which were inserted in our Magazine for November last, bear the date there given to them, and that the above Ballad is from the same Collection. We hope to be able to present to them a few others in favour of the gentleman who has transmitted these.

SPRING.

A SONNET IN IMITATION OF SPENCER.

HAIL! blooming Spring, thou herald of the year;
In whose coat armour gloriously array'd
The blazon'd colours of all flowers appear;
Their buds, are open'd and their tints display'd.

CEARINDA, then, no longer hesitate;
Nor waste on anxious thoughts thy beauties prime!
The SPRING of life to love we'll dedicate;
And happiness shall triumph over TIME!

SONNET TO THE PRIMROSE.

SCREEN'D from ungenial blasts beneath
the thorn,
Thou blooms't, sweet Primrose, flow'r beloved of Spring;
The verdant banks thy tufted charms adorn,
And in thy odours Zephyr dips his wing.

There long thou dwelt'st, to ev'ry eye unseen,
Save those to nature who glad homage pay;
Save to young rustics from the village green,
Who midst thy haunts retir'd delight to stray.

With eager haste they pluck a nosegay bright
And chaplets form to grace some favourite's head;

Or cull the fairest with refin'd delight
To sweetly decorate the humble shed.
Thus oft midst shades lives beauty's peerless child.

Uncultur'd tho' by art, yet deck'd with graces wild.

Tottenham.

J. S.

ELEGIAC STANZAS,

*Occasioned by the death of the Hon.
SIMON FRASER,* Feb. 10, 1811.*

SCOTIA—from thy mountains drear
Speed thy choicest minstrels here,
To grace our much lov'd Fraser's bier,
With requiem song!

GENIUS of the hard of Ayrt,
To the lowland scene repair,
And soothe us with thy mountain fair—
Funereal strain!

* See our *Obituary* this month.

† Robert Burns, frequently styled, "The Ayrshire Ploughman."

‡ See his beautiful poem, entitled, "The Mountain Dairy," &c.

Sorrow—that can't from sea or strand
Cull every spirit at thy command—
Oh! hither bring thy magic wand

Our griefs to lull!

And sorrow—the darling of the muse—
That didst thine own death chieftest prize,
Come—gentle spirit—come and join

Our notes of woe!

Yet—what avails the sweetest strain!

A seraph voice—alas!—were vain,
To waken up the dead again

To second life!

And, ah! how vain the poet's dillay
To charm the sense of grief away—
Or the deep-rooted pang allay,

In troubled breast!

Then let us to the sovereign nod

Assent—and own the band was good—

And—as we bend—salute the rod

That strikes the blow!

Clapton.

W. J.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST ODE OF ANACREON.

On his Lute

OF Athens' warlike sons I fain would tell,
And how the brave Phœnician Cadmus
fill,

But vain my art, and vain my toil are
grown,

The stubborn chords will sound but Love
alone!

I, I chang'd the strings, and next the harp,
to lute

The deathless song to great Alcides' praise,
But still in vain the alter'd strings I tried,
The altered string; then master's skill defied!

Farewell then, mighty chiefs, no thrones
belong,

So great, so lofty, to my humble song,
For vain my art, and vain my toil are
grown,
The tender chords will sound but Love alone!

S. H. C***.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE.

No XLVII.

The Rector in Imagination.

A PATRON laid up in the gout,
Who could not even hobble out,

* The well known author of "The Lady
of the Lake," &c.

† The Scottish poet, Michael Bruce, who
died at the age of twenty-one.

‡ See his pathetic "Elegy on Spring,"
composed in the full and near prospect of
his own dissolution.

§ This variation of tense is in conformity
to the original. For Anacreon begins in the
present tense *ἔδω* and in the fifth line he
uses the first aorist *ἔμειψα*.

Would oft a speedy Curate press
To help him kill his time at chess;
The Curate ne'er his Patriot cross'd,
But ev'ry game adroitly lost,
And never could be more elated,
Than when he strove to be check-mated.
'Tis easy to find out his drift;
The cure was in the Patron's gift,
And he had hopes that his protector
Might, from a Curate, make him Rector.

At length, when they had long begun,
By accident the Curate won,
"Well, domine; 'twas a long spell;
I never saw you play so well.
So closely did you on me press,
'Twas a true Curate's keen finesse,"
"It really was," the other cried,
"Promotion is a Curate's pride;
And, as we go by canon degrees,
Shall' we a little when you please."

BADINE.

No XLVIII

The Picture faded.

NO amorous youth such anguish prov'd,
As Strephon did when first he loved;
But lovers' wishes are no rule;
However warm, in time they cool;
Nor are infallible; our swain
Soon found his passion on the wane;
For when his love began to dawn,
He had his fair one's Picture drawn;
He married her, a twelvemonth came,
And no one figure was the same.
He in a rage the painter sent for,
And asked, "Who was that portrait meant
for?"

Where were the eyes? the glowing cheek?
The lips, of love that seem'd to speak;
And every trait, with wondrous art,
That strove to intimate the heart?
This trick of yours was neatly carried,
It was a trap to get me married,
Such features! nothing can be worse!
The very look as deadly as a curse,
And in no place ought to find room,
But at the bottom of a tomb."

"I've heard you, sir," the painter cried;
"Now let me speak on 'other side',
For I can assure every stricture;
'Tis you are ill'd, not the Picture;
When first 'twas drawn mad for a wife,
You thought it paid to the life;
You're married, now your passion's dead,
And thus are all my colours fled;
My palette is not changed, but yours,
Thou every painter blame entires;
And thus the adage do you prove,
That widow's is the tomb of love."

BADINE.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY

THE Ten Millions and a Half and the One Million and a Half Exchequer Bills, the Irish Treasury Bills, the Salt, &c. Duties Bill and the Scotch Creditors' Bill were read a first time.

Lord Holland, in moving for a list of all the individuals prosecuted *ex officio* informations for libel from Jan 1801 to Jan 1811, and of the number of persons convicted in consequence thereof during that period, stated, that from 1801 to 1804, there had been only 14 informations filed *ex officio*, and that during the last three years there had been no fewer than 32 of these only 16 had been brought to trial, and the remaining 6 were suspended. In former periods, *ex officio* informations were used as the means of extortion—in later times, as the means of oppression—and now, as the means of influence.

Lords Birkine, Crosskey, and the Marquis of Epsdown supported the motion, which was opposed by Lords Eldon, Brougham, Eldon, and Redesdale as generating a dangerous precedent in the great officers of justice. On division, there were 12 in the affirmative, and 21 in the negative.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, a select Committee was appointed to consider and report on some means for expediting the hearing and determining of Appeals and Writs of Error.

On Lord Chancellor's Divorce Bill, her Ladyship Letitia of Concession, on her husband and a promise of forgiveness were denied in order to prove the fact of adultery, and was proved.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the two Exchequer Bills, the Salt Duty, the Treasury, and several private Bills.

Lord Eldon, after the reading of the Bill in support of the marriage between Lord and Lady Campbell, decided that sufficient evidence of the fact had not been established, and adjourned the matter consideration of the case to the 11th July after the 1st of July.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was desired to preach at Westminster-abbey on the 20th.

The Report of the Committee reporting the state of commerce and credit was brought up from the Commons and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Marquis Wellesley presented a Message from the Prince Regent on the subject of a petition from a number of body of the army and navy.

In a Committee on the Debtor and Creditors' Laws Bill, Earl Stanhope, after expressing his concurrence generally in the principle of the Bill, objected to some of its provisions and clauses. He wished that three persons were appointed judges in each of one, that the debtor should obtain relief before the expiration of three months; and that the oath on returning in account of property should be omitted. A conversation took place, when Lord Redesdale made some verbal alterations; the report was then received and ordered to be printed.

Lord Eldon, Lord St. Leonards, and Lord Brougham, having gone into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord Redesdale proposed two amendments: one to prevent the Judge Advocate from conducting the prosecutions in court, and by Courts martial, and the other acting collectively in giving advice and instructions to the Court; the other, limiting the time within which military prosecutions might be brought, and regulating it according to the place in which military offences might be committed.—On the suggestion of Lord Liverpool, the Noble Mover agreed to receive his amendments until the third reading.

Lord Stanhope proposed a new clause, the object of which was, to preserve to every soldier, Catholic or Dissenter, the right of attending any form of worship which he might prefer after a short diet on the clause was negatived by a majority of 11.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, said, that the sum required for the maintenance of the Portuguese troops was two millions, and that, as Monday was St. Patrick's Day, when many Noble Lords would be engaged, he should postpone the consideration of the Prince Regent's Message till Thursday.

The Mutiny Bill was read a third time, after some opposition from Lord Stanhope, who proposed, by way of rider, the same clause which he moved in the Committee on Friday, but on an explanation from Lord Liverpool, and the testimony of the Earl of Hardwicke and of Bishop that the Catholic soldier was not implicated in the excesses of his worship, his Lordship declined dividing the House.

In the Committee on Privileges on the Bannockburn Petition, Lord Birkine took a review of all the points of the case, and concluded by moving, that the Petitioner had made good his claim, but the further proceeding was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, postponed.

The Dublin Coal, Irish Sugar Exportation, Dublin City Improvement, Lanes and Yards Trade, and Sugar Bounty Bills, were

read a first time; as was Lord Stanhope's Bill for the better security of the Liberty of Conscience.

Lord Holland, after stating that he had been to view the Marshalsea Prison, and considered it unfit for its purposes, moved the appointment of a Committee to examine witnesses respecting the fate of the man who perished there; as also that the proceedings be printed.—Agreed to.

Lord Aylesford stated, that a new prison was building, which would not be long in completion.

Lord Grenville noticed the rise in the value of dollars, which had been made by the Directors of the Bank; and censured it, as violating the Constitution, by an assumption of the rights of sovereignty. He was aware of the wretched quibble, that dollars were not the current coin of the realm; but the subject must not pass over without notice. Ministers, in sanctioning the measure, had made themselves responsible for it. He moved for copies of the notices, &c.

Earls Bathurst and Rosse defended the measure.—Papers were ordered.

The Prince Regent's Message for granting aid to Portugal was, on the motion of Marquis Wellesley, taken into consideration, and a suitable Address moved.

Lord Grenville, in the conclusion of an elaborate speech, stated the grounds on which he should give the measure his decided negative—because he entertained no hopes of effectually deterring the Peninsula because this system of increasing expenditure was fast sinking the country in the gulph of inexhaustible ruin—and because the measure, even if fit at another time, was utterly unfit at present, when he was ignorant whether the resources of the kingdom could bear the extraordinary expenditure.

Lord Liverpool replied, and Lord Grosvenor spoke a few words; after which the motion was carried without a division.

22. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Mutiny, Royal Marine Mutiny, British Population, Silk Weavers' Wages, and to several Bills of a private or local description.

23. The Irish Sugar, Linen Bounty, Dublin Coal, and Dublin Improvement Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

25. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Sugar Drawbacks and Bounties, Irish Sugar, Dublin Coal, Dublin Improvement, and the Ware Lighting Bills.

26. The Commercial Credit, Exchange, Bills Funding Bill, and the Militia Indemnity Bills, were severally read a first time.

The further proceedings on Earl Stanhope's Liberty of Conscience Bill was postponed till this day six months.

28. Lord Stanhope fixed Thursday next for taking into consideration Mr. W. Pole's Circular Letter.

Lord Liverpool, after a warm panegyric upon the skill of General Graham, and the good conduct and valour displayed by those under him, moved the Thanks of the House to Lieutenant general Graham, for his highly-meritorious and gallant conduct on the occasion of the brilliant victory gained over the French Army at Barrosa, on the 5th March, 1811.

Lord Grey, Grenville, and Mulgrave, warmly supported the motion, which was carried unanimously; as were motions of thanks to Brigadier-general Dilke, the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army.

30. In a Committee of Privileges, the discussion on the claims of General Knollys to the Barlond of Banbury, were resumed; when the Lord Chancellor coincided with Lord Ellenborough, that the Petitioner had not made good his claim. The further consideration of the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 1.

MR. PERCEVAL, in reply to the questions of Mr. Whitbread, on the subject of our relations with America, denied that he had said that the Charge d'Affaires left by Mr. Pinkney was to continue the discussion upon the points in dispute. Though the American Minister had his audience of leave, the Government here certainly never had considered the discussion at an end, whatever might have been the understanding of Mr. Pinkney upon that point. The Government of this country was prepared to send out to America propositions which he thought the American Government would not reject. He objected to further inquiry by the Foreign Ministers a sort of advantage in the argument, and taught them to raise their pretensions.

In consequence of a Petition from the Printers, Publishers, &c. of the United Kingdom, Mr. Maiton gave notice of his intent on to move this day fortnight for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 59th of the King respecting informations.

Lord Palmerston brought forward the Army estimates. His Lordship, having stated the details, said he felt a satisfaction in thinking that our army was in such a state as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than provide the means for applying the yearly exchequer, amounting to from 20 to 30,000 men. The Regiment in the Regular Army are amounted to about 11,000; of foreign troops we could command 3 or 4000 each year; and to supply the excess, he should propose that a proportion of the Militia should be allowed to volunteer each year into the Regular Military Force. The Militia was now 92,000, and of this 84,000

were effective. This was more than we could have occasion for, as applicable to any purpose of national defence. By reducing it to the old standard, and allowing 10,000 to volunteer into the Regular Army annually, still there would be no occasion for the ballot for two years. This was the mode least liable to objection, and which had been known hitherto to succeed. He concluded by moving his first resolution, namely, "That 207,474 land forces be granted for the service of the year."—After a short discussion, the Resolutions were agreed on.

5.—Mr. Brougham, after a short speech, in which he stated that an illicit traffic in slaves still continued to a great extent, moved and obtained leave to bring in a bill to render more effectual the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by making supracargoes, and those concerned in it, liable to transportation for not more than 14, and not less than two years.

6.—The British Herring Fishery, Slave Felony, and Foreign Ministers' Pensions Bills, were read a second time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wharton proposed the following grants: For the support of French Protestant Dissenting Ministers in England and Ireland, 92,500*l.*; maintenance of convicts at home, 78,000*l.*; for the relief of the poor of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 13,285*l.*; towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of public prosecutions, 2,217*l.*; for defraying the expenses of prosecutions relating to his Majesty's coin, 4,000*l.*; for defraying the fees on passing public accounts, 8,000*l.*; for foreign and secret service for the year 1811, 575,000*l.*; for defraying the charges for 1811, 50,000*l.*; for the support of the Public Office in Dowry Street, 12,000*l.*; for the General Office of the House of Commons, 21,000*l.*; for defraying the incidental expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, 36,000*l.*; for printing journals and copies of the Reports for 1810 and 1811, 8,000*l.*; for the salaries of the Officers of the two Houses of Parliament for 1811; 166,000*l.* The House then adjourned; and the Resolutions were read.

7.—On the 21st day for the 24th reading of the Birmingham Corporation Bill, Mr. Curwen reported that the respectable inhabitants of the town were in favour of it; there being above 3600 signatures, which gave very good water for drinking, although there was some want of a deficiency of water for washing.

Mr. P. Moore supported the Bill, which was lost on a division by a majority of seven.

Mr. A. Taylor called the attention of the House to the bad laps which appellants in the House of Lords find suits in the Court of Chancery experienced, from the great delay which now prevailed in the hearing of such cases. The Hon. Member cited, in support of his assertion of the business in the Court of Chancery being increased, the fact of the Bankrupts being about a century ago

not more than 106 in a year, whereas in 1809, the number was 1100; and last year about 2,400.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that there was a certain deficiency in the Judicature alluded to; but suggested, as a Committee had been appointed in another place, the propriety of waiting the result of their investigation.

After some further discussion, during which Messrs. Adam, Simeon, Walpole, Sir S. Romilly, and the Attorney-General spoke, and in the course of which many instances of delay were adduced, the previous question was put and carried on the original motion.

Mr. Perceval, with the consent of Mr. Whitbread, fixed Monday for the consideration of the Report on Mercantile Credit; and said he should move that a certain sum be advanced in Exchequer Bills for the relief of the Commercial Body.

A message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the 1,500,000*l.* and the 10,500,000*l.* Exchequer Bills; to the 1,000,000*l.* Irish Treasury Bills Bill, and the Malt, Sugar, and Pension-duty Bills, without any amendments.

Mr. Ponsonby submitted his motion on the subject of Mr. Secretary Pole's Circular Letter enforcing the Convention Act; and concluded with moving for a variety of papers and disputes between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government of this Country, relative to the assembling of the Catholics.

Mr. W. Lecky Pole made an able and luminous reply; his speech comprised a narrative of the proceedings of the Catholics for some time past.

Messrs. Whitbread, Parnell, Elliot, and Tighe, spoke at some length in support of the motion. On a division there appeared for it 48—Against it 133—Majority 85.

8.—A petition was presented from the City against the Berkshire Canal and Junction Canal Bill, and the Bill for erecting a new bridge over the Thames near the Three Cranes, in Surrey. Ordered to be considered on the 22nd day of the several Bills.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer requested leave to bring in a Bill to equalize the duties on malt and sugar, he explained, that by his proposed plan, the duty would be upwards of 2,000,000*l.* and a gain to the public of 380,000*l.*

Mr. Curwen contended that there could be no saving to the public, the advantage which sugar possessed over barley being so great, that an equalization would ruin the latter, which grew the latter. These countries also sent 1060 head of cattle to the metropolis; which supply being cut off, would add a half-penny per pound to the price of meat, and raise the price of milk.

Messrs. Adam, Bland, Barratt, W. Smith, Foster, Parnell, Sir J. Sinclair, Sir

five per cents.—The resolutions were then read, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

15 The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke, in a conspicuous manner submitted the details of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Estimates of the Navy, and concluded by moving several resolutions for the aggregate sum of 4,064,000*l*; and stated that the excess of 156,000*l*, beyond the estimates of last year, was occasioned by the two great items of 921,330*l* for the prisoners of war, and 72,384*l* for the salaries and contingencies of the office.

Mr. Hutchinson regretted that more advantages were not held out to the Marine Corps, and that their field-officers were not increased.

Mr. Huskisson was glad to learn that a considerable diminution would in future take place in the annual charge for transports, and that it was the intention of Government to employ ships of war in conveying troops abroad, as they were found much better calculated to resist the dangers of the sea, and repel the attacks of the enemy, as well as more expeditious in reaching their destination. In the present situation of the enemy's army, he thought it unnecessary to build more new ships, as it only diminished the quantity of our timber, and enhanced its price.

Sir C. Pole and Admiral Harvey expressed their approbation of the manner in which the estimates had been brought forward; and the former acknowledged that a number of valuable regulations had been established since the appointment of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Croker stated that 9000*l* was annually saved to the country in consequence of the First Lord of the Admiralty declining to accept that part of his salary since he received the grant of another situation from the Crown.

Mr. Banks expressed his surprise, that instead of a reduction in the expenses of the navy this year they had increased.

Mr. Yorke, in his reply, stated that the enemy had still 61 ships of the line and 46 frigates at his disposal, and that he was making exertions to increase that number.—The Resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

18. Mr. Percival, in a Committee of Supply, to which the Prince Regent's Message relative to the Portuguese grant had been referred, proposed that two millions be granted to maintain 30,000 Portuguese in British pay. The Hon. Gentleman, in proposing his motion, took a review of the objections which had been urged last year against a similar grant; contended, that the number of the Portuguese troops engaged in the contest was nearly three times beyond the number in our pay, dwelt upon their valour and discipline, and cited, as the best

compliment which could be paid to them, the opinion of the enemy, who asserted that we had practised a *russe de guerre* at the battle of Buxaco in clothing veteran British troops in Portuguese uniforms. This, he contended, was strong testimony in favour of the efficiency of the Portuguese troops. With respect to the state of the campaign, what could be stronger than the altered language of the enemy? What more unequivocal than the different tone in which he spoke of the duration of the contest? He now no longer talked of driving the English at once into the sea, but forsooth the war was to be protracted, and the English were to be ruined by the expense. After dwelling at some length upon this topic and declaring, that if the war must be carried on, no spot could be chosen where we could contend with greater advantage; the Hon. Gentleman in concluded with expressing a hope that no opposition would be made to his motion.

Mr. Ponsonby remarked, that we had rashly engaged to wage war against France in the Peninsula until Ferdinand was restored to the throne of his ancestors, and; as this engagement was without reserve or exception, he was unable to see when there could be a limit to it. In reply to the excuse assigned for the subsidy this year being so much greater than last, that the contributions of the Portuguese were intercepted by the enemy, he would ask how was this to be reconciled to the numerous statements in which the enemy had been described as occupying no more of that country than was covered by his armies. The House was now told too, that we were contending on a chosen theatre of action—that the spot that had been so chosen was peculiarly advantageous to us. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to say that selected scene was comprehended within the distance of Lisbon and Oporto? Was an army sent into Spain to rescue it, and did it re-enter Portugal for the purpose of defending it, only to concentrate all its efforts in its present position? He did not wish to under-rate the valour and achievements of our army, but he could not see what successes we had met with which ought to encourage us to persevere in the prosecution of the contest. Was it in the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, or the subsequent reduction of Almeida, or the retreat of the British forces to a circumfenced spot near Lisbon? The expense of sending money to Lisbon was very great, he believed he spoke within bounds, when he asserted that there was an immediate loss of 30 per cent. But this was not all—when it arrived, it was paid half only in cash, and half in Portuguese paper, already much depreciated. He believed, that Bonaparte had a disposable force of 100,000 men besides those in Portugal, it was his own aim, that he was assembling an army in the North of Germany—and with a knowledge of these facts, it was to be regretted that

our whole military force was shut up in a corner of the Peninsula. He did not intend to divide the House, or give angry opposition to the measure, but he wished gentlemen to reflect, that it was apparent by the Estimates, that Portugal costs us annually 25 millions, and all this for the preservation of a few garrison towns.

Mr. L. resolutely declared that each successive year yielded decisive evidence of the error of the system on which our operations had been founded.

Mr. Peel spoke with much animation in support of the grant, and was opposed by General Foulton.—The Resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, when Mr. Wharton explained, that the grant of 1,000L to the poor of St. Martin's in the Fields, was divided among three other parishes, and several public schools and hospitals, according to an ancient usage and without forming part of the poor's rate, went in exoneration of it.

After a division, the House went into a Committee on the Commercial Credit Bill, when some amendments were proposed, and negatived.

19 The second reading of the Spilby Poor Bill was deferred till to-morrow evening, Sir S. Romilly having pointed out clauses in it which went to increase the Governor and Mayor of the poor house with the right of punishing its inmates for misbehaving, by solitary confinement, abatement of diet, or the stocks, also the right of letting out the poor to hire; on the contrary, should the Governor, clerk, or any other officer, perjure the property of the house, which is felony by law, they were only to be punished by paying three times the amount, or a short confinement.

Sir J. Newport submitted, after a detailed statement, a series of Resolutions on the defalcations of the public revenue in Ireland, and the increase of the public debt, with a view of inducing the House to enter into an investigation of the subject.—The Resolutions being opposed by Mr. Foster, were negatived by 71 voices to 14.

Mr. H. Martin obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the 39th of the King, relative to certain penalties to which printers and publishers are liable for not answering their names, &c. to whatever they may print or publish.

21 Mr. Barcham's motion, relative to the employment of Chinese free-labourers in the West Indies, was postponed indefinitely.

After a division, the Grand Junction Canal Water-works Bill was read a second, as was the Bill for making a paved way from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington, a third time.

Lord A. Hamilton, referring to the state of the press in India, said, that no news paper could be published, which had not previously received the sanction of the govern-

ment.—The penalty for transgressing this regulation being immediate embarkation for Europe. After alluding to the several topics which were forbidden to be discussed in the existing papers, he moved for copies of all regulations, orders, &c. promulgated in India since the year 1797, regarding the restraint of the press at the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Mr. Dundas contended that the subjection of the press was absolutely necessary to the existence of our empire in that country.

Lord A. Hamilton did not deny the right of the Company to make regulations in their own territory, but contended that the House ought to be made acquainted with them.

Sir J. Anstruther was of opinion, that discussion ought not to be allowed in India—he remembered a series of essays, very ingeniously written, published there for the purpose of proving how small a number of natives might massacre all the European inhabitants of Bengal.

Sir I. Taitton contended, that we had established the vilest despotism in India, and that the liberty of the press could never flourish in so sterile a soil. The people of India were considered as nothing by us to keep them ignorant, was then for as much our policy, as to keep them enslaved had been our crime.—Messrs. Grant, Lockhart, and others, opposed the motion, which was supported by Messrs. Whitbread, Hatchinson, and Sir J. Newport. On a division, the motion was negatived by 53 to 18.—Another division subsequently took place, on Mr. Croker's proposing an amendment to Mr. Dundas's motion for a Select Committee on East India Affairs, which was likewise negatived by 76 to 19.

22 The Market Looe Brough Canal Bill was thrown out on the proposal for the second reading, by a majority of 44.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Keble said it had been his intention on a former day, to move for the sum necessary for the equaries of the Navy under one resolution, which, through mistake, not being done, he would now move that a sum not exceeding 1,157,511L. be granted for that purpose.

Sir W. Scott, in consequence of a charge on a former day against the Court over which he had the honour to preside, entered into a long explanation of the circumstances which frequently occasioned delay in the Admiralty Court.

Sir C. Pole gave due praise to the character and talents of the learned Judge, but insisted that the delay of 11 years in the distribution of prize-money, in the particular case which he cited, justified his remarks.

Messrs. Ross, Stephen, F. C. G. G. Johnston, Petre, Fox, and Whitbread, and Mr. F. Gurdett, also spoke.—Mr. Yorke's Resolution was subsequently agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Wharton, the sum of 482,000L. was granted for the Barrack at

vice of the year 1811.—The Commercial Credit Bill was read a third time, after a division proposed by Mr. Whitbread.

25. The second reading of the Third Theatre Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, postponed for six weeks; in order that it might be satisfactorily ascertained, whether or not Drury-lane Theatre would be speedily rebuilt.

Mr. Wynn moved the second reading of the Election Bribery Bill.

Mr. Bland condemned it as a partial measure, which would throw the monopoly of the purchase of seats into the hands of the Treasury.

Messrs. Curwen, Morris, and Sir J. Newport, spoke in favour of the Bill; and Sir J. Anstruther, and Mr. G. Johnstone, against it. On a division the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 47.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 354,840*l.* was voted for Irish Miscellaneous services; and on the proposition of Mr. Foster, 8973*l.* for Maynooth College.

26. Mr. Chaplin moved the second reading of the Spilby Poor Bill, for the purpose of postponing it for a month, in order that the most objectionable clauses might be got rid of.

Sir S. Romilly, in addition to what he had formerly stated, said; that by the provisions of the Bill, the Directors might compel all the poor throughout the whole extent of these parishes, whether asking for relief or not, to go into the workhouse; and seize all the poor children, whether calling for relief or not, and bind them apprentices at their discretion.—The Bill was rejected without a division.

28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after alluding upon the gallant achievement of General Graham; and the disadvantages under which the British Army fought at Barrosa, against a greatly superior force of the enemy, moved the thanks of the House to General Graham; the Officers, and Privates

under his command, for their conduct at Barrosa on the 5th of March.

Mr. Sheridan, in a rapid, but eloquent strain, which did equal honour to his head and heart, recited the military exploits of General Graham; and concluded by observing, that the country must feel gratitude not only to the General, but to the Duke of York, who had called him forward, and given him a situation which he now so nobly filled.

General Hope said, that Sir John Moore, in his last moments, had expressed his wish that there might be a departure from the rules of the army in the promotion of this distinguished officer. He also concurred with the preceding speaker, in attributing the surrender of Malta to the able conduct of General Graham.

General Ferguson and Tarleton, Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Fremantle and Peller, also spoke; after which the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Lord Folkestone submitted his motion respecting *ex officio* informations, and concluded an argumentative speech, by moving for an account of all those which had been filed since January 1801.

The Attorney General replied to his Lordship.

Sir F. Biddett, Sir S. Romilly, Messrs. Stephen, Moore, Yorke, and Elliot, also spoke; after which the House divided, for the motion 36—against it 119.

29. A division took place for the second reading of the Stamford Canal Bill; when an amendment, deferring its further consideration for six months, was carried by a majority of 58.—The Dwelling-house Robbery Bill was read a second time, after a division, when the numbers were 79; against it 53.—A division also took place on the second reading of the Foreign Ministers' Salaries Bill, when it was carried by a majority of 10.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXTRAORDINARY
GAZETTE.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1811.

A SUPPLEMENT to the above Extraordinary Gazette was published on the 27th, containing Copies of Despatches from Rear-Admiral Sir R. G. Keppel, dated on board the *Milford*, Cadix Bay, March 7.—It appears, that in order to favour the operations of the combined English and Spanish Army, it was determined that the British squadron should menace the Trocadero, and make continual feigned attacks as circumstances might determine; but owing to the state of the weather, it was not possible to debark any

infantry or troops until after the telegraph had announced that Genl. Graham was engaged. The fort and batteries on the north-east side of the bay were then kept in check by the gun and mortar boats, two redoubts stormed, and the guns of the sea-defences from Rota to St. Mary, with the exception of Catahuan, were spiked and dismantled. Captains English, Spranger, Hall, and Teltones, and Lieut. Carriol, distinguished themselves on this service.—A body of Spanish troops, under Gen. Zavala, being pushed over the *Santi Petri*, threw a bridge across the river, formed a *tré-ché-pont*, which they defended vigorously on the nights of the 3d and 4th against the enemy, whom they eventually repulsed, although with great loss.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 30.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. G. C. Berkeley, Admiral of the Blue, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated at Lisbon, the 28th March, 1811.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in informing the Lordships of the Privy Council of the success of the expedition which the enemy possessed at Santarem, and that our army are now advancing in pursuit. Lieut. Colonel of the Buffs, who commands the gun boats in co-operation with the division of the army, under Marshal Sir W. Beresford on the south side of the Tagus, yesterday informed me, that on the evening of the 5th inst. in reconnoitring under Santarem, he perceived the enemy departing, and immediately crossed with the object of the British packet, and give the intelligence to Lord Wellington. He then went to Santarem where he found the enemy had left three rough built boats or pontoons, two rabs, and twelve or fourteen of them heavy cannon, the carriage of which had been burnt. The enemy is now moving on, and the boats are ordered to follow them up the Tagus, the navigation of which is now cleared up to Aviz.

I am, &c.
(G. B. B. F. F. F.)

A letter from Capt. Munnaria, of the Warwick transmitted by Admiral Curtis, announces the destruction of the Amazon French frigate near Barfleur lighthouse, on the 23rd ult. The crew of the Amazon ran her on shore, and finding that an attack was imminent by the boats of the Amelia frigate and two other and Hawk sloops, set her on fire, and burnt her to the water's edge. The British and Amelia had each one man killed the latter one wounded, and the rigging of both vessels much cut.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, APRIL 3.

Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Sir H. P. Lundy, master of the Fanny and armed cutter giving an account of his having, on the 24th of last month, captured the Gerrowed Batavian schooner, pierced for 14 guns, but only two mounted, bound from Batavia to Holland with despatches. And also a letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Amazon, reporting the capture, on the 24th ult. of the Cupid a French privateer brig of 14 guns and 82 men, out two days from Bayonne.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MAY, APRIL 3, 1811.

DOWNY COUNTRY, APRIL 6.

Captain (ama) arrived this morning with 6 muskets from Lord Viscount Wellington.

to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Rica 1st, and Louren 18th ultimo, of which the follows are extracts.

Villa Rica, 18th March, 1811.

The enemy retired from their position when they had occupied at Santarem and the neighborhood in the night of the 4th inst. I put in their army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 5th. Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomaz, and I therefore marched upon that town on the 5th a considerable body of troops formed of a part of Marshal Sir William Beresford's corps, under Major General the Hon. Wm. Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zizere, and of the 4th and 6th, and part of the 1st divisions of infantry and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy, however, continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps, the 2d on the road of Espinho, General Lison's division on the road of Ammao, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal. These last were followed and never lost sight of by the light division and the Royal Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th, the enemy collected in front of Pombal the 8th corps, with the exception of General Lison's division, the 8th corps, and the 8th corps, and General Montbrun's division of cavalry. The Hussars, which, with the Royal Dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion under the command of Colonel Ardenchill. A detachment of the 10th light dragoons under Lieut. Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyra made prisoners a detachment consisting of 30 dragoons, on that morning and had followed the enemy from Leyra, and arrived on the ground just in time to assist our friends the Hussars in this charge. I could not collect a sufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the enemy till the 11th. On that day the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th, and the light division, and General Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry joined upon the ground near Leyra in front of the enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position of the night. They were followed by the light division, the Hussars and Royals, and Lieut. General Pack's brigade under the command of Major-General Sir Wm. Fiskine and Major-General Sir Wm. Fiskine, and made an attempt to hold the narrow bridge of Pombal, from which they were driven, but the 6th corps and General Montbrun's division, which formed the rear guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other side of the town, the troops not having arrived in time to complete the dispositions to attack them before it was dark. Upon this occasion, Lieut. General Lister's battalion of Portu-

our Cadacores distinguished themselves. The enemy retired in the night; and on the 12th, the 6th corps, with General Montbrun's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Source River, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha. This town was in their rear. I attacked them in this position on the 12th, with the 3d and 4th and light divisions of infantry, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve. The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir Wm. Erskine with the light division. We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile, and the 3d division under Major General Picton were formed in two lines in the skirts of the wood upon the right; the 4th division under Major-General Cole in two lines in the centre, having General Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3d division; and the light division in two lines on the left. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry, and the 1st, 5th, and 6th divisions were in reserve. The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lient. General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Major-General Sir Wm. Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52d regiment and Colonel Elder's Cadacores in the attack of the wood; and I must add that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style. There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it over the Redinha River, over which our light troops passed with the enemy, but as the enemy commanded these passages with cannon, some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights on which they had again taken post. The 3d division crossed however, and manoeuvred again upon the enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condezia. The light infantry of Major General Picton's division under Lient.-Col. Williams, and the 4th Cadacores under Colonel de Regoa, were principally concerned in this operation. We fought the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the 2d corps, which was still at Espinhal in a very strong position at Condezia; and I observed that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de Murcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Colonel Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had been so pressed in their retreat that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3d division, under Major-

General Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's left, towards the only road open for their retreat, which had the immediate effect of dislodging them from the strong position of Condezia; and the enemy encamped last night at Casal Nova in the mountains, about a league from Condezia. We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry which were upon the road. We found the 8th and 9th corps formed in a very strong position near Casal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their out-posts. But we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Major-General Cole upon Pameira, in order to secure the passage of the River Eza, and the communication with Espinhal, near which place Major-General Nightingall had been in observation of the movements of the 2d corps since the 10th; and the 3d division, under Major-General Picton, more immediately round the enemy's left, while the light division, and Brigadier General Pack's brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops by which they were attacked in front. These troops were supported by the cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th divisions, and Colonel Ashworth's brigade in reserve. These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took in the mountains, and the two corps d'armee composing the rear guard were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the River Eza, with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the operations of this day the 43d, 52d, and 65th regiments, and 3d Cadacores, under the command of Colonel Drummond and Beckwith, and Major Patrickson, Lient.-Colonel Ross, and Major Colmoure and Stewart particularly distinguished themselves; as also the light infantry battalions of General Picton's division under Lient. Colonel Williams, and the 4th Cadacores under Colonel de Regoa, and the troops of horse artillery under the command of Captains Ross and Hall. The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, and we have opened the communication with the northern provinces, and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Murcella, in which they may be annoyed by the militia acting in security upon their flank, while the allied army will press upon their rear. The whole country, however, abounds with advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shown that they know how to avail themselves. They are retreating from the country as they entered it, in one solid body, carrying their rear as well as march the day

operations of either one or two corps d'armee in the strong positions which the country affords; which corps d'armee are closely supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot, or having plundered, what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle.

I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pezinas in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position, and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaca was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole town of Leiria, in which General Drouot had had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it and to complain of them. This is the mode in which the promises have been performed and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the proclamation of the French Commander in Chief, in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of 110,000 men to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the people of this and of other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances; and that there is no security for life or for any thing which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the enemy. I have the honour to enclose returns of killed and wounded in the several affairs with the enemy since they commenced their retreat. I have received the most able and cordial assistance throughout these operations from Lieut-General Sir Bruce Spencer and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who have been with me since the 11th instant; from Major-Generals Sir W. Friskine, Picton Cole, and General Major-General Mordaunt and Major-General the Hon. Colonel, and the General and other Officers commanding Brigades under their orders respectively. I am particularly indebted to the Quarter Master-General Colonel Murray for the assistance I have received from him; and the Deputy Adjutant-General the Hon. Col.

Pakenham, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter Master-General's Departments, as also to those of my personal staff, who have given me every assistance in their power. I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that Badajoz surrendered on the 11th instant.

Lisbon, March 16, 1811.

Major-General Cole joined Major-General Nightingall at Espinhal on the afternoon of the 14th, and this movement, by which the Tera was passed and which gave us the power of turning the strong position of Miranda de Coivo, induced the enemy to abandon it on that night. They destroyed at this place a great number of carriages, and burned and otherwise destroyed the ammunition which they had carried, and they likewise burnt much of their baggage, and the road throughout the march from Miranda is strewed with the carcasses of men and animals, and destroyed carriages and baggage. We found the enemy's whole army retired to a very strong position on the Ceira, having one corps as an advanced guard in front of Foy d'Aronce on this side of the river. I immediately made arrangements to drive in the advanced guard, preparatory to the movements which it might be expedient to make to cross the Ceira this morning. Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade had been detached in the morning through the mountains to the left, as well to turn the enemy in his position at Miranda de Coivo, as in view to any others they might take up on this side of the Ceira. The light division, under Major-General Sir W. Friskine, was ordered to possess some heights immediately above Foy d'Aronce, while Major-General Picton's division was moved along the great road to attack the left of the enemy's position and of the village. The sixth division, under Major-General Campbell, and the Hussars and 16th Light Dragoons, supported the light division, and the first division and the 14th and Royal Dragoons the 3d. These movements succeeded in forcing the enemy to abandon his strong positions on this side of the Ceira, with considerable loss. The Colonel of the 99th Regiment was made prisoner. The light troops of General Picton's division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and those of Major-General Nightingall's Brigade, were principally engaged on the right, and the 5th Regiment in front of the light division and these troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The horse Artillery likewise under Captains Ross and Bull, distinguished themselves upon this occasion. The troops took much baggage and some ammunition (carriages in Foy d'Aronce). I had been prevented from moving till a late hour in the morning by the fog, and it was dark by the time we gained possession of the last position of the enemy's advanced guard. In the night the enemy destroyed the bridge on the Ceira and retired leaving a small rear guard on the river.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the British and Portuguese Forces in the several Affairs with the French Army, from the 6th to the 15th of March, 1811.

8th and 9th March.—1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 2 horses wounded; 7 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

11th March.—11 rank and file killed; 2 Ensigns, 2 sergeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

12th March.—17 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 7 sergeants, 153 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file, missing.

14th March.—1 Lieutenant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 sergeants, 112 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

15th March.—2 Lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 sergeant, 59 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the several Affairs with the French Army, from the 6th to the 14th of March, 1811, inclusive.

11th March.—1st Bat. 95th Foot, Second Lieutenant Hopwood, wounded.—3d Cavalry, Ensign Joze Joaquim Figue, severely wounded.

12th March.—2d Bat. 5th Foot, Lieut. Clarke, severely wounded.—1st Bat. 45th Foot, Lieut. March, slightly wounded.—1st Bat. 52d Foot, Lieut. Cross, Ensign Lifford, Adjutant Winterbottom, wounded.—1st Bat. 98th Foot, Lieut. Hoppensall, slightly wounded.—94th Foot, Capt. Bogue, severely wounded.—1st Bat. 95th Foot, Lieut. Beckwith, wounded.—1st Cacadores, Capt. Chapman, 95th Foot, do.—11th Portuguese Regiment, Capt. Wadding, 21th Foot, do.—4th Cacadores, Ensign Joze Filipe Simoes, do.—6th ditto, Ensign Joze P. da Costa, do.

14th March.—1st Bat. 52d Foot, Lieut. Thos. Clifford, killed.—1st Bat. 45d Foot, Capt. Napier, severely wounded; Capt. Dalzell, slightly wounded; Ensign Carroll, severely wounded.—1st Bat. 52d Foot, Capt. George Napier, severely wounded; Capt. Wm. Mein, slightly wounded; Capt. Wm. Jones, severely wounded.—5th Bat. 60th Foot, Lieut. Wyner, slightly wounded.—74th Foot, Lieut. Crabb, do.—1st Bat. 95th Foot, Major Stewart, severely wounded (since dead); Lieut. Strode, wounded.—1st Cacadores, Lieut. Joaquim Mianet, wounded.

15th March.—5th Bat. 60th Foot, Lieut. Sazitzky, killed.—1st Bat. 45th Foot, Lieut. Hoppensall, do.—1st Bat. 95th Foot, First Lieutenant McCulloch, severely wounded; Second Lieut. Kincaid, slightly wounded.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 6, 1811.

A Dispatch was received this Morning by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister, at Lisbon, of which the following is an Extract:—

Lisbon, March 28, 1811.

The army of General Massena continues to retreat towards the frontier, and every march is facilitated by the abandonment of wounded, the destruction of baggage, and whatever can encumber their movement. They attempted, during the 18th and 19th, to make a stand in the Sierra de Moita, but they were driven from that position with the loss of 600 prisoners on the 18th. On the 21st they reached Galiza. The British headquarters were at Pambeiro on the 18th, and at Algazil on the 20th. The cavalry and light troops continued in sight of the French rear-guard, and the movement of the Allied army along the skirts of the Estrella, which flank the position in the valley of the Mondego, promises new impediments to their retreat.

The accounts from the frontier of Spanish Estremadura state that the greater part of the French force which came from Andalusia have returned to that province.—Marshal Soult moved in the middle of the month towards Seville, at the head of 4000 infantry, and 1500 cavalry. No considerable force has been left in the town of Badajoz.—The siege of Campo Maior continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. A breach having been effected, the place capitulated on the morning of the latter day. The garrison, in number about 250 militia, have remained prisoners of war. The French force before the place consisted of 4000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The advanced guard of Marshal Beresford reached Portalegre on the 20th, where that officer was expected on the following day.

DAYNING-STREET, APRIL 9.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, were this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Marquis Wellington, dated Oliveira de l' Hospital, 21st March:

Oliveira de l' Hospital, March 21, 1811.

The enemy suffered much more in the affair of the 15th than I was aware of, when I addressed you on the 16th instant: the firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Celva.—The enemy withdrew his rear guard from that river in the course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and had our post on the Sierra de Murcella.—the enemy's army being in a strong position on the right of the Alva. They moved a part of their army on that night, but still maintained their position on the Alva, of which

river they destroyed the bridges. We turned their left by the Sierra de Santa Quiteria with the 3d, 1st, and 5th divisions, on the 18th, while the light division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Mugcella; these movements induced the enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the troops which had marched the preceding night, at the same time that they retired their corps from the Alva, and in the evening their whole army were assembled upon Moita, and the advanced posts of our right were near Arganil—those of our left across the Alva.

The enemy retired from the position of Moita in the night of the 18th, and have continued their retreat with the utmost rapidity ever since; and I imagine their rear guard will be at Celorico this day. We assembled the army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our advanced posts are this day beyond Pinhancos.—The Militia under Colonels Wilson and Trant are at Fornas. --- We have taken great numbers of prisoners, and the enemy have continued to destroy their carriages and their cannon, and whatever would impede their progress.—As the greatest number of prisoners taken on the 19th had been sent out on foraging parties towards the Mondego, and had been ordered to return to their position on the Alva, I conclude that the enemy had intended to remain in it for some days—Soult has gone to Seville since the fall of Badajoz; and it is reported, that about 3000 French troops had been seen on their march through Barcarota to the southward.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 9.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated in London, the 8th instant.

SIR,

I have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have this morning received from Capt. Maurice, Governor of Anholt, acquainting me of an attack having been made on that island by a formidable military force, supported by 18 heavy gun-boats and other armed vessels, on the 27th ult. which was defeated in the most gallant manner by Governor Maurice and the brave garrison under his orders, with the loss to the enemy of their Commander and three other Officers killed, and 16 Officers and upwards of 500 rank and file taken prisoners.—I cannot too strongly express to their Lordships my high admiration of the very gallant conduct of Governor Maurice, and Major Torrens, senior Officer of the Royal Marines, and the other officers, and men composing the brave garrison, and my satisfaction that this brilliant service has been performed with so little loss on our part.—I have also great pleasure in transmitting a letter from Capt. Baker, of the Tartar, giving an account of the operations

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of that ship, and his Majesty's sloop *Sheldrake*, in support of Capt. Maurice, and in pursuit of the retreating flotilla of the enemy. Their Lordships will, I doubt not, also appreciate the good conduct of Capt. Stewart, in attacking and defeating so superior a force as that opposed to him, each of the gun-boats carrying heavy metal, and being manned with 60 or 70 men.—Lieut. Baker, who has brought the despatches, here, as their Lordships will observe, a distinguished part in this gallant affair, and is strongly recommended to their favourable attention.

I have, &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

*Fort Yorke, Island of Anholt,
March 27, 1811.*

SIR,

I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ult. of my having received information of an intended attack on this island by the Danes. On the 8th instant I received corroboration of this intelligence, but as every exertion had been made to complete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as picquets were nightly stationed from one extremity of the island to the other, in order to prevent surprise, I waited with confidence the meditated attack.—Yesterday his Majesty's ship *Tartar* anchored on the North side of the island. The enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly 4000 men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most complete and decisive defeat, and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and upwards of 500 prisoners, a number greater by 150 men than the garrison I command.—I am now to detail the proceedings of the day. In the morning, just before dawn, the out-pickets on the south side of the island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the Brigade of Howitzers, and 200 Infantry, accompanied by Capt. Torrens (who had hitherto acted as Major-Commandant to the battalion) in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the enemy were advancing rapidly, and in great numbers.—On both wings the enemy now far out-flanked us, and I saw that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our works: I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol-shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm; but Fort Yorke and Marsareene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of eighteen gun-boats, had taken up a position

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on the south-side of the island at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Sheldrake, that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the south side, but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun-boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about 600 men crossed the island to the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massareene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this island are thrown up by every gale.

The column on the south-side had now succeeded in bringing up a field piece against us, and Capt. Holloway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehensions that this Officer had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching head-quarters by land, he, with the coolest judgment, launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards, Lieut. H. L. Baker, who, with Lieut. Turnbull of the Royal Marines, and some brave volunteers, had, in the Anholt schooner, gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down along the north side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore, which, divided by the Sand Hills, had approached within fifty paces of our lines, made another desperate effort to carry the Massareene Battery by storm; the column on the south-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them. But while the Commanding Officer was leading on his men with great gallantry, a musket ball put a period to his life. Panic-struck by the loss of their Chief, the enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the Sand Hills. At this critical moment, Lieut. Baker, with great skill and gallantry, anchored his vessel off their flank, and opened a well-directed fire. The Sand Hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which after some deliberation was complied with. In the mean time the gun-boats on the south-side, which had been much galled by the fire of Fort Yorke and Massareene Battery, got under weigh, and stood to the westward, and the column of the enemy which had advanced on the south side, finding their

retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, and I sent out an Officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned, it is unnecessary to mention. The enemy finding my determination, sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that this corps also laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The prisoners, which were now more numerous than my small garrison, were so soon secured, that operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the westward of the island.—I took the field with Major Torrens (who though wounded, insisted on accompanying me) and Lieut. and Adjutant Steele; but as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them, I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of howitzers under Lieutenants R. C. Steele and Bezzant, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and part of the light company commanded by Lieut. Turnbull. When we arrived at the west end of the island, we found that the enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by fourteen gun-boats towed close to the shore: to attack such a force, with four howitzers and 40 men, seemed a useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I therefore, with the advice of Major Torrens, halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla took a final leave of the island.—I am happy to say our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected, from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The enemy have suffered severely—we have buried between thirty and forty of their dead, and have received in the hospital twenty-three of their wounded, most of them have undergone amputations, three since dead of their wounds, besides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Major Melstent, the Commandant, fell in the field; Captain Borgan, the next in command, wounded in the arm; Captain Pinz, Adjutant General to the Commander of the Forces in Jutland, lost both his legs—since dead.

[Captain Maurice, after praising the zeal, energy, and intrepidity of the Officers and Men under his command, particularizes the following as meriting promotion.—Lieut. Baker, second in command; Capt. Torrens, Senior Officer of the Royal Marines, Acting Commandant of the Garrison; Lieut. R. C. Steele, Sen. Officer of the Marine Artillery; Capt. Steele; Lieut. and Quarter-master Fischer; Lieut. and Adjut. Steele; Lieutenants Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson; Lieut. Bezzant of the R. M. Art. who directed the guns of the Massareene Battery; Lieut. Turnbull; and Captains Baker and

Stewart, of the Tartar and Sheldrake.—The Danish Expedition sailed from the Randers, was commanded by Major Melstcat, and consisted of three Corps.]

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. MAURICE, Commandant.

Of the garrison of Anholt, only two were killed and 30 wounded; among the latter, is Captain Torrens, slightly.—Of the Danes, 1 Major, 2 Captains, and 1 Lieutenant were killed; and 7 Captains, 2 Adjutants, 9 Lieutenants, and 501 rank and file taken, exclusive of wounded.—The Ordnance stores taken, consisted of one brass four-pounder, 24-inch mortars, 481 muskets and bayonets complete, 470 swords, 16,000 musket ball cartridges, and 14 four-inch shells fixed.

A letter from Capt. Baker, of the Tartar, and another from Capt. Stewart, of the Sheldrake, follow. The enemy's flotilla, on the Tartar heaving in sight, made off; but their 16 gun-boat, declined an action with the Sheldrake, and lost two of their number in flight.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 13.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday evening received from Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goveia, March the 27th, 1811.

When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from Mosta, I continued the pursuit of them with the cavalry, and the light division under Major-Gen. Sir William Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divisions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies, which have been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious, and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary. The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear and to take prisoners; and the militia under Col. Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celorico, in which they killed seven, and wounded several, and took fifteen prisoners. The militia under General Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.—The enemy retired to his left, the 2d corps, by Goveia through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celorico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advanced guard is in front of Celorico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca,

and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Porto Meserella and Prados.—The allied troops will be collected in the neighbourhood of Celorico to-morrow.—Gen. Ballesteros surprised Gen. Ramon, on the 10th, at Palma, and dispersed his detachment, and took from him 300 prisoners.—Gen. Ballsteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that Gen. Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with 6,000 men, including 400 cavalry to be disembarked at Huelva to join Gen. Ballesteros.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received the report of a gallant action of our patriots. Yesterday evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the command of Lieut. Perse of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. Foster of the Royals, who attacked a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them, and took the Officer and 37 men prisoners.—The enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, APRIL 12, 1811.

Despatches have this day been received at this Office from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 30th ultimo, stating that Sir William Beresford, having quitted the whole of his force in Portalegre on the 23d March, advanced on the 24th, and attacked the enemy with his cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Mayor, with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded. On the 26th General Beresford's head-quarters were at Elvas.—The enemy had withdrawn their whole force, excepting a weak picket, to the other side of the Guadiana.—The corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the neighbourhood of Llerena.—General Ballesteros had returned to Gibraltor, on the 29th, where his force had been increased by the arrival of six thousand men under General Zayas.—Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with seven thousand men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

Vice-Admiral Thornborough has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Capt. Maitland, of his Majesty's ship *Emerald*, giving an account of his having, on the 6th instant, captured the *Augusto*, a French ship privateer, of 18 guns and 126 men; out three days from Brest without having made any capture.—Admiral Sir C. Cochrane has also transmitted a letter he had received from Capt. Barrie, of H. M. ship *Pomone*, giving an account of his having, on the 18th Jan. last, captured the *Dubourdieu* French privateer brig, belonging to Toulon, carrying fourteen 12-pounders, and a complement of 93 men.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 19.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was on the evening of the 17th instant, received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Marmeleiro, 2d April, 1811.

MY LORD,

The allied army were collected in the neighbourhood and in front of Celorico on the 28th March, with a view to dislodge the enemy from the position which they had taken upon Guarda, which they still occupied in force, and of which they apparently intended to retain possession. On that day a patrol of light infantry from Major Gen. Alexander Campbell's division, commanded by the Hon. Col. Rumsig, had some success against a detachment of the enemy at Ave-lans, and a patrol of the light cavalry, with a detachment of the 95th, with which was Major-Gen. Slade, obliged the enemy to retire from Pinxedas, both took many prisoners, and I am concerned to add that Brigade-Major Stewart of the 95th was killed with the last.—On the morning of the 29th, the 3d, 6th, and light divisions, and the 16th light dragoons and hussars, under the command of Major Gen. Picton, Major-Gen. Alexander Campbell, and Major-Gen. Sir William L. Scott, moved upon Guarda in five columns, which were supported by the 5th division in the valley of the Mondego, and by the 1st and 7th from Celorico. And the Militia, under Gen. Tiant and Col. Wilson, covered the movement at Alquega against any attempt that might have been made on that side to disturb it.—The enemy abandoned the position of Guarda without firing a shot, and retired upon Sabugal, on the Coa. They were followed by our cavalry, who took some prisoners from them.—On the 30th, Sir William Erskine, with the cavalry and horse artillery, fell upon the rear-guard of the 2d corps, which had been near Belmonte, and had marched for the Coa during the night, and he killed and wounded several and took some prisoners. The enemy have since taken a position upon the Coa, having an advanced guard on this side, and the allied troops have this day been collected on the left of that river.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing the terms of the capitulation of Campo Mayor, and I have likewise the honour of enclosing his report of his first operations against the enemy, from which your Lordship will observe that he has got possession of that place again, and has had considerable success against the enemy's cavalry.—This success would have been more complete, and would have been attended with less loss, if the ardour of the 1st light dragoons and 7th Portuguese regiment of cavalry in the pursuit of the enemy,

could have been kept within reasonable bounds. Some of the men missing of both these regiments were made prisoners on the bridge of Badajoz.—The enemy have likewise abandoned Albuquerque.—I have received no accounts from Cadiz or from the North, since I addressed your Lordship on the 27th March.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Marshal Beresford reports, under date of Campo Mayor, 26th March, that he had moved on the preceding morning from Arronches, and upon approaching Campo Mayor, had found the enemy's corps (consisting of four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and some horse artillery) drawn up on the outside of the town.—Brig. Gen. Long being sent with the allied cavalry to turn the enemy's right, found an opportunity of ordering a charge to be made by two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Head, and two squadrons of Portuguese dragoons under Colonel Otway, supported by the remainder of the cavalry. By this charge the enemy's horse were completely routed and chased by the four squadrons above mentioned into the town of Badajoz. A great number of the French were captured as were the gunners belonging to sixteen pieces of cannon that were taken upon the field, but afterwards abandoned. The pursuit of the enemy's cavalry having led a great proportion of the allied dragoons to a distance of several miles before the infantry of Marshal Beresford's army could come up, the French infantry availed themselves of the opportunity to retreat in solid column, and thus effected their escape. The enemy's loss is estimated at not less than five or six hundred men killed, wounded, or prisoners, great numbers of horses and mules were taken, together with one howitzer and some ammunition wagons. Marshal Beresford speaks highly of the steadiness of Colonel De Grey's brigade of heavy cavalry, and of the gallantry displayed by all the troops that were engaged. The enemy abandoned the town of Campo Mayor without resistance, leaving there a considerable supply of corn and provisions, and eight thousand rations of biscuit.

Total killed and wounded of Marshal Beresford's army on the 25th March—1 Cornet, 23 rank and file, 20 horses, killed, 2 Lieutenants, 1 staff, 1 quarter master, 1 sergeant, 65 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded, 1 sergeant, 76 rank and file, 108 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded—13th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Smith, badly. Lieut. Galt, Adjutant Holmes, and Quarter-Master Graham, slightly.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken.—1 French six-inch howitzer, 6 French caissons with ammunition, 1 French forge cart, 3 Snares destroyed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY the skill, bravery, and perseverance of the British and Portuguese troops, THE FRENCH ARMIES HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM EVERY PART OF PORTUGAL, a feeble garrison in Almeida alone excepted.

The sufferings of the Portuguese, owing to the excesses of the French, who destroyed every thing in the line of their march, exceed description. An officer of rank writes from Peniche, that thousands have perished from hunger, and that they daily discover wretched objects at the last gasp, from the same cause; 150 people died in two days at Caldas, from want of sustenance.

All the accounts from Portugal concur in stating, that the French continued their excesses until they were driven across the Coa. In passing through a village between Celorico and Guarda, a horrible sight presented itself to the advance of the allied army. Numbers of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, were found murdered in the streets, and others expiring under their wounds with loss of noses and ears. This spectacle raised the indignation of the allied troops, particularly the Portuguese, and they shortly had an opportunity of retaliating. By the premature destruction of a bridge which the enemy had to pass in their retreat, about 800 of their troops were cut off; nearly the whole of which were put to the sword, the advance of the allies refusing to give any quarter.

Accounts have been received of the arrest of Marshal Ney by Massena, who has sent him to Paris.

A plot to set on fire our ships lying in the Tagus, was lately providentially discovered. The Admiral, in consequence, ordered a boat from each ship to row guard every night, to frustrate the diabolical purpose.

A letter from a Gentleman who was present with the British army in Portugal, which, like almost all the letters from that country, is nearly filled with accounts of the atrocities of the French, states, that when he entered Santarem, he saw, written in large characters upon a house, the following curious sentence:—" *Un bon soldat doit avoir le cœur du lion, la force du cheval, l'appétit d'un souris, et l'humanité d'une bête.*"—" A good soldier should have the heart of a lion, the strength of a horse, the appetite of a mouse, and the humanity of a brute."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who accompanied Lord Wellington's army in pursuit of the French, after their retreat from Santarem:—" It is impossible to describe the scenes of horror of which I have been an eye-witness, and which will for ever brand the name of Massena with execration. It is hard for any body to believe that human nature could be guilty of such enormous and wanton wickedness. The city of Leyria had been eleven days on fire when I was

there, and was burning still. Every thing that could be taken away was removed, and the rest destroyed. The images in the churches were in pieces, the graves were actually opened for the sake of plunder. The nuns and friars, at all the towns where we came, had fled to the mountains; their convents were destroyed; and we found none but a few Portuguese perishing with hunger and ill-treatment. At every place where we halted, if we saw any thing like a house with a door standing, we made it our head-quarters, and took possession of any table or chair that might have escaped the general devastation, as the mansions had no tenant to dispute our rights. All was dreadful silence and desolation. The floors of almost every house had been pulled up wherever we passed, particularly at Leyria, where there were about twelve miserable wretches, who had been unable to move from wounds and famine, some of whom expired before us. This city four years ago contained 80,000 inhabitants. Libraries were burned and scattered, and it seemed to be the intention of the enemy to leave a dreadful memorial of their fury, that never should be effaced from the recollection of the country."

The loss sustained by the army under Massena, from its entrance into Portugal, is supposed to have fallen little short of 40,000 men.

A letter from Lisbon contains the following curious paragraph:—" A report has been circulated here, founded upon letters from Brazil, that Dôu Pedro, aged 15, son and heir to our Prince Regent, has expressed a strong desire to be a Protestant, and to propose himself for the hand of the illustrious Female destined, probably, at some distant time, to sway the British sceptre.

A dreadful storm, which lasted three days, viz. the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. took place at Cadiz. The men of war rode it out; but of the merchantmen and other vessels, 150 were driven on shore, and one-third of them totally wrecked. Of those that were driven to sea, few had returned, and it is feared many of them have been lost.

The Spanish General La Pena, though 7,000 strong, did not fire a single shot at the battle of Barrosa; and yet this *hero*, this General La Pena, in his despatches, takes credit for a full share in the glory of that hard-fought day. Had the Spaniards done their duty; not a Frenchman would have escaped, and the siege of Cadiz had been raised.

Our brave fellows had marched 22 miles, just taken some refreshment, and had scarcely time to form, when the French appeared. General Graham then took off his hat, and said; " Gentlemen, now for it; spare your powder, but not your steel!" Our men gave

one volley, and then, with three cheers, pushed on.

The Cortes of Spain have unanimously declared the thanks of the Nation to General Caraman, and elected him a Grande of Spain of the first class, "free of tribute," for the "astonishing bravery and discipline" manifested by his Majesty's troops.

The French papers have announced officially the delivery of Maria Louisa, on the 20th, of a son—a most important event to Buonaparte, as the Code Napoleon adopts the Salique Law, to the exclusion of females from the throne.—The boy has received the title of King of Rome.

A young woman named Madeline Albert, convicted of having murdered her father, mother, and two sisters was executed on the 20th of March, at Moulins in France. She was conveyed to the place of execution clothed in a red chemise, and having her head and face covered with a black veil, which is not removed until the moment that the executioner was about to sever her head from her body.

From the Address of the House of Commons to the Emperor of France, we extract the following passage:

"Since all times we have been Frenchmen in our heart, and from preference. If the anxiety which preceded your Majesty's reign, relaxed, for a moment, the French long-standing and so agreeable, we have had to draw them closer to the instant your accession to power, and the world's social order, and your new subjects are, cannot swear to be more faithful to you than they have shown themselves to be for the ten years past, more devoted to your pleasure, more obedient to your system, nor more disposed to contribute to the accomplishment of your designs, by every effort and sacrifice in their power: and it is a pleasing consolation to the honourable remembrance of our country to reflect, that our independence could yield only to him to whom every thing has yielded, and that our political existence was to cease only at that epoch when the destinies had determined that theiber and the Alps should flow under the same laws.—If your Majesty, from that devoted point where you take a view of human affairs, permit our feebleness to indulge in any degree of pride, we still venture to think that we enter not as victors, in territory, in an obscure acquisition, in that immense circle of provinces struck with admiration, and happy in obeying a small tyrant."

Reply of Napoleon I.—Gentlemen, Deputies of the House of Commons of Hanover, Bremen, and Lubbeck. You formed part of the German Empire, your Constitution terminated with its existence. Since that time your situation was uncertain. Entitled to no title, your cities under independent administration, when the changes produced in the world by the new laws of the British Council rendered the project un-

practicable. It was impossible for me to give you an independent administration, since you could no longer have an independent flag.—The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire.

They cease only to have effect as to those nations which defend their sovereignty, and maintain the erection of their flag. England is in a state of blockade as to those nations which submit to the Orders of 1806, because the flags thus submitting to the English laws are denationalized; they are English. Those nations on the contrary which feel their own dignity, and find in their courage and power sufficient resources to disregard the blockade by notification commonly called a paper blockade, and to approach all the ports of my empire except those under actual blockade according to the known usage and the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht may hold communication with England. As to them, England is not blockaded. The Decrees of Berlin and Milan, flowing from the nature of things, shall continue to form the public code of my empire, as long as England maintains her Order in Council of 1806 and 1807, and violates the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht upon the subject.—France, within her own limits, could not construct a mine in time of war. When her coasts were blockaded, she was compelled to receive the law. Now from the increase my empire has received within the last six years I can build a ship, and arm it, all of the line yearly without the slightest delay or obstruction from the existence of a maritime war.

Letters from Malta, sent in accounts of a very extraordinary dispute which took place at that island, between Lord Cochrane and Doctor Sewell the Judge of the Admiralty Court. It appears, that his Lordship arrived at Malta on the 17th of January, and made no secret of his intentions to interfere with the conduct of the Admiralty Court. He fees received by this Court out of the prize causes that come before it, amount, it is said, to an enormous sum. There is also some ground for complaint afforded by persons holding different offices in the Court, which by law ought not to meet in one occupier. The Proctor, for example, is also Marshal—although the act particularly provides that the same person shall not be both Proctor and Marshal. Lord Cochrane insisted that a table of the fees, which the Admiralty officers could legally demand ought to be hung up in the public court, in order that all suitors might be aware if they were imposed upon. Instead of this, the instrument itself was kept in an adjoining room, and Lord Cochrane having removed this document, an order was issued for his arrest, which was carried into effect, and his Lordship committed to prison. He remained for three days in confinement, and then contrived to make his escape. A convoy being on the point of leaving Malta,

his Lordship got on board the Commodore's vessel, in which he proceeded to Gurgenti, and from thence to Gibraltar. Here he left the convoy, and went on board the *Prometheus*, for England.

We have the satisfaction of learning, that an attempt of the French, upon a great scale, to throw supplies and reinforcements into Corfu, has been frustrated through the vigilance of our navy in that quarter. Twenty-seven sail of vessels, of from 100 to 120 tons, laden with warlike stores, and bound from Ancona to Corfu, were intercepted by the *Magnificent*, and other ships of war, who captured and destroyed the greatest part of the convoy.

The crater of Vesuvius, as seen from the North east, appears to have acquired since the eruption of last summer, an elevation of nearly 100 feet, formed by the matter expelled from the bowels of the volcano having lodged, and been heaped together, on its summit.

Letters from Heligoland state the sudden disappearance of one of the Austrian *Vichitules*, with the intention, it was conjectured, of embarking at Salomica for this country.

The negotiation between the Porte and Russia are broken off. Hostilities have recommenced, and as it appears greatly to the advantage of the latter, the Russians having defeated the advanced guard of the Grand Vicer's army, with very considerable loss.

Count Gottorp, the *crédit* King of Sweden, arrived at Heligoland in the *Horatio* frigate, on the 2d instant, where he intends to sojourn for two months. He still remains on board the frigate, though he was offered the honours of his Majesty's residence there.

An inholt mail which arrived on the 1st instant, brought an account of the King of Sweden's abdication of the throne in favour of his adopted son, Bernadotte, and though the latter accepts it during the illness of the King only, as Regent, it is considered as a virtual abdication of the throne by the monarch, in favour of his Gallic successor.

The island of Anholt, where the little garrison of marines successfully resisted to a time their number, is about thirty miles in circumference—Captain Maurice, who led on this brave band, deserves a finite praise. The island ranks as a 50 gun ship of war, and as the garrison took more prisoners than the amount of their own number, we understand that the officers engaged in this brilliant exploit are entitled to promotion.

The unsuccessful attack of the Danes on the island of Anholt is fully detailed in a public document from Copenhagen. The narrative

of the affair is given in a spirit of truth and candour, which, while it reflects the highest credit on the Danes, forms a striking contrast with the inflated gaseconades of France.

A Danish paper states, that the *Mahlstrom*, that dreadful whirlpool, situated to the westward of the coast of Lapland, has, within the last two years, increased its phenomenon. It now stands fifteen minutes every fifth hour. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine English miles are no longer safe; and its attractive force, when agitated by a storm, will even reach them, or the larger kind of animals at the distance of ten miles, and impetuously hurry them to certain destruction in the gulph. Two vessels bound from Norway to the Virgin Islands, having been driven last summer within nine miles of the *Mahlstrom*, and being in a perilous situation, as its operation was thought to be confined to six miles, were on a sudden carried away by the torrent, and with their crews entirely lost.

A small island has lately emerged from the sea to the north of Morocco, it is ten miles long and five broad, and bears no marks of volcanic origin.

Letters from Sweden state, that the Emperor Alexander had come to the resolution of declaring to Europe a decided neutrality, and that he would suffer his merchants to trade with any of the nations threatened.

In the night of the 19th of February, part of a moon seen at the back of the city of Rio Janeiro, fell down in consequence of heavy rain, by which the city houses were destroyed and part of Port Rico, another considerable damage done. 200 persons are supposed to have lost their lives.

Dr Buchanan, amidst his researches in the East, has made an extraordinary discovery in Biblical literature.—In Travincore, seventy Jewish churches still acknowledge the authority of the Patriarch of Antioch, and from among the Jews of these churches he has obtained a version of the Hebrew Scriptures which was written long prior to the captivity.

The *sum hump* of India, after a variety of experiments, appears not to have answered the public expectations, and several persons who were sent out to cultivate it, in the provinces of Bengal, have been recalled. A discovery has, however, been made in Sumatra, and Prince of Wales Island, of an article called *profas*, or *cayne*, which is spun by the natives, by a process hitherto unknown to Europeans, into a strong and durable cordage. A quantity of this article is expected to be received by the ships of the ensuing season, for the purpose of making experiments, which will be superintended by an intelligent native.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 25.

THE Count de Gottorp embarked this morning at Yarmouth, on board the *Horatio* frigate. We understand, that it, in

withdrawing himself from the protection which he enjoyed under the British Government, the Count has acted from motives of a political nature, his Majesty's Ministers have

It not in contemplation to afford him any assistance.

APRIL 7 [We copy the following statement from the Morning Papers.]

"Last week, Mr. Perceval submitted to the Prince Regent, for his approbation, the following appointments:—Earl Harcourt to be Governor of Windsor Castle, in the room of Earl Cardigan, deceased; and General C. Crawford to be Governor of the Military College at Marlow, in the room of Earl Harcourt. His Royal Highness expressed his entire acquiescence in the former appointment; but observed, that though General Crawford had high claims upon the gratitude of his country, the country had not been unmindful of his claims. His Royal Highness said, that, to the best of his recollection, General Crawford had a pension of 1,200*l*. a year, on his own life and that of the Duchess his wife. He had a regiment of dragoon guards, and he was the Lieutenant-governor of Lynmouth—bringing him altogether above 1,000*l*. a year; and therefore he must hesitate in adding to these appointments, while so many other gallant officers had not an equal provision.—Mr. Perceval strongly urged the General's high merits—and besides begged leave respectfully to state to his Royal Highness, that his claims were powerfully seconded by his son-in-law, the Duke of Newcastle, whose support in Parliament was most essential to his Majesty's Administration, perhaps was of more consequence to them than that of any other individual.—The Prince Regent, in answer to this argument, made a declaration to the following purport:—"Sir, I did not expect such a reason to be assigned, but I am not sorry that it is so in an instance like the present, when it enables me to make known my resolution without disparagement to the gallant officer in question. I repeat, that I have a high respect for his merits which we met their reward, but I must tell you once for all, that I never can or will consent to bestow any place or appointment meant to be an asylum or reward for the faults and services of our gallant soldiers and women on any person on account of parliamentary connexion, or in return for parliamentary votes. This is my fixed determination, and I trust I shall never again be solicited in the same way."

30.—John Carey Cole, who appeared voluntarily at the last Assizes for the County of Buckingham, to two indictments for assault, with intent to commit unnatural crimes, was, pursuant to the sentence, put into the pillory at Aylesbury. A very large concourse of people were assembled on the occasion, and gave the wretch that reception which might be expected; all the added eggs from the duckens in the neighbourhood were put in requisition. Had it not been for the active exertions of the Police Officers during the execution of the sentence, this detestable and senseless wretch, would

have fallen a sacrifice to the just indignation of the populace.

31.—This evening as Mr. Scarratt was returning from Hackney, to his house in Milk-street he fell into a sewer in the Hackney road, a depth of eight feet, and sustained a contusion in the temple which caused immediate death.

The Duke of Gloucester has been returned Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The numbers, on the final close of the poll night, were—for the Duke of Gloucester 470, Duke of Rutland 56.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, having considered the cases of the Madras suspended officers, have come to a resolution to restore them to the service.

Wm Townley was executed last week, at Gloucester, agreeably to his sentence at the late assizes for burglary. On the night before, a reprieve for this man was put into the Post-office of Hereford addressed, by mistake to—Wilton, under sheriff, Herefordshire, instead of Gloucestershire; in consequence of which mistake, it did not arrive till 20 minutes after the execution had taken place.

Messrs Powel and Holland, of the Lyceum Theatre, have taken the Brighton Theatre for the ensuing summer. The rent is 800*l*. a-year.

A very singular discovery has been made at Colchester respecting the sex of a servant who had lived thirty years in a family in that town as housemaid and nurse. Having lately paid the debt of nature, it was discovered, on examining the body, that the deceased had been a male.

A few days ago, a sailor on board the *Menelaus*, having over-reached himself, fell from the main top, just as the sentinel was passing beneath, pitched directly on the point of the bayonet, and was literally impaled. The violence of the shock wrested the piece from the arms of the sentinel, and threw it, with its wicked burthen, over the gunwale.—Thus the poor fellow found in one instant a death-blow and a grave.

APRIL 1 The remains of the Turkish Ambassador were interred in St Pancras burial-ground. The body, on reaching the spot, was taken out of a deal shell wrapped up in a cloth, and laid in the grave, along with a large stone bearing a Turkish inscription.

At a Common Council, the recommendation of the Committee for General Purposes for adding 1,500*l*. per annum to the allowance of the late, present, and future Lord Mayo was, after some opposition from Messrs. Jacks and Dixon, agreed to.—The annual expenses of the Chief Magistrates were ascertained to be 12,000*l*. and their receipts about 6,000*l*.—The Thanks of the Court, the Freeholders of the City, and a Sword valued at 200*g*. nica, were voted to General Guinon for his services at Barraco, as was a Sword of 100*g*. nica value to Brig-gen. Dilke; and the Thanks of the Court to all

the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

Robert Blair, convicted of forgery, who had been respited seven days, was executed on the 10th. He behaved with becoming fortitude; his wife, to whom he had been married only nine months, died the same morning, of a broken heart.

8. Two houses in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, which, notwithstanding they were under repair, were crowded with inhabitants, fell down with a most tremendous crash, while the workmen were gone to dinner: by this disaster we lament to say that a great number of the inmates were buried in the ruins. Eleven of them were taken out, four of whom were dead, viz. a mother and three children, named Crewe: the wounded persons were taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital, most of them in a deplorable state. A coroner's inquest has since sat on the bodies of Mrs. Crewe and her children. The coroner observed to the jury that the whole of the materials which fell were a deadweight, the value of which they were to assess; not exceeding the true amount. Verdict—*Casual Death—Dead and 100l.*

Robert Roberts is stated in the calendar of the New Gaol, Horsemonger-lane, to have been brought by *Habens Corpus* from Newgate, and detained till the next assizes, on the following charges:—

1st. With having feloniously escaped from the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, he being confined therein on a charge of felony.—2d. With having in his possession, in the county of Surrey, 18 forged 10*l.* Bank notes, and knowing the same to be forged.—3d. With feloniously assaulting and putting in fear William Amory, and forcibly taking from his person certain Exchequer bills and other things, his property.—4th. With having forged, and counterfeited four dividend warrants of the Bank of England, and demanding the money for the same.

11. Richard Armitage, late a clerk in the Bank, and the associate of Roberts, was brought, heavily ironed, to the public-office, Marlborough-street, where he underwent a short private examination, and was fully committed to the New Prison, to take his trial for forgery, at the next Old Bailey sessions. The witnesses were bound over to prosecute; amongst them was Mrs. Roberts, whose husband, it is understood, notwithstanding what is said about his detention till the next Surrey assizes, will also be admitted an evidence for the prosecution, after having received a free pardon.

18. This evening, as Mr. Drewe, a tradesman, in Wapping, was sitting by the fire-side, a piece of coal exploded, and part fell at his feet. Mr. D. on examination, found it shaped like a coffin; and this accidental concurrence, with a dream that he had the

preceding day, that he should die that evening, had so powerful an effect on him, that he became extremely ill; and, notwithstanding the attentions of his family, and the aid of medical men, he died the following day.

29. This morning, about two o'clock, one of the most lamentable and destructive fires, as far as concerns human life, that has happened for many years in this metropolis, broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Goullee, a pork-butcher, corner of Half-moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street. The fire was first discovered by a cabinet-maker in the neighbourhood, who was up at work all night, and who immediately gave the alarm; but the house being one of the oldest in the metropolis, and built entirely of wood, it was burnt to the ground in the space of half an hour, and, dreadful to relate, the whole of Mr. Goullee's family, consisting of himself, his wife, three children, a nurse, maid-servant, and shop-boy, who slept in the upper part of the house, perished in the flames. A waiter at the City of London Tavern, with his wife, who occupied the first floor, escaped by jumping out of the window nearly naked, upon a feather bed, which they had the precaution to throw out first.

BULLETINS OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

March 26.—“His Majesty is going on very favourably.”—28.—“His Majesty goes on well.”—31.—“The King continues to go on well.”

[The prayer for his Majesty's recovery was omitted at the Chapel Royal; and, on the same day it was announced that the bulletin would be published but twice a week; viz. on Wednesdays and Sundays only.]

April 3.—“His Majesty continues to go on well.”—7.—“His Majesty continues to go on favourably.”—10.—“The King continues to go on favourably.”—14.—“The King continues to go on favourably.”—17.—“His Majesty advances favourably to recovery.”—20.—“His Majesty continues to make a favourable progress towards recovery.”

[The bulletins will, in future, be exhibited on Sundays only.]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new and superior edition of Whiston's Translation of Josephus will be published by the London booksellers in a few days.

The third edition of *Elegantia Latina; or Rules and Exercises illustrative of elegant Latin Style*; by the Rev. E. Vulpes, B.D. with considerable improvements and alterations, is in the press. As is also Mrs. Ingham's collection of modern plays, as acted at the theatres royal, London.

BIRTHS.

THE Matchmakers of Bath, of a daughter. — In Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, of a son and heir — In Upper Fitzroy-street, the lady of General Burr, of a son and heir — At Malpas, Kent, the Countess of Romney, of a daughter. — In the Close, Sarum, of

a posthumous son and heir, the relict of the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, (brother to the Earl of Abingdon) Captain of the Satellite, who with his ship and brice crew are supposed to have perished in the dreadful gales which happened about the 23d. of last December.

MARRIAGES.

W. J. Tonline, Esq. eldest son of the lord bishop of Lincoln, to the only daughter of the late J. Amlet, Esq. of Fordhull, Shropshire. — At Ryde, Isle of Wight, I. Galloway, Esq. to the only daughter of the late I. Hapner, Esq. R.A. — W. G. Campbell, eldest son of W. Campbell, Esq. of Puffin Id, to the third daughter of Sir J. Ingilby, of Riple y-park, Yorkshire — Byron Charles Turle, to Miss Galdmeester, daughter of David Galdmeester, Esq. formerly Dutch consul general and charge d'affaires to her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. — The second son of R. Fehowes, Esq. of Shottisham, Norfolk, to the youngest daughter of Sir J. Fredrick. — At Bombay, Captain J. Trubill, of the *Factor East India man*, to the second daughter of C. Armstrong, Esq. of Upper Charlotte street — Durill Stables, Esq. of Abington street, to the third daughter of the late J. Hamer, Esq. of Demerara —

At High-hall, Lancashire, R. Wardlow, Esq. of Bulcurvie, Fife, to Lady Anne Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Earl of Balcarras.——W. P. Williams, Esq. only son of Admiral Williams, of Hoddessdon, Herts, to the eldest daughter of R. W. Blunstone, Esq. of Dallington, Northamptonshire.——I. P. Thompson, Esq. late governor of Surra Leone, to the daughter of the Rev. T. Birker, Esq. York.——Lieut.-colonel W. Witts, barrack-master at Chatham, to Miss Chapman, of Soane street.——G. Trower, Esq. of Clapton, to the eldest daughter of I. Kemble, Esq. of Hackney.——Lieut.-colonel P. Buckworth, of the Clinch's militia, to Lady Payne, of Wootton, Bedfordshire, widow of Sir J. Payne, of Templeford-hall.——In Dublin, J. Flood, Esq. of Flood-hall, Kilkenny, to the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable the Attorney-general.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LAUREY, Mr. Smith, florist, in Covent-garden. As he was writing in his counting-house, he suddenly dropped down with the pen in his hand, and in totally expired. — At Ridge-mount, Bedfordshire, aged about 80, John Axiom, a labouring man, and Elizabeth his wife, aged about 72, they had been married above 50 years, and what renders the circumstance of their death peculiar is, they were taken suddenly ill on Tuesday, died within an hour of each other on Wednesday, and were both buried in the same grave on the Sunday following. — At Bish, Monmouthshire, aged 80, Mrs. Janet Roberts. She resided 30 years on a small farm in the neighbourhood of Bala, in great distress, but for the 30 years preceding June 1809, she received relief from the parish of Llandrivel, about that time, with the assistance of some friends, she commenced a suit in chancery against the executors of the late Robert Jones, Esq. (an eminent drapery merchant) of St. Mary's Hill, to whom she was first cousin, and next of kin. After the delay which law is subject to, she obtained about six months ago, a decree from the lord chancellor, which put her in the possession of a moiety of the estate, amounting

to upwards of 130,000! — At Bradford, aged 91, the Rev. William Crabtree, who had been upwards of 70 years pastor of the baptist church. — At Brighton, the lady of Lieutenant-gen. Sir Robert Stuart. — Aged 61, Mr. Robert Loder, bookseller, of Woodbridge, Suffolk. Mr. Loder was known to the public not only as a bookseller, but as an author. His "*History of Framlingham*," displaying considerable industry of research. — At Maudslow-castle, the Earl of Hyndford. — At the house of industry, at Douches, Suffolk, aged 84, Captain Samuel Bird, formerly captain lieutenant, and quarter-master in the West Suffolk regiment of militia. — In consequence of injuries sustained by a fall from a horse, during one of her exhibitions, the female equestrian, Miss Saunders. — Edmund Mashier, alias Old Honey, of Bolton, near Lancaster, aged 90. He had followed the trade of begging 70 years, and was justly entitled to the appellation of king of the beggars. His father was a school master at Halstead, in Yorkshire, who gave him a good education whilst he lived; but after his father's death he preferred the trade of a mendicant to all arts and sciences whatever, and pertinaciously

ously persisted in going his circuits, from which neither threats nor entreaties could make him desist, till within the last four years, during which time he had been bed-ridden. — Mrs Baintlyde, of Belvidere, Bth — In Curzon-street, May-fair, Charles John Toke, Esq. — Mr. George Packwood, of Grace Church-street, rarr-strop mark — William Ward, Esq. of Grove House, Lambeth, Surrey, aged 68 years. — At Shrewsbury, of a cancer in his lip, occurred by smoking a pipe without the end of it being waxed, Mr. I. Worsall, of Walsaton, Cheshire, timber merchant. — At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, at an advanced age, Samuel Shingler, Esq. formerly for many years principal dancer at the opera-house, in such situation, and by teaching in the first families, he acquired a ample fortune, in lived in London in a style of elegant hospitality, but engaging in building speculations, he became the dupe of un- less honourable than himself, and in conse- quence, was for a time under great cir- cumstances, till relieved by an appeal to the laws, after which he retired to the Isle of Wight, where he ended his days. — At Iwerdesham, near Linton — Crum, M.D. and F.R.S. — First Baronet of Exeter, aged 102. Such a 18 children 37 grand children and 32 great grand children. — In the island of Malak, in the 1st year of his age, Charles Henry Esq. junior of his majesty's up & years. — Aged 106, Charles D. Aldrich, Esq. of the county of Kidder — Born John Henry Newman, aged 67, formerly an officer in the Austrian service, author of the *Latin Dictionary* in six languages, a Spanish dictionary, &c. and lately in comment translator of *Isidore*. — At the advanced age of 111, Mrs Anne Jurd of Linn. She retained her faculties until within a few weeks of her dissolution. — On board the *Minerva* frigate, Robert Kingmill McClure, aged 37, a midshipman. In going into a boat from the shore, he fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned. He was nephew to Admiral Kingmill. — Feb 10 At the house of his mother, the Right Honourable Lady Saltoun, New Civenish-street, Portland-place, the Hon Simon Fraser, brother of Lord Saltoun, in the 23d year of his age. He expired after a few hours illness, deeply regretted by his family and numerous connections. His removal is sorely felt by his alone surviving maternal parent, for he ever proved himself a most dutiful and affectionate son, as well as a kind and tender brother; and his decease may be pronounced an irreparable loss to the community. His more immediate associates in the commercial world, who knew the mildness of his disposition and the urbanity of his manners, will not easily forget the

virtues by which his character was distinguished. He was interred on Monday, Feb. 18, in that vast repository of the dead, Bunhill fields. The "well planned hearse," was followed by seven mourning coaches, together with a long train of carriages, both of noblemen and gentlemen, who, by their personal attendance, felt a melancholy gratification in paying this last sad token of respect to his memory. The funeral service of the church of England was read by the Rev. Hugh Fraser, rector of Woolwich, and a great number of spectators were assembled on the occasion. The countenance as well as demeanour of every individual present was solemn and impressive. The vault, thrown open to receive another inhabitant, presented to view the mouldering remains of the restors of the deceased, and it remained the writer of these lines, of that affecting sentiment expressed by Mr. Burke, on the fragility of human life. "What shades we are, and what shadows we pursue!" I saw well, thou amiable and accomplished youth! Thy race is run—the course hath speedily terminated. Thou the writer was personally unknown to thee, yet he was no stranger to thy attainments * to thy virtues, and to thy truly-respectable connections. With real concern did the tidings reach him of thy premature dissolution—with a sigh did he witness thy interment. For

When, O MAN! thy vital streams desert
Thy purple channels are no longer the heart,
With flesh recruits they in error will be supplied,

Nor feel their life's returning tide!

Neither youth nor beauty neither rank nor opulence, nor yet even virtue and rectitude, can shield their possessor from the ravages of the grave. The boasted sound and characteristic energies of genius can ensure no security. Death levels every distinction, and teaches the vanity of all sublunary possessions. But the Christian's religion hath brought *life and immortality to light*. We have a better state of existence—a more durable sphere of being beyond the tomb. Further let us direct our thoughts—there let us fix our best affections

All that on earth is shadow, all beyond
Is substance, the reverse is folly's creed.
How sick al!—where change shall be no more!

Honourable age is not that which standeth a long time of time, nor that is measured by number

* The day previous to his decease a *Thou on Indus* was written by him at an early age, as an accident severe was put into my hands and read by me with great pleasure. It contains much good sense happily expressed, and possesses an admirable tendency.

* See our poetical department, p. 292.

of years. But wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.*

MARCH 2. G. Crowshaw, a pauper, of Read, in Lancashire, at the advanced age of 105. He experienced very little sickness till within a week of his death, and enjoyed his faculties to the last. On Sunday preceding his dissolution, one of his neighbours told his daughter that her father was dead, upon which she got the ringing bell tolled. This was men told to the old man, when he exultingly exclaimed "O! but old George is not dead yet, he intends to be *hard* this time." On the decrease of an aged person he was wont to say they were *soft*, and that he would *have* died long since, but he was *hard*.

3. Harriet Cooper, widow of Thomas Cooper, Esq. late of Overleigh Hall, Chester.

12. At Greenwich, in the 27th year of his age, Captain Alexander Carr Pagar, of the royal artillery.

16. At Wakefield, Lieutenant General Lotus Tottenham, Colonel of the 50th regiment of infantry, having served his country with honour and distinction for near 80 years. He was the son of Sir John Tottenham, of Tottenham green, in the county of Wexford, formerly of Somersetshire and Norfolk, and uncle to the late Marquis of Ely. — At Frognaal grove, Hants, John Eddington, Esq.

17. In the Circus, Bath, O. Elliott, Esq. of Binfield-house, Berkshire.

19. At Paddington, Basil Owen Woodd, Esq. aged 23, eldest son of the Rev. Basil Woodd. — On board his majesty's ship *Saldaphne*, in Lough Swilly, Ireland, of *salphus* fever, Captain John Stuart, R.N. son of the late Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. and nephew to the Marquis of Eute, and the lord primato of Ireland. — At Castle Keilly, Ireland, the Rev. T. Mahon, late of Annaduff, in the county of Leitrim, younger brother to Lord Hartland.

20. In Stangate-street, Lambeth, Mr. William Foster, aged 64. He was senior clerk in the excise office for nearly 40 years, a performer in the orchestra of the late Drury-lane theatre and secretary to the royal society of musicians. — At the deanery house, Kevin street, Mrs. Keatinge, lady of the dean of St. Patrick's.

At Brighton, in the 17th year of her age, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Chabfield, rector of Bolecomb, Sussex.

22. At Macclesfield, Charles Ayton, Esq. — At Bath, Mrs. Chetwynd, relict of William Henry Chetwynd, Esq. of Grendon-hall, Warwickshire. — At Parsloes, in Essex, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Finshawe, relict of John Gascoyne Finshawe, Esq. — The Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Abell grove, Epsom.

23. In Austin-frigars, William Scott, Esq. — At Bath, Miss Harriot Jane Poulett, daughter of the Hon. Vere Poulett. — In Northampton street, Bath, aged 70, Mrs. Rochfort, wife of John Rochfort, Esq. of Clogrennan, in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and sister to Viscountess Ferrard.

24. At Bristol, John Griffith, Esq. in the 86th year of his age. — In his 68th year, John Inayton Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown-house, Sussex. — At Sunbury, Mrs. Crawshaw, widow of the late Richard Crawshaw, Esq. of Cyfarthfa, Glamorganshire. John Lewis Andre, Esq. in his 82d year.

25. In New-court, Sardinia-lane, the lady of Benjamin Travers, Esq. — In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. George Archer, aged 70 years. — At Brighton, teacher 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Peacock.

26. At Loxton-hall, Northamptonshire, (the seat of George Friske Evans, Esq.) Major John Evans, of the 87th regiment of foot, aged 27 years. The death of this gallant officer was occasioned by the many and severe wounds he received at the storming of Mont Vido, in February, 1807. It is a remarkable circumstance, that at the time he was wounded, a cry man in his section was killed by his side, at the first discharge from the enemy's guns. — The Rev. Dr. Price, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. — At Fairy-hall, in Kent, in the 12th year of her age, Isabella Alexandrina Louisa, Countess of Byland, daughter of the Count and Countess of Byland. — At Iooting, Christopher Wilson, Esq. of Alderbury, in the 8th year of his age.

27. Suddenly, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Weichsell, the father of Mr. Weichsell, leader of the band at the King's theatre, and of Mrs. Billington. — In Dublin, Miss Ousley, daughter of the late Ralph Ousley, Esq. of that city, and sister to Sir George Ousley, Bart. his majesty's ambassador at the court of Persia, and to Sir William Ousley, Bart. London. — Lieutenant-General Urquhart. — At Preston, Lancashire, aged 54, Lady Mary B. Bedingfield, abbess of the convent of Benedictine nuns, formerly at Ghent, in Flanders. — At Yarmouth, the Right Hon. Lady Gardner, wife of Rear-admiral Lord Gardner, and daughter of Lord Carrington. — At Wyton, the Rev. John Perry, rector of the parishes of Houghton, with Wyton and Hemmingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire.

28. At Greenfield, Hannah Maria, wife of Mr. William Thompson, merchant, of Liverpool. — In the 21st year of his age, William Richmond, Esq. A.B. of Trinity-college, Dublin, and nephew to the provost of that university. — The Turkish ambassador to this country. — In Abingdon-street, Richard Monkhouse, Esq. in the 63d year of his age.

29. In Gray's inn, John Knill, Esq. in

* Wisdom of Solomon, chap. iv. 7.

his 76th year.—At Henley-upon-Thames, William Combes, Esq. formerly of Chandos-street, Covent-garden, aged 88.—In College-street, Westminster, in the 25th year of her age, Eliza, wife of William Whitmore, Esq.—In Albion-place, Mr. Benjamin Cape, aged 78.

30. In St. Bartholomew's hospital, Mr. Butler, master bricklayer, in consequence of a wound he received by falling from a scaffold, a few days before, in Aldermagbury.

—Mr. R. Chater, of Cornhill, aged 51.
31. At Twickenham, Mr. T. Champion, of Mancing lane, —At Hackney, in his 78th year William Jenner, Esq.

APRIL 1. At Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorsetshire, in the 68d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Butler, LL.B. upwards of 30 years rector of that parish, and also rector of North Barrow, Somersetshire. —At Bromley, Kent, John Stratton, Esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts. —At Kennington, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. William Albin Jones, formerly of Holborn-hill.

4. In the 67th year of his age, the Rev. John Kirby, of Mayfield, Sussex.—In Cork-street, Buntingford gardens, James Wilson, Esq. superintending surgeon of the medical establishment at Bombay.—In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in the 82d year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley.—In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Atkinson, many years master of the Vine inn.

5. Mrs. Anne Jeffere, of Aldersgate-street.—At Ewell, Surrey, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Smith, wife of Richard Carpenter Smith, Esq. of Southwark and Ewell.—At Bath, B. Hollingworth, Esq. of Dalton, Mid Essex.—In the 100th year of his age, Mr. William Furnish, of York, and formerly an innkeeper there.—At Gloucester, suddenly, Robert Rarkes, Esq. aged 75, formerly an eminent printer of that city, who, in the year 1793, first instituted Sunday schools, and, by his philanthropic exertions, contributed to the adoption of them in different parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Charles Killick, a respectable builder, of Mitchenham. He went to chapel, as usual, with his family, on the preceding Sunday; and, after the service, was taken with a cold shivering, but was, however, able to walk home. Mrs. Killick was so deeply affected by his death, that he fell a victim to excessive anxiety and grief on the following Sunday. They have left a large family to lament so severe a loss.

6. In Devonshire place, James Pimock, Esq. —At Ashford-hall, Shropshire, George Crawford Ricketts, Esq. late of Jamaica, and many years attorney-general and advocate-general to his majesty in that island.

7. In Basinghall-street, suddenly, Mr. William Blackall, at the age of 78.—At Dalkenth house, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Douglas, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry.—In Newport, Isle of Wight, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, LL.D. Bart. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Leonard Thomas Holmes, Bart. M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight.—At Hartfield, Mrs. Emery, of Donnington, Berkshire.—At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Mr. W. P. Shomman, late of the house of Schroder and Shomman, Crutched Inn.—In Green-park-place, Bath, aged 83, Sir William Addison, Knt. who for upwards of 28 years was a magistrate of the Public-office, Bow-street, in which situation he evinced a spirit, fidelity, and zeal for the public good, highly honourable to his character.—Mrs. Sarah, relict of the late Thomas Starkey, Esq. of Wrenbury-hall, Cheshire, and of the brewery, Little Pulteney-street, London.

8. At Bath, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late William Wynne, Esq. of Wern, Carnarvonshire.—In Cook's-court, Carey-street, aged 20, of apoplexy, Frances, the wife of Mr. Robert Blake.—At Shaftesbury, in his 57th year, Lawson Huddleston, Esq. the intimate friend of Mr. Butler, (see April 1), on hearing of whose decease he was much affected, and soon became seriously indisposed, there is no doubt but that his death was accelerated by that of his old friend.

9. At Woolwich, Mr. John Moreton, of Mr. Davy's theatre, and formerly of the theatre royal, Norwich.—At Collington, Devonshire, the Rev. Thomas Harris, A.M. of Trinity-college, Oxford, and late curate of Braddon, near Worcester.—Thomas Smith, Esq. of Sheldon, near Alton, Hants.

10. In Ely-place, Mr. Philip Peard, solicitor.—At Hertford, Robert Belkew, Esq. of Balaudish, county of Cork, aged 43.—Charles Palmer, Esq. of Bifrons, Wainstead, Essex, in the 72d year of his age.—In Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Marianne Elliot, only surviving daughter of the deceased Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Minto, lord justice-clerk.

11. At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Hedges, relict of the late Major Hedges, of Widdcomb-house, Bath, and aunt of J. S. Girdler, Esq. of Hammersmith.—At Lanslade-house, Buckinghamshire, Mrs. Dorothy Blisset, of Hockliffe-lodge, Bedfordshire, eldest daughter of the late Solomon Stephen Blisset, Esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly.—At Southampton, the Hon. Miss Henrietta Dillon, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dillon, of Ditchley-house, Oxfordshire.—At Louth, in the 81st year of his age, John Robinson Esq. father of the corporation.

— At Stamford-hall, Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. William Smart, of Salisbury-street, aged 47.

12 At Brock-hill House, near Exeter, T. T. Cock, Esq. of Mewing, Essex. — At Bachelors-square, Cork, Richard Pike, Esq. late of Buncur, in the King's County, formerly a banker in that city, aged 79.

— Mr. Donelson, one of his Majesty's messengers. He had been many years in the above official capacity, and was much respected. He met his death in the following manner. On the Sunday preceding, he went with the official Bulletin, respecting his Majesty's health, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. Being pressed for time, in hurrying back to the Secretary of State's office, he slipped and fell, and the wheel of a coach running over him, his leg was broken in two places. — Mr. Robert Harnell, of Edmonton, aged 69.

13. At his brother's, in Charter-house-square, William Rowlett, Esq. — The Rev. John Houghton, B. A. of Hatfield, 1841, in the 90th year of his age. — At Wakefield, an unadvanced one, Mrs. Amory, relict of the late — Amory, M. D. — In Dame street, Dublin, Valentine Francis Smith Esq. late of Carrick-on-Sun, aged 90 years.

14. While at dinner Mrs. Giffman (late Stephens), of Castle-street, Taunton. Her first husband becomes possessed of a considerable property by her death. — At his mother's house, Vile place, Hammer-smith, Mr. Joseph Dobson of Oxford-street, in his 30th year. — At Bath Major Hat-cill, aged 78 years. — Aged 55, Henry Andrews, Esq. of Wakefield, one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the West Riding.

15 Mr. James Graham, for above 20 years he for in in of the brewers of Messrs. Vaux, Reid, Wigram and Co. 1. Liquepond street. The deceased has left property to the amount of between 20 and 30,000. — At St. James's hotel, in the 78th year of his age, James Farte, Esq. of Hemmingsbrough Hall Yorkshire. — In Hutton-garden, John Nicholl, sen. Esq. in the 80th year of his age. — At Tottenham, Mrs. Sarah Holt, wife of Mr. William Holt, surgeon, of that place, aged 48. — Mr. Sherwood, of Par-ly, near Reading, aged 40. — At Stoke, Mrs. Pigott widow of the late Admiral Pigott, and sister to the late Duke of Grafton. — At Cheltenham, Thomas King-cote, Esq. of Kingscote, Gloucestershire. — At Conche, Hampshire, in the 70th year of his age, Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. — Mr. Alexander Bartholomew, printer and proprietor of "The York Herald," and one of the common-councilmen for Walmgate-ward, York. — Aged 54, P. S. Maister, Esq. late of Bombay. — At Benington, Mrs. Salisbury, wife of the Rev. John Wall Salisbury rector of Graveley, Herts.

16 At Duff-house, Banbury, the Right

Hon. Alexander Earl of Eife, &c. He was only confined a few days. He succeeded in his titles and estate by the gallant Vnc. Marduff, who is now in Spain, and whose exertions in favour of the patriots of the Peninsula have so justly endeared him to his country. — William Chetham, Esq. of Falcon-square, solicitor, aged 79 years.

— At Pontefract, Mr. Surgeon Cockell, for many years an eminent leading counsel on the northern circuit. — Mrs. Willis, relict of T. Willis, Esq. of Lower Iooting, Surrey, in the 92d year of her age. — In New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, John Hammet, Esq. M. P. for Taunton.

17. At East Bourn Mrs. Mary Iushington, aged 78 years, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Iushington.

18: At Carleton hall, Cumberland. Mrs. Wallace, relict of the late James Wallace, Esq. his Majesty's attorney-general. — The lady of Samuel Cooper, Esq. of the South Crescent, Bedford-square. — John Thomas Firt, Esq. paymaster, York hospital, (Chelsea). — Mrs. Frances Plumbe, relict of Samuel Plumbe, Esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey, aged 55 years. — Hannah, wife of Mr. George Tennant, accountant to the West India Dock Company. — At Poole, Dorsetshire. Mrs. Butler Danvers, in the bloom of life. She had been delivered of a son, and departed this life in ten minutes afterwards. Mrs. Butler Danvers was once the lovely and beautiful Biddy Sturt. Mr. Butler Danvers is serving in Portugal.

19 At Cambridge, in the 93d year of his age John Longley, Esq. formerly of Old Broad street, London.

20 In Devonshire-place, M. Bell Esq. of Wadlington, Northumberland. — At Kensington (Travel pits, aged 71, William Smith, Esq. nephew of the late learned Dr. Smith, formerly Dr. in of Chester.

23. At Shepherd & Bush, John Kilbinton, Esq. in the 50th year of his age.

24 In Parliament-street, William Sayer, Esq. aged 74. — In King-street, Cheap-side. Mr. Abraham Black, aged 50.

The late Mrs. Gaskoin. — The attention of this young lady to the departed Princess Amelia, during her long, severe, and confined illness, was marked with the most affectionate attention and solitude. In the month of November 1809, when the Princess Amelia returned from Weymouth to Windsor, with little hopes of recovery, such was the powerful influence of Miss Gaskoin's affection, that she resolved never to quit her presence. She tenderly watched her royal mistress, till anxiety of mind threw herself into a decline. Even then her feelings were so agitated by the hope of the Princess Amelia's recovery, that she continued unceasing in her inquiries. The Royal family perceived the bond of love existing between them; and the Princesses performed the painful task of visiting Miss Gaskoin, when

laid on a sick bed, with the assurance of their Royal Sister's attachment and respect. We cannot conclude our observations without referring our readers to the honorary testimonial which his Majesty particularly wishes to be paid to her memory. It is inscribed on a marble tablet, is extremely neat, and is to be erected on the right hand entrance into St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The following is the inscription:—

“KING GEORGE III.
caused to be interred, near this place,
the body of MARY (HASKINS),
Servant to the late Princess AMELIA;
and this Stone
to be inscribed in testimony of his grateful
sense
of the faithful service and attachment
of an amiable young woman to his beloved
daughter,
whom she survived only three months.
She died the 19th of February, 1811.

EMERALD ABOARD.

At Paris, Cardinal Charles Erskine, of Scotch origin, and born at Rome in 1753. —At the island of Fayal, Mr. Francisco Antonio de Sobradello, resident partner there, in the establishment of Messrs. Christopher Idle, Brother, and Co. —At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, Captain John Cumming, of his Majesty's 6th regiment of light dragoons. —At Vera Cruz, Lieutenant William Elliot, of his Majesty's ship Implacable, second son of Governor Elliot, of the Leeward Islands. —At her grandson's, at Nassau, in New Providence, in the 91st year of her age, the Hon. Anne Louisa Moreton, widow of the late Hon Major Charles Moreton, who was the youngest son of Matthew, the first Lord Ducie, and maternal grandmother of Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. judge of the Vice-admiralty court of the Bahama Islands.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock-brokers, No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 22d April 1811.

Crofton Canal 27l. per share.
Grand Junction ditto, ... 250l. ditto.
Grand Surrey ditto, ... 98l ditto.
Lancaster ditto 25l. ditto.
Leeds & Liverpool ditto 181l. ditto
Thames and Medway do 75l per share.
East India Dock.... 75l. per share.
London 126½ per cent.
..... Scrip..... 26½. ditto.

West India ditto 164l. ditto.
Commercial Road..... 186l. ditto.
East London Waterworks 166l per share.
Kent ditto ... 25l ditto.
South London ditto... 115l per share.
Albion Insurance 47l. ditto.
Globe ditto 119½. ditto.
Imperial ditto 81l. ditto.

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 29, CORNHILL.

1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.	1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obscr.
Mar. 28	30.99	40	E	Fair	Apr. 9	29.16	39	NE	Fair
29	30.40	44	N	Ditto	10	29.13	38	NW	Ditto
30	30.25	38	SE	Ditto	11	30.05	39	NE by N	Ra & Sn
31	30.05	42	NE	Fog	12	29.94	40	SW	Fair
Apr. 1	29.92	43	NE by E	Fair	13	30.02	40	W	Rain
2	29.75	45	ESE	Ditto	14	30.11	54	SE	Fair
3	30.00	49	W	Ditto	15	30.18	57	S	Ditto
4	30.06	53	NE	Ditto	16	29.89	56	S	Rain
5	30.10	48	E	Ditto	17	29.79	52	W	Fair
6	29.87	37	SW	Ditto	18	29.20	51	SE	Rain
7	29.65	37	S	Ra & Sn	19	29.29	52	NW	Fair
8	29.56	36	NE by N	Fair	20	29.98	54	S	Rain
				Frequent showers of snow in the course of the day	21	29.54	58	SW	Fair
					22	29.66	61	SE	Ditto
					23	29.66	66	NE	Ditto
					24	29.74	59	SW	Ditto

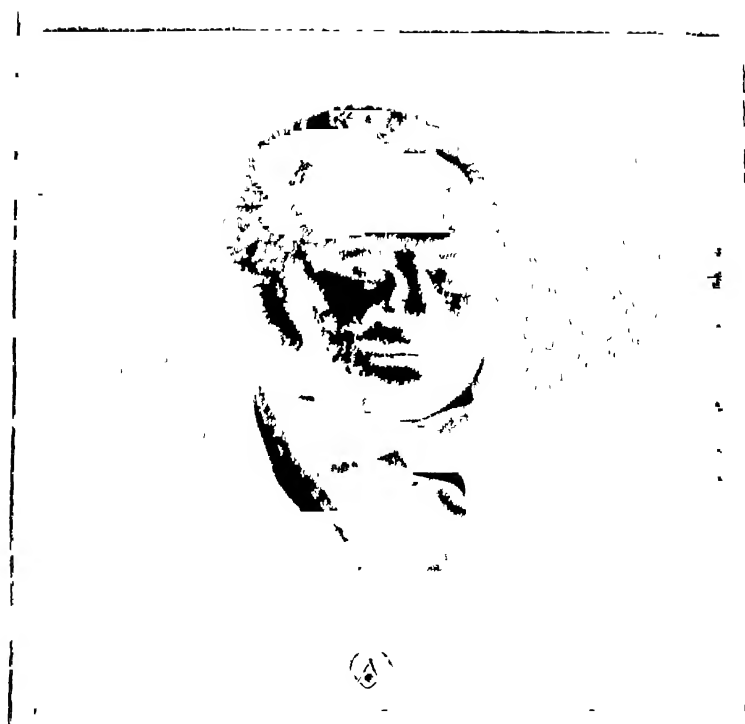
* Thermometer, 9 o'clock P.M. 75,

Joyce Gold, Printer, Shoe-lane, London.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 3, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock	5 per Cts Reduc	4 per Cts Consol	Navy 5 per Cts	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per Cts	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cts	India Stock.	India Bonds.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea An	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.	Omn. 7 1/2 dis.	Cons. for Area
Mar. 26	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	96 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	23 1/2 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	7 1/2 dis.	84 1/2 a 85
27	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	6 3-16	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
28	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	6 1/2	—	23 1/2 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
29	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	19 1/2 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
30	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	21 1/2 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
pr. 1	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	23 1/2 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
2	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
3	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
4	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
5	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
6	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
7	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
8	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
9	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
10	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
11	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
12	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
13	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
14	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
15	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
16	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
17	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
18	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
19	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
20	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
21	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
22	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
23	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
24	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85
25	1311	64 1/2 a 65	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	63 1/2	—	—	35 pr.	35 pr.	—	—	45 pr.	221 10s	—	84 1/2 a 85

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THE European Magazine.

For MAY, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. 2, a View of FREEMASONS' HALL AND TAVERN; and, 3, a PLAN of a MASONIC STRUCTURE.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

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Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. May, 1811.

T t

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

X. seems very cross: he shall, however, be attended to.

The essay on "THE MUTABILITY OF FRIENDSHIP" shall be inserted.

STATISTICAL REMARKS, if intended to form a system, will with more propriety be opened in the next Volume.

The Hermit, a series of papers, six in number, which have all come to hand, will be begun in our Magazine for July, and be completed in the volume which will close with the year. This was thought preferable to giving a part in one, and a part in another, volume.

We shall be glad to hear again from *M. V. G.* His *Reflections on the Arts practised for helping the Memory* will be inserted in our next Number.

What is Love? is neither poetic, nor indeed delicate, enough for our purpose.

We have received the communication of our old Correspondent in *Cornwall*; but wish to be favoured with the conclusion of it.

The *Laird of Rosse's* work *On the present State of the Currency*, will be noticed in our next.

Instruction: a Poem, recited before the Friends to the *Lancasterian, or Royal British System of Education*, at Free Masons' Hall, May 17, shall be inserted next month; as shall also, if possible, Mr. Fitzgerald's recent *Address to the Literary Fund*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from May 11 to May 18, 1811.

MARITIME COUNTIES						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	89	8/31	6/34	4/29	8/41	Middlesex	92	3/38	10/37	4/27	11/12 5
Kent	89	3/33	0/34	6/28	9/12	Surrey	98	1/10	0/37	6/30	8
Sussex	88	8/01	0/27	6/28	5/30	Hertford	85	2/9	0/37	10/27	4
Suffolk	85	4/00	0/32	7/6	1/37	Bedford	73	0/13	0/32	1/25	6
Cambridge	78	3/00	0/7	1/30	10/37	Gloucester	70	10/00	0/32	1/3	1
Norfolk	82	5/37	1/31	1/26	5/35	Northampton	89	2/14	6/31	6/23	1/37
Lincoln	77	3/39	0/31	0/30	11/10	Rutland	85	0/00	0/32	9/25	6/47 6
York	79	4/14	11/51	8/2	4/13	Leicester	79	2/00	0/34	1/22	11/33 11
Durham	81	6/00	0/4	11/20	1/00	Nottingham	80	1/13	0/37	7/25	5/14 3
Northumb.	71	9/13	0/32	3/23	0/00	Derby	87	1/00	0/39	8/25	10/30 0
Cumberl.	81	0/17	5/35	0/26	0/00	Stafford	89	6/00	10/00	0/17	6/13 4
Westmorl.	85	10/41	0/11	7/29	0/30	Salop	94	3/00	6/10	7/32	11/00 0
Lancaster	84	4/09	0/39	9/27	11/30	Hereford	85	0/51	2/38	3/29	8/16 6
Chester	83	11/00	0/48	11/33	9/00	Worcester	90	0/00	0/41	9/13	9/17 10
Gloucester	130	3/00	0/30	0/00	0/11	Warwick	91	1/00	0/41	5/32	4/16 11
Somerset	96	1/00	0/11	11/22	4/10	Wiltshire	94	3/00	0/37	6/28	4/30 3
Monmouth	97	0/00	0/21	7/00	0/00	Berks	96	3/00	0/35	6/28	6/16 1
Devon	99	7/09	0/46	2/00	0/00	Oxford	91	3/00	0/35	4/26	9/12 7
Cornwall	93	8/00	0/43	0/23	10/39	Bucks	94	4/00	0/33	4/26	2/41 0
Dorset	91	0/00	6/36	8/18	0/00	WALES.					
Faints	89	8/00	0/37	4/23	3/48	N. Wales	86	0/00	0/42	8/22	4/00 0
						S. Wales	96	0/00	0/44	8/17	10/00 0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1811	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1811	Barom.	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Apr. 25	29.80	60	SE	Fair	May 12	29.78	65	E	Fair
26	29.74	57	N	Rain	13	29.51	64	SE	Ditto
27	29.57	57	E	Fair	14	29.52	70	S	Ditto
28	29.38	58	SE	Ditto	15	29.80	62	SSE	Ditto
29	29.32	54	SSW	Rain	16	29.79	63	SSE	Ditto
30	29.79	55	W	Fair	17	29.91	62	E	Ditto
May 1	29.66	56	S	Rain	18	29.86	61	ENE	Rain
2	29.69	58	SW	Ditto	19	29.84	64	NE	Ditto
3	30.02	57	SW	Fair	20	29.89	62	NE	Ditto
4	29.90	60	SSW	Ditto	21	29.69	60	E	Rain
5	29.94	62	NW	Rain	22	29.69	63	E	Fair
6	30.00	52	SE	Fair	23	29.81	62	W	Ditto
7	29.72	54	W	Ditto	24	29.90	61	S	Rain
8	29.80	52	SE	Ditto	25	29.99	63	SW	Fair
9	29.70	58	S	Rain	26	30.07	63	S	Ditto
10	29.75	56	S	Fair	27	29.96	61	E	Ditto
11	29.80	57	SSW	Ditto	28	29.62	66	S	Ditto

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1811.

WILLIAM PRESTON, ESQ.*

PAST MASTER OF THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, NO. 12 ACTING BY INMEMORIAL
CONSTITUTION.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

“His excellence,” says a modern biographer, “has a right to be recorded.” On this ground we have been called upon, by numerous friends of our Publication, to add to those of the good and the great which already adorn our pages, a PORTRAIT and a MEMOIR of this gentleman; who is well known to have attained the very acmé of celebrity for his skill in the ancient and venerable lore of FREEMASONRY.

William Prestoff, Esq. (his father), who was an eminent writer to the signet in Edinburgh, married, in 1710, Helena Cumming, daughter of Mr. Arthur Cumming, of that city; and by her had five children; of whom, however, four died in infancy; WILLIAM, their second son (the subject of our memoir), alone surviving.

In 1750, Mr. Preston retired to his house at Linlithgow, twelve miles distant from Edinburgh; and in the following year died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy while on a visit at the house of his friend, the Rev. Mr. Meldrum, of Meldrum, near Torphichen, where he was afterwards interred. Though Mr. P. had succeeded, by the death of his father and sister, to a considerable landed property in the city of Edinburgh; yet, through the mismanagement of his guardians, and his own unfortunate attachment to some friends who had espoused the cause of the Stuart family, after the rebellion in 1745, his business suffered a temporary suspension, which preyed on his spirits, and impaired at once both his health and his fortune.

WILLIAM, his son, to whom our attention will be henceforth directed, was born at Edinburgh, July 28, O.S. 1742; and having finished his English education under the tuition of Mr. Stirling, a celebrated teacher in Edinburgh, before he was six years of age, was entered at the High School, where, under Messrs. Farquhar, Gibbs, and Lee, he made considerable progress in the Latin tongue. From the High School he went to college, and was taught the rudiments of the Greek under Professor Hunter.

While he was at the university, his habits of study, and attention to literature, recommended him to the notice of that very celebrated grammarian, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, who, from intense application to classical pursuits, and the infirmities of age, had greatly impaired, and at length totally lost, his sight. To the friendship and protection of this gentleman Mr. Preston having been consigned after the death of his father, he left college to attend on his patron as an amanuensis, in which character he continued till Mr. Ruddiman's decease.

Before that event, however, Mr. Ruddiman had bound young Preston apprentice to his brother, Walter Ruddiman, printer in Edinburgh; but his eyesight having, as before observed, failed him long before he died, he employed Mr. Preston the greater part of his apprenticeship in reading to him, and in transcribing such of his works as were not completed, as well as correct-

* Author of the “ILLUSTRATIONS OF MASONRY,” in four Books: the first containing the Excellence of Masonry displayed; the second, general Remarks, including an illustration of the Lectures, a particular description of the ancient ceremonies, and the charges used in the different degrees; the third, the Principles of Masonry explained; the fourth, the History of Masonry in England from the earliest Period to the grand Feast in 1804.—An Eleventh Edition of this excellent work is now in course of publication.

ing those in the press.* This employment, as must be supposed, prevented Mr. Preston from making great proficiency in the practical branch of the art. After Mr. Thomas Ruddiman's death, however, he went into the office, and wrought as a compositor for about a twelvemonth; during which time he finished a neat Latin edition of Thomas a Kempis in 18mo, and an edition of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. But his natural inclination being bent on literary pursuits, he resolved, with the consent of his master, to go to London, where he arrived in 1760.

He brought with him several letters of recommendation from his friends in Scotland; and, among the rest, one from his master to the late William Strahan, Esq. his majesty's printer, who not only kindly received Mr. Preston, but engaged him in his service, as his principal corrector of the press, and general superintendent, and honoured him with his friendship and confidence till his death.

July 1785. As a mark of his approbation Mr. Strahan by his will, among many other liberal bequests, left an annuity for life to Mr. Preston.

Andrew Strahan, Esq. his son, now M.P. for Catherlogh, having succeeded to the business, Mr. Preston, naturally attached to a family to whose liberality and friendship he was so much indebted, continued to act in the same confidential capacity for him, till Midsummer 1801; when his long and zealous services were rewarded, by his being received into partnership with Mr. Strahan.

We now come to consider Mr. Preston in his more public relation to the Ancient Fraternity of Freemasons.

Soon after his arrival in London, a number of brethren from Edinburgh resolved to institute a Freemasons' Lodge in this city under sanction of a Constitution from Scotland; but not having succeeded in their application, they were recommended by the Grand Lodge at Edinburgh to the Ancient Grand Lodge in London, who immediately granted them a dispensation to form a lodge, and to make masons. They accordingly met at the White Hart, in the Strand, and Mr. Preston was the second person initiated under that dispensation.

The Lodge was soon after regularly constituted by the Officers of the An-

tient Grand Lodge in person. Having increased considerably in numbers, it was found necessary to remove to the Horn Tavern, in Fleet-street, where it continued some time, till, that house being unable to furnish proper accommodations, it was removed to Scots Hall, Black-friars. Here it continued to flourish about two years; when the decayed state of that building obliged them to remove to the Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside, where it continued to meet for a considerable time.

At length, Mr. Preston and some others of the members having joined a Lodge under the regular English Constitution, at the Albion Inn, in the Strand, they prevailed on the rest of the Lodge at the Half Moon Tavern to petition for a Constitution. Lord Blaney, at that time Grand Master, readily acquiesced with the desire of the Brethren, and the Lodge was soon after constituted a second time in *ample form*, by the name of *The Calceolaria Lodge*. The ceremonies observed, and the numerous assembly of respectable Brethren who attended the Grand Officers on this occasion, will long be remembered to the honour of that Lodge.

This circumstance, added to the absence of a very skilful Mason, to whom Mr. Preston was attached, and who had departed for Scotland on account of his health, induced him to turn his attention to the Masonic Lectures; and, to arrive at the depths of the science, short of which he did not mean to stop, he spared neither time nor expense. Wherever instruction could be acquired, thither he directed his course; and with the advantage of a retentive memory, and an extensive Masonic connexion, added to a diligent literary research, he so far succeeded in his purpose as to become master of the subject. To increase the knowledge he had acquired, he solicited the company and conversation of the most experienced Masons from foreign countries; and, in the course of a literary correspondence with the Fraternity at home and abroad, made such progress in the mysteries of the Art, as to become very useful in the connexions he had formed. He has frequently been heard to say, that in the arduousness of his inquiries he has explored the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, and, where it might have been least expected, acquired very valuable scraps of information. The poor brother, in return, we are assured, had no cause to think his time or talents ill bestowed.

* Mr. Preston afterwards compiled a very laborious catalogue of Mr. Ruddiman's books, under the title of *Bibliotheca Romana*, which did considerable credit to his literary abilities.

Mr. P. was also accustomed to convene his friends once or twice a week, in order to illustrate the Lectures; on which occasions objections were started, and explanations given, for the purpose of mutual improvement. At last, with the assistance of some zealous friends, he was enabled to arrange and digest the whole of the First Lecture. To establish its validity, he resolved to submit to the Society at large the progress he had made; and for that purpose he instituted, at a very considerable expense, a grand Gala at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Thursday, May 21, 1773, which was honoured with the presence of the then Grand Officers, and many other eminent and respectable Brethren. On this occasion, Mr. Preston delivered an Oration on the Institution; which, having met with general approbation, was afterwards printed in the first edition of the "ILLUSTRATIONS OF MASONRY," published by him in the same year.

Having thus far succeeded in his design, Mr. Preston determined to prosecute the plan that he had formed, and to complete the Lectures. He employed, therefore, a number of skilful Brethren, at his own expense, to visit different town and country Lodges, for the purpose of gaining information; and these Brethren communicated the result of their visits at a weekly meeting.

When, by study and application, he had arranged his system, he issued proposals for a regular course of Lectures in the different degrees of Masonry; and these were publicly delivered by him to the Fraternity, at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street, in 1774.

For some years afterwards, Mr. Preston indulged his friends, by attending several Lodges of Instruction, and other stated meetings, to propagate the knowledge of the science, which had spread far beyond his expectations, and considerably enhanced the reputation of the Society. Having obtained the sanction of the Grand Lodge, he continued to be a zealous encourager and supporter of all the measures of that assembly which tended to add dignity to the Craft; in all the Lodges in which his name was enrolled, and which were very numerous, he enforced a due obedience to the laws and regulations of that body; and, as a proof of his good wishes, he subscribed, himself, 20*l.* to the Hall, and 20*l.* to the Charity Funds. By these means, the subscriptions to the Fund of Charity became much more considerable, and

daily acquisitions to the Society were made of some of the most eminent and distinguished characters. At length, he was invited by his friends to visit the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, then held at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet-street; when the Brethren of that Lodge were pleased to admit him a member; and, what was very unusual, they elected him their Master at the same meeting.

He had been Master of the Philanthropic Lodge, at the Queen's Head, Gray's-inn Gate, Holborn, above six years, and of several other Lodges before that time. But he was now taught to consider the importance of the office of FIRST MASTER UNDER THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION; and he seemed to regret that some more eminent character in the walks of life had not been selected to support so distinguished a station. Indeed, this too humble consideration of his own real importance has persuaded his conduct on all occasions; and the writer of this brief account has frequently seen him voluntarily assume the subordinate offices of an assembly over which he has long before presided, on occasions where, from the absence of the proper persons, he has conceived that his services would promote the objects of the meeting.

To the Lodge of Antiquity he now began chiefly to confine his attention; and during his Mastership, which continued for some years, the Lodge greatly increased in numbers, and improved in its finances.

That he might obtain a complete knowledge of the state of the Society under the English Constitution, he now became an active attendant at the Grand Lodge, was admitted a member of the Hall Committee, and, during the secretaryship of Mr. Thomas French, under the auspices of the Duke of Beaufort, then Grand Master, had become an useful assistant in arranging the General Regulations of the Society, and reviving the foreign and country correspondence. Having been appointed to the office of Deputy Grand Secretary, under James Heseltine, Esq. he compiled, for the benefit of the charity, the History of Remarkable Occurrences inserted in the first two publications of the Freemasons' Calendar; prepared for the press an Appendix to the Book of Constitutions; and attended so much to the correspondence with the different Lodges, as to merit the warmest approbation of his patron. This enabled him, from the various memoranda that he had made, to form the History of Masonry

which was afterwards printed in his "*ILLUSTRATIONS*." The office of Deputy Grand Secretary he soon after voluntarily resigned.

An unfortunate dispute having arisen in the Society in 1779, between the Grand Lodge and the Lodge of Antiquity, in which Mr. Preston took the part of the Lodge and his private friends, his name was ordered to be erased from the Hall Committee; and he was afterwards, with a number of gentlemen members of that Lodge, expelled the Society.

The treatment which he and his friends received at that time was circumstantially narrated in a well-written pamphlet, printed by Mr. Preston at his own expense, and circulated among his friends,* entitled "*A State of Facts*," &c. &c. and the leading circumstances were recorded in some of the latter editions of the "*Illustrations of Masonry*." Ten years afterwards, however, on a re-investigation of the subject in dispute, the Grand Lodge was pleased to reinstate Mr. Preston, with all the other members of the Lodge of Antiquity, and that in the most handsome manner, at the Grand Hall in 1790, to the general satisfaction of the Fraternity.

During Mr. Preston's exclusion, he seldom or never attended any of the Lodges, though he was an enrolled member of a great number at home and abroad—all of which he politely resigned at the time of his suspension, and directed his attention to literary pursuits, which may fairly be supposed to have contributed more to the advantage of his fortune.

To the Lodge of Antiquity, however, he continued warmly attached, and it was matter of deep regret with many of the best friends of the institution, that so active, zealous, and profoundly-skilled, a brother should at any time have had occasion to desert a Society to which he had proved so eminently useful a friend.

In 1787, Mr. Preston revived, with great effect, the Ancient and Venerable Order of *Pearce*, of which he instituted a Chapter in London. In this Chapter, the lectures of Masonry were rendered complete, and periodically illustrated by the companions; over whom the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald presided as Grand Patron, and James Heseltine, William Forch, John Spottiswoode, and William Mayrick, Esqrs. as Vice Patrons. The pub-

lic meetings of this Chapter were held at Freemasons' Tavern, on the third Mondays in January, February, March, April, October, November, and December. We say, were held, because, from circumstances as difficult as unnecessary to account for, the Chapters of this Order have for some time ceased to be convened; though they certainly placed the moral and scientific lectures of Masonry in a most pleasing and advantageous light.

Under the presidency of Mr. Preston, and of subsequent Masters, who have all acknowledged themselves chiefly indebted to his instruction for their knowledge in the Art, the Lodge of Antiquity had long maintained a high degree of pre-eminence; not so much for its rank, as the first Lodge under the English Constitution, as for its zealous and sincerely preserving and constantly keeping in view, the *ANTIENT LANDMARKS* of the Order; and in diligently, yet prudently, dispensing the treasures of Masonic knowledge.

At length, the time came, when the Lodge of Antiquity was to receive the honours of a most illustrious patronage.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, himself very deeply skilled in the Art of Masonry, and having distinguished himself as a Ruler of the Craft while resident on the Continent, signified a desire to witness the practice of Masonry in a Lodge which had obtained so honourable a report among the Fraternity. Accordingly, on the 31st of March 1808, His Royal Highness, attended by the Earl of Mountmorris, Lord Viscount Strangford, Baron Eban, and Gerard Frederic Cinch Eyang, Esq., paid a visit to the Lodge, and was received by John Bayford, Esq. (Grand Treasurer), then R. W. M., and the Brethren, with the homage and respect due not only to his illustrious rank in the State, but to his just claims as a Master in the Royal Art. The proceedings of the evening received His Royal Highness's fullest approbation; and he, with the Noblemen and Gentlemen in his party, honoured the Lodge by inscribing their names in the list of its members; which before contained that ever-to-be-

* Were the writer addressing the Fraternity in particular, and not the public at large, he might adduce a very recent instance of the service hereby rendered in, and fully made good use of, by the Society at large, under the auspice of H. R. H. the Prince Regent. The *promulgation*, however, would be useless to the public, and to the initiated is unnecessary.

revered one in Masonry, Francis Earl of Mordaunt; of whom the Prince Regent once spoke, in a meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the high appellation of "*The Man of his Heart*."

The Lodge of Antiquity, however, was not to receive a much higher favour at the hand of his Royal Highness; who, in 1809, on a respectful application being made to him, was graciously pleased to accept the office of Master, and at the same time to honour Mr. Preston by appointing him his Deputy.

At such times as it has been convenient for His Royal Highness to preside in person, his gratifying condescension of manner and affability of address, temperately blended with a consciousness of the dignity of his birth, have endeared him to the hearts of all who have been placed under his government, and have only rendered more severe the disappointment felt when, either through indisposition, or from engagements in his own illustrious family, His Royal Highness has been prevented from honouring the Lodge with his presence.

A short time previous to His Royal Highness's election to the Chair, the Lodge had, on the proposition of Sir William Rawlins, unanimously resolved to bestow an honorary medal on each of its Past Masters, to be always worn by them at public meetings, as a visible testimony of esteem and respect from the Lodge; and one of the first acts of duty which it fell to His Royal Highness's lot to perform, in his quality of Master of the Lodge, was, to invest each of those gentlemen with this honourable recognition of his services. The ornament is a handsome oval gold medal, richly engraved, and laid on a purple enamelled ground, with this circumscription on the obverse, "Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, R. W. M. 5814." It is suspended from the neck by a purple riband, and has an inscription engraved on the reverse: that on Mr. Preston's medal runs thus: "To Brother William Preston, in Token of Gratitude and Affection, from the Lodge of Antiquity, for his luminous, faithful, zealous, and unremitted services, to this Lodge in particular, and for the benefit of the Craft in general."

The gentlemen who received these medals were, William Preston, William Meyrick, Daniel Braumont, Stephen Jones, James Savage, and John Bayford, Esqrs.; each of whom, on investing him with this badge of honour, His Royal Highness most graciously ad-

dressed, in language, and with a manner, calculated at the same time greatly to enhance the value of the gift to the receiver, and to promote a general spirit of emulation among the numerous spectators of the ceremony.

Under the illustrious patronage of His Royal Highness, the Lodge of Antiquity has already greatly flourished. It exceeds an hundred in number, and ranks in its list many Members of both Houses of Parliament. J.

DR. ROSE NOT THE FATHER OF THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
A BIOGRAPHICAL notice of Dr. Rose having appeared in your last Number, with a title containing the affirmation of the above proposition, I have to request that you will insert, in your next Magazine, the *positive contradiction* which I now give to the statement of the biographer, that "*the Monthly Review originated solely with Dr. Rose*."—I have too frequently conversed on this subject with my father, the late Dr. Griffiths, not to know that the plan of the *Monthly Review* "*originated solely*" with him; and I owe it not only to his memory, but to historic truth, to correct the error of your anonymous Correspondent. Dr. Rose never had the slightest title to the *origin*, to the *management*, or to any share of the *property*, of the *Monthly Review*; but he was one of the earliest friends to whom Dr. Griffiths communicated *his* design, and one of the first contributors to the work. It is also true, that the known intimacy between Drs. Rose and Griffiths—their alliance by marriage—and the frankness of Dr. Rose, which led him to converse rather too openly on the subject of his connexion with the *Review* (of which the plan was, to conceal the writers)—induced persons to suppose that he had an influence in that journal which he neither possessed nor claimed; and, probably, with it a beneficial effect on the fortunes of his school which is asserted by your Correspondent.

I know not, nor do I conjecture, who this gentleman may be; but, though it is evident that he was much acquainted with Dr. Rose's life and character, his account is, in various instances, both in-

+ Which, however, did not take place till eighteen years after the commencement of the *Review*.

accurate and incomplete. My present object, however, is merely to rectify the leading misrepresentation which I have pointed out. I am indebted to the writer for his eulogium on a man whom I loved as my relative, and respected as my preceptor, as well as on a work which is the object of my constant and hereditary solicitude: but he must permit me to repel the injustice which he has done (unwittingly, perhaps) to the *FATHER* whose memory I venerate, and whose rights I assert.

I am, sir, yours, &c

G. F. GRIFFITHS.

*Turnham-green, Middlesex,
15th May, 1811.*

BECHMOTH OLAM.

(Continued from page 258.)

Cap. 3.

FOR man so qualified I can give great trouble and vexation: is it meet that a beautiful piece of sapphire like this, should be exposed to accidents and plagues, as a target to an arrow? Is it proper that he be destined to shame and scorn, as a being most insignificant? Is it correct that he bear toil and contumely in youth and in old age? How! one who (likened to a son of God) ought to sit in the seat of wisdom, shall he remain solitary and silent? The guide to truth, how will he feed on air? The promoter of science and morals, how will he sink under his burthen? He who relied on his understanding for escape, how will his wisdom fail to support him? He who firmly depended on his integrity, how will his hands wax feeble? or when exposed to the encirculation of mundane accidents, shall Man, like the animals of the fields and beasts of the forest, die and be no more? Wherefore shall this sacred stone be assimilated with earthly clods, and cast into the shades of oblivion? Shall the body adorned with the divine outline be, by God, condemned to dwell in eternal darkness? The reflection distracts me, and I am inconsolable; that the noble work of God shall on its return be thus

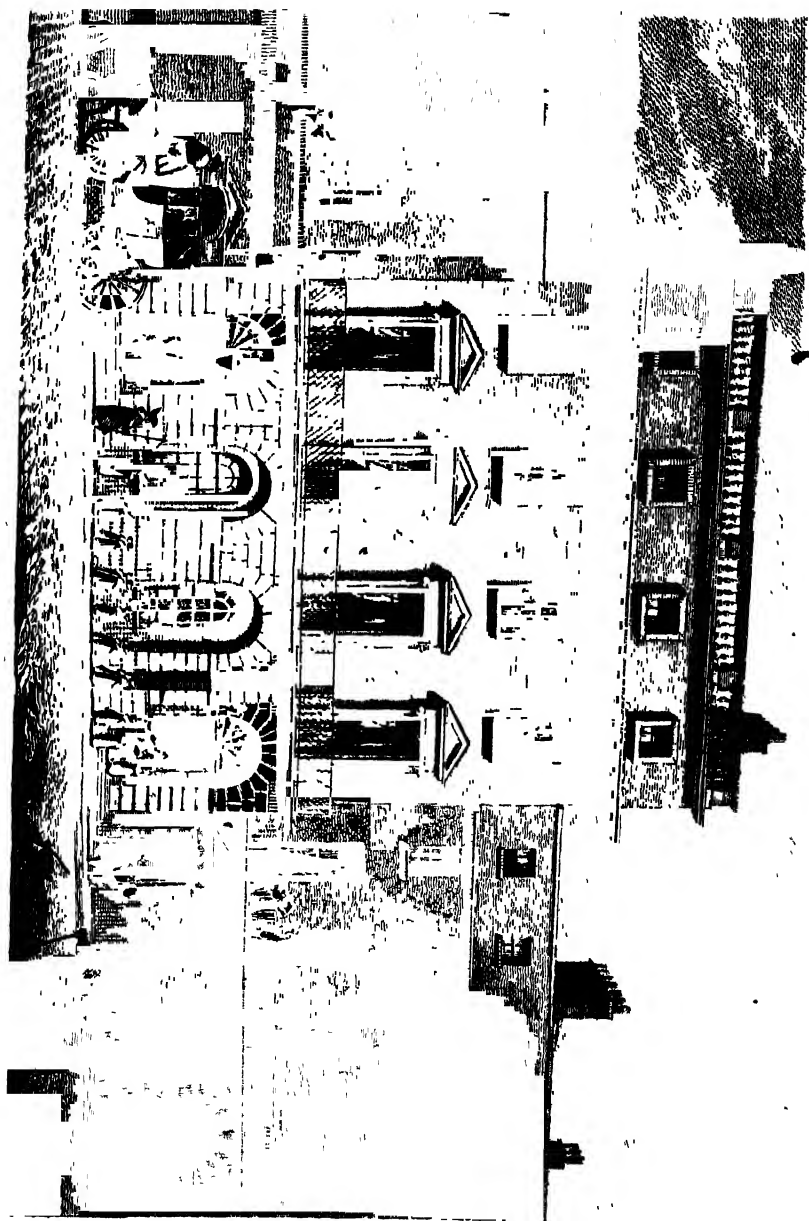
vilely annihilated, that the cedar planted by the hand of God shall thus pass under the axe. I contemplate man, I examine his formation, and find no imperfection but such a death!

Cap. 4.

But nature, through the wisdom of its Creator, has prepared within us a source of life, and left to us a blessed consolation in the immortality of our soul; it is this which enables us to be comforted amidst the works of vanity and the sadness of deprivation. Eternal salvation awaiting us in the palace of the great king, wherefore then, O son of the earth! dost thou lament at being allotted here to the tomb; with a hope to enjoy a seat in the divine residence calm and serene, why then shouldst thou regret to deposit thy accoutrements here; raked with the inhabitants of the higher regions, what faileth thee in leaving this base and low valley: nay, even the luxuries of this world, which thou seekest, prove thorns and briars unto us; from the day that the Lord has thought fit to regard the earth, and enclose in a clod thereof this living soul, so that it should form man, behold they have lain in wait for his destruction, and have been among his confounders; desires prove obnubilators, and bright armour, sackcloth; jewels are but as briars, and roses thorns; pride! passions are blazing flames, and glittering gold but a gaudy papilio;* and all the pleasures of men prove demons in disguise; yet wouldst thou seek delights like these? Ah no! desire them not. Yet ther oughtest thou to do otherwise in thy conduct with time than as thou wouldst manage a perverse and wrongheaded companion, regarding him in proportion to his merits, and castigating him in proportion to his disposition; be content with the little to be enjoyed from it, and withhold the eye of penetration from the observation of what it neglects to benefit, or what it injures; for thy association with time is of quicker motion than the passing evening shadows; and like the child who endeavours to collect the rays of the sun into his hand, stands astonished, on opening it, to find nothing there.

† For a Portrait and Memoir of the late truly respected Dr. GRIFITHS, in whose character industry and ingenuity were in an eminent degree combined see the *European Magazine* for January 1801, Vol. XLV. drawn up by the late Isaac Reed, Esq. who was Editor, and for near five-and-twenty years a valuable and constant contributor, and honoured the biographical department with his immediate care and superintendence till his decease.

* These antithetical comparisons have an untranslatable beauty in the original, which consists of single words nearly similar in form and sound: and having throughout laboured to retain the style and manner of the author, I have, as closely as possible, adhered to the original, however quaint this passage may appear.



FREEMASONS' HALL AND TAVERN.

[WITH A FRONT VIEW OF THE LATTER.]

It had for many years been the practice of the Grand Lodge to hold its meetings at Merchant Taylors', Leather-sellers', or some other of the city halls, or at the Crown and Anchor and other taverns; but on Friday, Oct. 28, 1768, the Grand Master in the chair laid before the brethren a plan for raising a fund to build a Hall for the Grand Lodge; which plan was approved, and regulations made for carrying it into effect. A Committee, afterwards called the Hall Committee, were empowered to ~~find~~ for and purchase any piece of ground that they might think suitable for their purpose.

This Committee, at the Grand Lodge held April 27, 1774, reported, that they had contacted for the purchase of a plot of ground and premises, consisting of two large commodious dwelling-houses, and an extensive garden, situated in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, late in the possession of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. deceased, the particulars of which were specified in a plan delivered. That the real value appeared to be 5,205*l.* at the least, but that 3,180*l.* was the sum contracted to be paid for the premises; that the front house might produce 90*l.* *per annum*, and the back house would furnish commodious committee-rooms, offices, kitchens, &c. and that the garden was sufficiently large to contain a complete hall for the use of the Society, the expense of which was calculated not to exceed 300*l.* * This report met with general approbation. Lord Petre, the Dukes of Beaufort and Chandos, Earl Ferrers, and Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, were appointed trustees for the Society, and the conveyance of the premises purchased was made in their names.

On the 2^d of February, 1775, the Hall Committee reported to the Grand Lodge, that a plan had been proposed and approved for raising 5000*l.* to complete the designs of the Society, by granting annuities for lives, with benefit

* Notwithstanding this estimate, it appears by the Grand Treasurer's accounts, that in 1792, above 20,000*l.* had been expended on this building, and that, exclusive of an annuity of 250*l.* on account of a *fontine*, there then remained due from the Hall fund to sundry tradesmen a considerable debt, the whole of which has been since paid off. The tavern has been rebuilt, and enlarged, within these few years, which has increased the expense to 30,000*l.*

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of survivorship; a plan now known under the name of *fontine*. It was accordingly resolved, That there should be one hundred lives at 50*l.* each; that the whole premises, belonging to the Society in Great Queen-street, with the hall to be built thereon, should be vested in trustees, as a security to the subscribers, who should be paid 5*l.* per cent. for their money advanced, the whole interest amounting to 250*l.*

annum: that this interest should be divided among the subscribers, and the survivors or survivor of them; and, upon the death of the last survivor, the whole to determine for the benefit of the Society. The Grand Lodge approving the plan, the subscription immediately commenced, and in less than three months was complete; upon which the trustees of the Society conveyed the estate to the trustees of the *fontine*, in pursuance of a resolution of the Grand Lodge for that purpose.

CEREMONY OBSERVED AT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF FREEMASONS' HALL.

On Monday, the 1st of May, 1775, the Right Hon. Lord Petre, accompanied by his officers and a numerous and brilliant company of Masons, laid the foundation stone of Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in solemn form. About twelve o'clock, the procession entered the ground where the hall was to be erected, in the following order: Two Tylers with drawn swords—An excellent band of musical masonic provided for the occasion—The Brethren who were not in office, two and two, properly clothed—The Grand Stewards in their *Regalia*, with white rods, two and two—Provincial Grand Masters in their *Regalia*—Past Grand Officers, properly clothed—Present Grand Officers, with their badges and clothing. — In this form the procession continued three times round the ground—Then the present Grand Officers, preceded by Thomas Sandys, Esq. the architect, entered a trench, which had been cut for the occasion, and proceeded to the north-east corner of the ground. The other Grand Officers and Brethren, with the music, were ranged on each side the trench on scaffolding. After a solemn piece of music had been played, the Grand Secretary read aloud the following inscription, which was engraved on a plate, to be deposited within the Foundation stone:

U u

ANNO REGNI GEORGHII TERTII QUINDECIMO,
 SALUTIS HUMANÆ MDCCCLXXV. MENSIS
 MAII DIE PRIMO,
 HUNC PRIMUM LAPIDEM,
 " AULÆ LATOMORUM,
 (ANGLICÆ, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS)
 POSUERIT
 HONORATISSIMUS ROB. EDV. DOM. PETRE,
 BARO PETRE, DE WRITTLE,
 SUMMUS LATOMORUM ANGLIÆ MAGISTER;
 ASSIDENTIBUS
 VIRO ORNATISSIMO ROWLANDO HOLT,
 ARMIGERO,
 SUMMI MAGISTRI DEPUTATO;
 VIRIS ORNATISSIMIS
 JOH. HATCH ET HEN. DAGGE,
 SUMMIS GUBERNATORIBUS;
 PLENOQUE CORAM FRATRUM CONCURSU;
 QUO ETIAM TEMPORE REGUM, PRINCIPIUMQUE
 VIRORUM FAVORE,
 STUDIOQUE SUSTENTATUM—MAXIMOS PER
 EUROPAM
 HONORES OCCUPAVERAT
 NOMEN LATOMORUM,
 CUI INSUPER NOMINI SUMMUM ANGLIÆ
 CONVENTUM PRÆSES FICERAT
 UNIVERSA FRATRUM PER ORBEM MULTITUDO.
 E COFIO DESCENDIT.
 INNŒI SEAYTON.
 THO. SANDBY, ARM. ARCHITECTURÆ PROF.
 R.A.A. ARCHITECTUS.

A translation of the above Inscription was likewise read by the Grand Secretary.* The Grand Master then deposited the Foundation Stone with the usual formalities. After which the Deputy Grand Master presented the Square to the Grand Master; when his Lordship tried the corners of the stone,

* In the 15th year of the Reign of George the Third. On the 1st day of May in the year of Man's Redemption 1775. This *First Stone of Masons' Hall* was laid by the Right Hon. Robert Edward Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, *Grand Master of the Masons of England*, accompanied by the Worshipful Rowland Holt, Esq. Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipful John Hatch and Henry Dagge, Grand Wardens, with the whole fraternity of Free-masons. At which time the name of Masonry was highly honoured throughout Europe, being protected and encouraged by the particular favour and regard of Kings and Men of high Rank. And the Masons Lodge in England was by the whole Brotherhood, throughout the World, made to preside over Masonry.

From Heaven it descended.

KNOW THYSELF.

Thomas Sandby, Esq. Professor of Architecture, and A.R.A. Architect.

and then returned it to the Deputy, who gave it to the Architect. The Senior Grand Warden next presented the Level to the Grand Master, who therewith tried the stone horizontally, and returned it as before. The Junior Grand Warden then presented the Plumb-rule to the Grand Master, who applied it properly, and returned it as before. His Lordship then struck the stone three times with a Mallet; on which the Grand Treasurer waved his wand, and the Brethren joined in the Grand Honours of Masonry. An Anthem composed for the occasion was then sung by Brother Du Bellamy, concluding with a grand and solemn chorus. An Oration in honour of Masonry and the present ceremony was delivered by Brother Bottomley, Master of the Stewards Lodge; after which the Grand Treasurer waved his wand, and the Grand Honours were given as before. A grand piece of music was then performed by the instruments, and an Ode on Masonry rehearsed; after which, the Grand Officers left the trench, and the procession was resumed, and continued three times round the ground, as at entrance.

The whole ceremony being conducted with great order and decorum, the Grand Master and the rest of the company proceeded through the city in procession in carriages, without exposing any of the *insignia* of the Order, to Leathersellers' Hall, in Bishopsgate-street, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and the evening concluded with joy and festivity.

CEREMONY OBSERVED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SAME BUILDING.

On Thursday, the 23d of May, 1776, the Right Hon. Lord Petre, the Grand Master, and his Officers, with a numerous and brilliant company of Past Grand Officers and Brethren of eminence and distinction, and the Members of the Hall Committee and their Assistants, assembled in the Committee-room adjacent to the Hall, where the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, about twelve o'clock. Upwards of 160 ladies, who were complimented with tickets to see the ceremonies and hear the musical performances, attended, and were introduced by the Assistants to the Hall Committee into the galleries of the Hall. In the upper part of the Hall the orchestra was built, where above sixty instrumental and thirty vocal performers were placed. The Masters and Wardens of Lodges, and private Brethren, were arranged in particular seats set apart.

for their reception in the Hall. The procession was formed in the Committee room, and consisted only of Present and Past Grand Officers, Grand Stewards, Members of the Hall Committee and their Assistants, and the Masters of the seven oldest Lodges present. About half past twelve o'clock, the procession entered the Hall in the following order:

Grand Tyler, with a drawn sword.—Four Tylers, carrying the Lodge covered with white satin.—Master of the 7th Lodge, carrying two silver pitchers, containing wine and oil.—The Master of the 6th Lodge, carrying a gold pitcher, containing corn.—The Masters of the Hall Committee, two and two.—The Brethren from the Lodge of Alfred in Oxford, in their academical dress, two and two.—Grand Stewards, two and two.—The first Light, carried by the Master of the 5th Lodge.—Wardens of the Stewards Lodge.—Master of the Stewards Lodge.—Past Grand Sword Bearer.—Architect, carrying Square, Level, and Plumb-rule.—Master of the 4th Lodge, carrying the Bible, Compasses, and Square, on a velvet cushion.—Grand Chaplain.—Grand Secretary, with the bag.—Grand Treasurer, with the staff.—Provincial Grand Masters, Juniors walking first.—The second Light, carried by the Master of the 3d Lodge.—Past Junior Grand Wardens, Juniors walking first.—Past Senior Grand Wardens, Juniors walking first.—The third Light, carried by the Master of the 2d Lodge.—Junior Grand Warden.—Senior Grand Warden.—Deputy Grand Master.—Master of the Senior Lodge, carrying the Book of Constitutions.—Grand Sword Bearer, carrying the Sword of State.—GRAND MAS-

TYLER.

On the procession reaching the Grand Master's chair, the Brethren who formed the procession were proclaimed, and from that station walked round the Hall three times; at the end of the third procession, the Present and Past Grand Officers repaired to their seats on a platform at the upper part of the Hall, and the other Grand Officers to the upper part of the front seats on each side of the Lodge; and the Grand Stewards and Members of the Hall Committee to the lower part of the same seats. Immediately on the Grand Master being proclaimed, the music began to play, and continued to perform a grand piece till all the members in pro-

cession were seated. The Lodge was then placed in the centre of the Hall, and the three Lights, and one Gold and two Silver Pitchers, containing Corn, Wine, and Oil, were placed thereon; the Bible, Compasses, Square, and Book of Constitutions, on a velvet cushion, being placed on the pedestal. The Foundation Stone Anthem was then sung; and an exordium on Masonry given by the Grand Secretary; which concluded with an intimation of the Architect's desire to return the implements entrusted to his care at laying the Foundation Stone, on which the Architect, addressing the Grand Master, in his address expressed his approbation of the Architect's conduct, and commanded the Grand Officers to receive back the implements which had been delivered to the Architect at laying the Foundation Stone. A solemn piece of music was next performed, during which the Brethren retired to tea and coffee, and a portion of the musicians as were not Masons retired to entertain them. The Grand Master then ordered the Hall to be tiled. On which the Lodge was uncovered, and the Grand Secretary informed the Grand Master, that it was the desire of the Society to have the Hall dedicated to Masonry; on which the Grand Master commanded the Grand Officers to assist in that ceremony, during which the organ kept playing solemn music. The Grand Officers then walked round the Lodge in procession three times, stopping each time for the Ceremony of Dedication. At the end of the first procession, the organ was silent, and the Grand Master declared in solemn form the Hall dedicated to MASONRY; which being proclaimed by the Grand Secretary, the Grand Honours were given. At the end of the second procession, the organ was silent, and the Grand Master in solemn form declared the Hall dedicated to VIRTUE; which being proclaimed, the Grand Honours were given as before. At the end of the third procession, the organ was silent, and the Grand Master in solemn form declared the Hall dedicated to UNIVERSAL CHARITY and BENEVOLENCE, which being proclaimed, the Grand Honours were given as before. The Lodge was then covered, and the Ladies introduced. A Grand Anthem, composed for the occasion, was sung by Mr. [Name], of St. Paul's, and others. An Oration on Masonry was then delivered by the Grand Chaplain, and the Coronation Anthem per-

formed, after which donations from several respectable Brethren were proclaimed. A new ed. written by a Member of the Royal Alred Lodge at Oxford, a list to music by Dr. Taver was performed, after which the procession resumed, and marched round the Hall three times, preceded by Tylers carrying the Lodge as at entrance; during which the music continued playing a grand piece. The procession being returned to the Committee-room, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

The HALL is as elegant and highly-finished a room as the metropolis can show. The entrance into it is from the Committee-room, through a small gallery, on the right of which is a commodious flight of steps leading to the undercroft, or ground apartments, and on the left a small room appropriated for the reception of wines on grand festivals; above this is a large music gallery, capable of containing three hundred spectators, exclusive of the band of music, supported by pillars and pilasters of the composite order. The length of this building within the walls is 92 feet, it is 43 feet broad, and upwards of 60 feet high. At the upper end of the Hall there is a place allotted for the Grand Officers and their attendants, where the Grand Lodge meets, which takes up about one fourth of the whole length, and which is higher than the rest by two steps; at the extremity of which is a very beautiful alcove of a semicircular form, in which is fixed a fine organ. On the right and left of this elevated place are two galleries, supported by beautiful fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, either for music, or to admit ladies to the sight of such ceremonies as the laws of the Society will permit. The remaining part of the Hall is for the use of the Grand Stewards, and Brethren in general, when the Grand Lodge assembles. The pillars on each side of the Hall are fluted, and otherwise most beautifully decorated. Between these pillars there are places appropriated for the reception of full length paintings of the Grand Masters, &c. These at present fixed are, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Mountbatten, the late Duke of Cumberland and Manchester, and the late Lord Petre. Above them are places for such historical paintings as have some affinity to the royal art, or are expressive of the virtues of Freemasonry. All the other inter-

mediate spaces are elegantly decorated with the most beautiful emblematical, symbolical, and hieroglyphical figures and representations of the mysteries of the royal art.

Round the top of the side walls runs a small balustrade, or rather a kind of ornamented iron palisade, capable of holding a vast number of spectators; above which a number of semicircular windows are placed, so contrived, as to open and shut with the greatest ease and facility, to let in fresh air as often as may be required. The reason why the windows are placed so high is, that no spectators from the adjacent houses may view the masonic ceremonies.

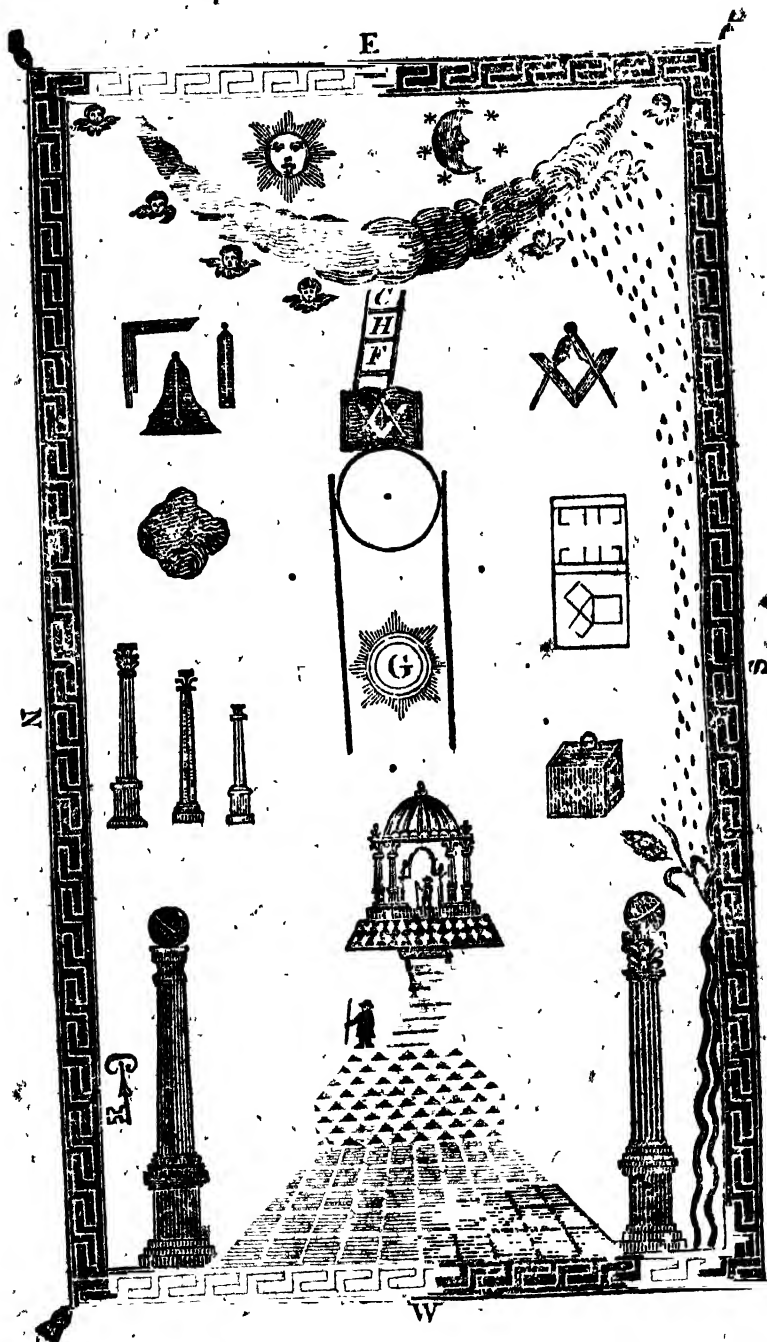
The roof of this magnificent Hall is, in all probability, the highest finished piece of workmanship in Europe, having gained universal applause from all beholders, and has raised the character of the architect (Richard Cox) beyond expression. In the center of this roof a most splendid sun is represented in burnished gold, surrounded by the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with their respective characters, viz.

Aries, ♈ Taurus, ♉ Gemini, II. .
Cancer, ♋ Leo, ♌ I. Igo my
Libra, ♎ Scorpio, ♏ Sagittarius, ♐.
Capricorn, ♑ Aquarius, ♒ and Pisces, ♓.
The emblematic meaning of the sun is well known to the enlightened and inquisitive Freemason; and as the real sun is situated in the centre of the universe, so is this emblematic sun fixed in the centre of real masonry. We all know that the sun is the fountain of light, the source of the seasons, the cause of the vicissitudes of day and night, the parent of vegetation, and the friend of man; but the scientific Freemason only knows the reason why the sun is thus placed in the centre of this beautiful Hall.

Wherever the Grand Lodge assembles, this Hall is further ornamented with five brilliant and rich cut glass chandeliers, the most magnificent of which hangs above that part of the Hall allotted to the Grand Officers; the other four are distributed in pairs, at equal distances. These lustres, with a sufficient number of sconces, in which only wax lights burn, illuminate the Hall with a great brilliancy.

The TAVERN is a most commodious suite of rooms; and, under its present conductors, possesses that large portion of the public favour to which their civility, liberality, diligence, and attention, most justly entitle them. A

PLAN OF A MASONIC STRUCTURE.



CLASSICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS ON HORACE.

No. XIII.

Observations on the 1st Satire of the 2d Book of Horace.

THE well-directed and well-deserved strokes of satire with which Horace chastised some of those with whom he was acquainted, rendered him an object of dread to most persons at Rome, for

*sibi quisque timet quamquam est intactus
et odit;*

In order to remove this dread from the minds of those whom, from motives of gratitude for substantial and disinterested benefits conferred upon him, he was unwilling to expose, even if they had merited it, to the shafts of his ridicule, he prefixes to this his second book a sort of introduction, which he presents to us in the shape of a very humorous dialogue, describing himself as asking the advice of his friend Trebatius, a counsellor, whether or not he should continue writing satires; but resolved, however, in his own mind; whatever the advice given might be, not to desist. It would appear singular that he should consult a lawyer on matters relating to the "tuneful Nine," unless we were previously informed that that lawyer, besides being an admirer and excellent judge of poetry, had acquired great reputation by his poetical works. Trebatius, by having been bred to the law, early became acquainted with Cicero, who did not till after a considerable time discover his very superior talents, as they were of that class that often he concealed; while others, by no means equally sound, but perhaps more dazzling in the opinion of ignorant persons, protrude themselves into immediate notice. The letters which Cicero addressed to him clearly shew the high opinion he entertained both of his talents and general worth. This Trebatius, after having devoted himself for some time to forensic concerns, obtained a military appointment under Julius Cæsar in Gaul, any post under whom, at that time and in that quarter, opened an immediate road to opulence and honours to those who wished to obtain them by plunder and oppression; but it appears that he was either too negligent or too honest to push his fortune in a manner that he might have done, by imitating the

example of his companions. In the memorable Roman feud headed by Pompey, he was imprudently induced to side with the conqueror of Mithridates; and being discovered by Cæsar to be of the factions party, was banished, but soon afterwards permitted to return. Having once tasted the fruits of his reprehensible conduct, he was resolved to withdraw himself from all matters connected with the state, and devote himself to the legal profession.

ultra legem does not, in my opinion, allude to any law enacted respecting libellous poetry for such an allusion would have anticipated, and consequently spoilt, one of Trebatius's replies at the end; *ultra legem* I conceive to be merely beyond the bounds of propriety—or too far; for had he gone beyond the bounds prescribed by the law, there would have been found plenty of envious and malicious persons who would eagerly have called him to account, and who would have been glad of the opportunity *legis minutare et urnam*.

ultra quicquid composui pare esse putat. Many who had felt the keen edge of his wit affected to think his poetry mere trash, and that there was neither credit nor art in composing such verses; but as we know the probable motive of these opinions, we know also how to appreciate them.

deduct. There is much elegance in this word, because it does not simply mean that the lines could be made, but made, or drawn out, with a rapidity equal to that with which wool is spun. *verum neque dormire*. So impelled was he by the *amor scribendi*, that he says, he should not be able to sleep if he was to desist: to which Trebatius, with an affected air of gravity, replies, "Let those who wish to enjoy sound sleep take the exercise of swimming three times across the river Tiber," &c. From his recommending this practice, some annotators have busied themselves in endeavouring to shew that the lawyer was partial to that exercise; and they bring Cicero to support their opinion: he very probably might have been so, but this circumstance has not the least connexion with the passage before us, which merely implies that sleep is procured by fatigue.

Pater optime, addressing Trebatius.

Fracti cuspidē. Not, as it has been supposed, their darts being broken, but

the head or point of the dart being snapped off, and remaining in the wound: Homer described most of his wounded heroes endeavouring ελκεῖν ὄφρον.

Haud mihi dicere cum res ipsa feret. A good instance of the poet's independence and candour: he says, "I will not prostitute my praise, since Cæsar has not shown himself *imulus*, since he has given no proof of his being either *justus* or *fortis* how can I compliment his valour or extol his magnanimity? When he shows himself praise-worthy, he shall find me ready to applaud him, but not before."

ova. In allusion to the role of the eggs which Leda was said to have laid; the one producing Pollux and Helen, and the other Castor and Clytemnestra.

nostrum melioris utroque. The Scholiast explains it by *poetic facultate*; and adds, that others, *improperly in his opinion*, think it refers to the *wealth* of Lucilius; but it can hardly refer to the *poetic powers* of that Roman; for would Horace, who so well understood the rules of *poiesse*, have said to his friend Trebatius, who was himself a poet of the first order, and who had devoted so much of his life to the muse, "Lucilius was a better poet than you or me?" this would have been absolutely rude. I should therefore argue, and the 75th line supports the argument, that Horace was speaking only of Lucilius being a greater man than either of them by *ranks and fortune*. In the 75th line, indeed, he admits himself, with much modesty, the inferior of Lucilius *quoad ingenium*, but does not trouble his friend with him in this acknowledged inferiority.

descripta tabellâ. Among the ancients, those who had escaped any misfortunes in their voyages, or arrived home after a shipwreck, always hung up in the temples "*Dei potentis muris*," a painting descriptive of the dangers and difficulties they had been exposed to, as well as the methods of their deliverance. Lucilius was in the habit of detailing in his writings the fortunate and adverse circumstances of his life; whence the comparison arises.

Venusinus. Horace was born at Venusia, a place in Italy so situated as to render it doubtful whether he could call himself a native of the country of Lucania or Apulia.

me veluti custodit vaginâ lectus. An expression exactly resembling that used by Cicero against Catiline. In speak-

ing of a '*Senatus Consultum*, he says, that it is *inclusum tabullâ tanquam gladium in vaginâ reconditum*.

Qui me commorât. He expresses his unwillingness to satirize any person who has not previously given him cause of offence; and he adds, "Take care how you provoke me, lest I should bestow upon you a kind of celebrity [at you will be heartily glad to be of]."

Servius iratus. Like Anacreon, he says that Nature has given to every creature its peculiar power of defending and avenging itself. Servius was one of those whom Juvenal speaks of in his third satire,* who threaten all who offend them with dragging them before justice to answer his accusations.

urnam. It is hardly necessary to state, that the *urnæ* were vessels into which the judges, for the sake of secrecy, put their opinions, instead of uttering them *viva voce*.

Canidia Albuli. This is the same female of whom such *honourable* mention has already been made in the 17th of the Epodes. Some suppose that there should be a comma between the two words, and that *Albuli* should be taken with *venenum*; consequently, that Canidia was not a daughter of Albutius, but only used persons similar to those which he is said to have administered to his wife.

pia dextera. The wretch, he ironically says, while he was too *tender-hearted* to endure the sight of his parent's blood, did not hesitate at infusing hellebore into the potion.

Ignore, exactly corresponding with the French *sung froid*. "Take care," says Trebatius, "that your patrons do not think you *nimis acer*, or they'll regard you coldly, and you, who have been accustomed to fare sumptuously at their tables, will be no longer a willing guest."

Detrahent pellem. Lucilius had the boldness to tear off the mask which unjust and infamous persons assumed, in the hope that their actions might be thought justifiable and correct.

Cum magnis viarum invila fovebitur, usque Invidia. Could there be any thing more provoking to those envious persons whom we spoke of in the beginning, than to be obliged to confess

* *Carus erat Venti qui Verrem tempore quo vult Accusare potest.*

this place to Phrygia at the time of Deucalion's deluge.

The sculptures of the incidents were held in equal veneration with their utterances. No catastrophe therefore was so likely to aggravate Cassin's sorrows as the premature subversion of the venerable piles. She singles out the tomb of Duduns, not merely because it was the most conspicuous in itself, but because he to whom it was erected, was the founder of her family. His memory was dear to her; and it was some alleviation of her grief to expiate on his story. Ovid, in his ample description of the deluge, seems to have recollected this elegant sketch; nor was Horace unmindful of it, where he mentions *seculum Pyrrhae*. Milton, as his memory is, has improved upon the last mentioned circumstance, — and in their palaces, Where luxury late reigned, sea-monsters whelp'd

And stabled

R.

INQUIRIES respecting the ORIGIN of the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH ISLANDS, by the Reverend SAMUEL GRIATHHEAD, F. A. S. addressed to JOHN WILKINSON, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.

[From the "ARCHEOLOGIA," vol. 16, just published.]

DEAR SIR,

THE origins of the most celebrated nations are, from natural causes, usually enveloped in obscurity. Their sources, like those of the mightiest rivers, are not only remote, but remote, and often disputable. In some cases, however, the access to them becomes more, rather than less, practicable, with the lapse of ages. And it certainly becomes the more interesting, in proportion to the celebrity which nations gradually acquire. Although British and foreign writers have agreed to call the first inhabitants of *Britain* *Celts*, they differ very widely on the meaning of that name. The principal antiquaries of other countries, as Pelloutier, in his

Histoire des Celtes; Mallet, in his "Introduction to the Danish History;" Latour D'Auvergne, in his "*Origines Gauloises*;" and others, regard the ancient Celts as progenitors both of the modern Germans, and likewise of the Welsh and Irish. On the other hand, Bishop Percy, in his preface to Mallet's "*Northern Antiquities*;" Mr. Pinkerton, in his "*Dissertation on the Goths*;" and most subsequent English writers, maintain the original Britons to have been *Celts*, but entirely different from the progenitors of the Germans and Scandinavians. These opinions,

being diametrically opposite, cannot both be true: yet the extent of talents and research by which each has been supported, renders it improbable, that the whole of the error, which evidently somewhere exists, should be justly imputed to either party. It appears, *prima facie*, most likely, that each class of writers would best judge of their own origin: and it may be found as reasonable to admit, that the ancestors of the modern Germans were Celts, as that the modern English and the Welsh never could have belonged to the same original stock.

It is not from the more usual objects of antiquarian pursuits, that we can hope to decide this question. Neither manuscripts nor monumental inscriptions are commonly coeval with the origins of nations; nor have we ground to believe, that the first inhabitants of Britain used either of these means to perpetuate the memory of their achievements. There remain, however, the *classic records* of Greek and Roman authors, who lived probably within a few centuries of the first population of our islands. There are also preserved very early traditions of the ancient Britons, which have but recently been presented to public notice. There exist moreover, among us, to this day, very striking distinctions of language, that demonstrate the populations of our islands to have been derived from nations, originally different from each other, and respectively allied to those, among whose descendants the neighbouring countries of Europe are still divided. By a distinct investigation of these branches of evidence and a mutual collation of them, I have myself obtained some satisfaction on the subject, and shall be happy if I can impart it to others.

The most ancient writer that mentions the Celtic nation, is Herodotus, of the fifth century before the Christian era. In his description of the river Danube, he says, (*Euterpe*, 33.) "This river, commencing at the city of Pyrene, among the *Celtae*, flows through the centre of Europe. These *Celtae* are found beyond the columns of Hercules; they border on the *Cynæadæ*, the most remote of all the nations who inhabit the western parts of Europe." Herodotus, (*Melpomene*, 49.) "It commences with the *Celtae*, who, except the *Cynæadæ*, are the most remote inhabitants of the west of Europe."

That the *Cyneti*, or *Cyneni*, of whom he speaks as a nation distinct from the Celts, and possessing the most western parts of Europe, were the same that are called *Cunei* by many later writers, is evident from the "Ora Maritima" of Festus Avienus, Verse 200, where he describes a people inhabiting the border of Spain and Portugal, under the name of *Cynestes*, seven centuries later than the age of Herodotus. That these were *Iberians*, might be fairly inferred from their identity of situation during that period, according to the testimony of numerous successive writers. So Dionysius Periegetes, who flourished at the commencement of our era, versè 281—284

"On Europe's furthest western border dwell
Th' Iberians, who in warlike might excel,
From where renown'd Alcides' Columns
rise,
To frigid seas, and Hyperborean skies."

The Cantabrians, who inhabited the northernmost part of Spain, are called by Strabo, (lib. 3 p. 162 Ed. Paris, 1620,) *Cant bi* *Consci*, a name sufficiently resembling the *Cyneti* of Herodotus, to imply that the latter appellation was in common use among the Iberians, and not restricted to a particular tribe.

The same author, (who was contemporary with Dionysius) in his "Description of Gaul," confirms the statement of Herodotus, that the Iberians (or *Cyneni*,) were a separate nation, very different from the Celts. Speaking of the inhabitants of Gaul, seemingly with reference to the account which Julius Cæsar had given of them half a century before, he says, "Some have divided them into three portions, denominated Aquitani, Belgæ, and Celtæ: but the *Aquitani* differ from the rest entirely, not only in language but in person; and resemble the *Iberi* more than the Celtæ. As for the others, their appearance is *Celtic*; their language is not wholly the same, but in some respects varies a little; in government and manners they are nearly alike, lib. 4, p. 519.*

The other inhabitants of Gaul, here spoken of, were obviously the Celts and the Belgæ; whose differences from each other are represented only as those which mark correlative tribes of the same original nation; at the same time that they are so strongly contrasted with the Aquitani, as to evince, that *Gaul*, as well as *Spain*, was anciently occupied

by people of two distinct nations; the more eastern of which was the Celts; the more western, the *Iberi*.

In proceeding to examine, whether a similar distinction then obtained in *Britain*, we must recur to the authority of Julius Cæsar, as the first ancient writer who visited our island. His remarks, that "its interior part was inhabited by those who were immemorably natives of the island; but the maritime part, by those who had pressed thither from among the Belgæ, intent on predatory hostilities." (De Bello Gallico, lib. v. chap. 10.) The only part of our coast with which Cæsar was acquainted, was that nearest to France; and this was then possessed not by the Celts of Gaul, but by the Belgæ. All that he appears to have known of the inland Britons is, that they were of a nation wholly distinct from the Belgic invaders. Had we no better information concerning them, it would be difficult to conceive their origin to have been other than *Iberian*; but we are not left to conjecture on the subject.

Tacitus, who wrote more than a century later, had an opportunity, from the progress of his kinsman, Agricola, through Britain, to obtain a much clearer knowledge of its inhabitants. He observed, that those who dwelt "nearest to the Gauls," (doubtless the Belgæ of Cæsar) "resembled them;" but that "the brown complexions and curling hair of the *Silures*, intimated, that the ancient *Iberians* had pressed over from Spain, and had occupied that part of Britain." (Vita Agricola, p. 386. Ed. Lipsæ, 1619.) The *Silures* inhabited South Wales, but they are evidently introduced here, as a principal tribe of the ancient Britons, of whom Cæsar has spoken as inhabitants of the interior. Having already traced the Iberians to Aquitani, (which, according to Pliny, was formerly called *Aremorica*, Hist. Mundi, lib. iv. c. 17), we may infer the greater probability, that they had passed to Britain from Gaul, than from Spain.

Tacitus distinguishes also the northern Britons from the southern, remarking, that "the red hair and large limbs of the inhabitants of *Caledonia*, evinced their origin to be German." In his time, the latter name was given, as it is now by us, in general, to the inhabitants of countries eastward of the Rhine; although they do not appear ever to have applied it to themselves. Pliny speaks of them, as

distributed into five principal divisions; which he calls Vindili, Inguiones, Isteuones, Hermiones, and Lemini; most of which were subdivided into various tribes, (*Hist. Mundi lib. iv. c. 14*) The observation of Tacitus, who was well acquainted with the Germans, evidently implies that they differed greatly in personal appearance from the Iberians, and must be received from the Belgæ and Celtic Gauls. We find also, from historical facts, that it was requisite for a German to reside a considerable time among the Gauls, in order to be capable of conversing with them fluently, and for the tallest Gauls to be selected, and their hair artificially coloured, in order to pass for Germans. Yet the Belgæ claimed a German descent, and Strabo not only asserts, that these differed very little from the Celts of Gaul, but repeatedly maintains the national identity of both with the Germans. In his Fourth Book, p. 196, he insists, that “in their nature, and by their institutions, they were mutually akin and alike; and inhabiting adjacent countries, divided by the Rhine, were in most things similar to each other.” In his Seventh Book, p. 290, he adds, more particularly, that the Germans varied little from the Gauls, either in their stature and complexion, or in their manners, their ferocity, and their food. It is evident that Strabo, who had so strongly marked the difference of the *Aquilani* from other Gauls, could not design to ascribe to them, so close an affinity to the Germans, we may, therefore, rationally conclude, that the *Silures* and *Aquilani* belonged to the most western nation of Europe, commonly called *Iberians*; and the *Caledonians*, the *Celts of Gaul*, the *Belgæ*, and the inhabitants of *Germany*, notwithstanding diversities that were apparent among them, belonged to the great Celtic nation, which occupied the more eastern part of Europe. The differences of personal appearance, and of dialects which distinguished the Celtic and Belgic Gauls from the inhabitants of Germany, probably arose, partly from the climates and soils which they respectively occupied, and partly from an intermixture of the former with earlier inhabitants of Gaul, whom they had subdued. I apprehend that such an event as is here intimated, will appear nearly certain, in the course of the proposed discussion.

To return to the northern Britons.

The *Caledonians* are reckoned by Ptolemy, who composed his Geography nearly a century after Tacitus, only as one among eighteen tribes that inhabited the northern division of Britain; as the *Silures* are, among seventeen, which he places in South Britain. In both instances, Tacitus seems to speak of the principal tribes, as representatives of the rest. Very few of the tribes enumerated by Ptolemy, are mentioned by any other writer, while, on the contrary, the Roman historians frequently speak of tribes which he has not named. At the close of the third century, the *Picts*, who have since given rise to so much controversy, are first named. All the tribes that dwell north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, appear to have been included under that denomination. Lumenius, in his panegyric addressed to Constantine the Great, mentions the *Caledonians*, as a branch of the *Picts*, “*Caledonum, alarumque, Pictorum, sub his et paludes.*”

Ammianus Marcellinus, in the latter part of the fourth century, says, that “at that time, the *Picts* divided into two nations, *Dicaledones* and *Veecti-mones*, together with a warlike people called *Attacotti*, and the *Scots* invaders;” that is, in South Britain, (anno 365). It is well known that the appellation of *Scots* was used of the inhabitants of *Ireland*, long before it was applied to those of North Britain; and it is the more likely to signify, in this instance, predatory invaders, as the same author previously had spoken of the *Scots*, in connexion with the Saxons, who had then no permanent possession in Britain; and as Eumenius had, in like manner, when addressing the father of Constantine, connected the incursions of the *Hiberni*, or native Irish, with those of the *Picts*, on South Britain. The *Attacotti*, on the contrary, seem to have resided in some part of Britain; as considerable numbers of them were enlisted into the Roman armies. Being, however, first noticed by Ammianus, it is possible, that their settlement in Britain might be recent, compared with that of the *Picts*; whom Eumenius, in the passage to which I have last alluded, states to have been hostile to the Southern Britons, previous to Julius Cæsar’s invasion of the latter.

The conclusion, therefore, to be drawn from the earliest accounts of the *Picts*, appears to be this; that the title was—

given, but speaks of any particular tribe; that it referred, as other names imposed by the Romans on barbarous nations, (Hispani, Galli, Germani, Britanni, for instance) not to any national distinction, or origin, but to the country which they occupied; that the various tribes, included under this general denomination, were distributed into two classes, *Caledones* and *Vecturiones*; and these had immemorially been settled in North Britain, and inimical to their southern neighbours. That the two classes of Picts might be of two distinct nations, is not improbable. The Vecturiones probably occupied the northernmost extremity of our island, beyond the Caledonians, whom Ptolemy places on the Grampian highlands; as they seem to have been brought to light, when Severus penetrated its utmost recesses, not having been distinguished by Tacitus.

Of the original inhabitants of *Ireland*, we learn nothing from ancient authors, but their hostile incursions on South Britain, from the remotest ages, under the appellations of *Iuberna* and *Scoti*. Ptolemy, indeed, enumerates sixteen tribes as resident in Ireland; but it is wholly uncertain on what authority, as the Romans never invaded that island. On this subject, therefore, it is only from internal traditions and historical documents, and from remaining national distinctions of language, compared with those of neighbouring countries, that we can hope for satisfaction. To these branches of the discussion, will also best be referred the removal of such difficulties as embarrass the positive testimony which I have adduced, in proof that the earliest *southern Britons* were not *Celts*, but *Iberians*; and that the *Celts* were of a distinct original nation, which comprised also the *Belgæ* and the *Germans*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An Account of the BRITISH LEGHORN; it being a NEW SOURCE OF INDUSTRY, introduced into THIS COUNTRY for the EMPLOYMENT OF POOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the Summer of 1805, I had the honour to present to his Majesty, by the hands of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, the first British Leghorn hat

made in this country, and which he graciously condescended to wear; also in the same year I presented one of the same manufacture to Her Majesty, by the hands of the Countess of Harcourt, which was also most graciously received.

I delivered a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, stating the benefits which might be derived from the encouragement of this new source of industry. In consequence of this representation and further explanation made at an interview, with which I was honoured, an act was passed to increase the Duty upon the foreign Leghorn; which, as it would operate as a prohibition of the foreign article, would tend to encourage the manufacture of the British.

From the large quantity of the foreign Leghorn at that time in this country, the benefits to be expected from its non-importation have only lately begun to be manifested; but it is with very great satisfaction that I can now report; that hundreds of women and children are now employed in the manufacture of this article, various parts of this kingdom.

In Joseph Lancaster's Book on Education, I have pointed out the advantages which may be derived by the country at large, from the cultivation of waste and barren lands for the production of the material of which the British Leghorn is made. This has been proved, by experiments which I have made on Bagshot Heath, by favour of the Earl and Countess of Harcourt, and in Bedfordshire, by the benevolence and public spirit of the Duke of Bedford, and on barren land in Norfolk. Indeed no soil can be too barren for this purpose, provided the seed will lie. I have shewn that 2000 acres might be annually cultivated in the growth of this article, and that a quantity of such land might in succeeding years be brought into more productive cultivation; but I am afraid that this plan is too simple to be adopted; although I cannot but yet hope that the agricultural societies of England will turn their attention to a plan which will bring waste lands into cultivation, and also provide employment for thousands of poor children. If Government would grant 3000 acres of the land, which lies waste on Bagshot Heath, for a few years, without any fine, and afterwards on an increasing rent according to the improvements of the soil, it would raise in straw alone,

what should produce an article for industry for which upwards of £20,000 might be paid annually for the employment of poor children. It is a grand sight for Englishmen to behold the superb buildings which are appropriated as asylums for the children of our soldiers and sailors; but in times like these, how desirable is it that buildings of only one story high should be erected in populous parishes, which might answer the double purpose of schools of industry and instruction, and thereby relieve parishes from the burthen of the maintenance of poor children, and also bring them up in habits of industry and sobriety. In this way thousands of children may be employed from seven years of age, until they arrive at an age sufficiently advanced to go out as servants.

As, by the mere invention of the *splitting of a straw*, a source of employment has been discovered, which has increased the returns in that branch not less than 3 to 400,000l. annually, I feel myself urged to call the attention of the discerning part of the public to a new branch of industry, which I make no doubt will, in a very few years, add nearly an equal sum to the national industry, and also be a great means of bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land now lying waste. Since the introduction of spinning by hand, no source of employment has been discovered which promises to afford occupation to so many thousands; spinning by hand has been superseded by the inventions of machinery; but I believe it to be impossible for machinery to absorb this branch of manual industry; the only spindles, wheels, or bobbins engaged in this work, will be, I trust, the fingers of little children.

Some persons may endeavour to cast a shade over these expectations by considering the prevalent attachment to the wear of straw hats, as the *wux or the day*; but I believe that the superior comfort, in summer weather, arising from the wear of a light hat in preference to a heavy one, will induce gentlemen more and more to make use of the British *Leghorn*; and as to the predilection of ladies for hats manufactured of split straw, I think I hazard very little in considering that as established; and when to our home consumption is added a consideration of the demand for the East and West Indies, the Coast of the Mediterranean and South America, I think myself very safe in asserting,

that these manufactures will employ not less than 60,000 children.

Our poor's rates amount to more than 5,000,000l. per annum; and there can be no remedy for so great a burthen, equal to the setting the children of the poor to work, so as that they shall earn their own bread, instead of being chargeable to the parish. It is true, that the demand for straw plait has caused an increased quantity to be made; yet the demand is still superior to the quantity; and in the spring, the price often advances from 30 to 50 *per cent.* beyond its fair value, even allowing sufficient profit to the poor employed, and the dealer in the article. I believe, therefore, that this branch of manufacture is still in its infancy, and that it is likely to have great permanency; and although it may, by some, be considered as an insignificant source of revenue; yet when it is considered that Providence has given us the means of improving the agricultural state of the kingdom, in raising the raw materials, and that so many thousands of our poor may be employed in its manufacture, I trust that every assistance will be afforded to so extraordinary a source of national wealth.

If any person should say, that all my arguments are built upon straw, I will beg leave to state a fact in confirmation of my positions. I once had the curiosity to put into the scale some straw I was about to sell, and I found that it netted upwards of 23 pounds sterling *per lb.* weight. If therefore an article, which in its unmanufactured state, is considered as of little worth, can, merely by the *industry of children* be rendered so valuable, I think I risk very little in affirming, that by the encouragement of the *British Leghorn*, together with that of *split straw*, we gain a sure means of bringing our waste and barren lands into cultivation; and by the employment of our poor children, we acquire an infallible means of greatly diminishing our poor's rates.

WILLIAM CORSTON,

30, Ludgate-Street,
14th May, 1811.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

I WAS a short time since favoured with the following Query, from a friend of mine at Clare, requesting I would send it to any periodical work in my estimation the most appropriate, and at

the same time most deserving; should you conceive it admissible, and will insert it shortly, it will much oblige

Your very obedient servant and
Constant reader,

207, F—t-S—t, J. H.
April, 1811.

SIR,

"I shall be much obliged if any of your numerous correspondents will, thro' the medium of your widely-circulated miscellany, inform me of the origin of the custom of calling persons on the first day of this month "April Fools." It appears to me so strange, that persons who, during the rest of the year, pass for sober, sensible people, should on this particular day be termed "Fools," that I am quite at a loss how to account for it. As I do not find any mention made of the origin of this custom by our ancient writers, I am induced to trouble you with this, in order that some modern scribe may be able satisfactorily to explain it.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. &c.

Clare, Suffolk.

CURRO.

CURIOUS COMPUTATION.

FOR the following article we are indebted to that valuable repository of nautical knowledge, THE NAVAL CHRONICLE.

From the declaration of war in 1795, to the close of October, 1797, we lost

As many British built ships of the line as [there are] days in the week.

Frigates from 28 to 40 guns as days in a fortnight.

Sloops, &c. from 14 to 22 guns as days in a lunar month.

Our naval loss, therefore, amounts to no more, in days, than half a hundred.

During the same period France lost as many sail of the line as days in one calendar month.

Frigates from 24 to 40 guns, as days in two calendar months.

Corvettes, &c. from 12 to 24 guns, as days in three calendar months.

The three maritime powers then at war with us, lost as many regular ships, vessels, privateers, &c. as days in one year.

Their loss in men, killed or taken, and in guns, is equal to days in two centuries.

The year 1797 furnished us with the Vryheid 74, a day of liberty; the

Gelyheid, 68, a day of equality; And Admiral Duncan with a week of Dutchmen.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following Table cannot fail of being acceptable to your numerous readers at this season of the year, when all ranks of people are resorting to the different watering places, for the purpose of health. It is taken from a Treatise on Mineral Waters, by Dr. Saunders, which has been so much approved of by professional men, as to be considered a standard book on the subject. He says, "In order to present the reader, under one point of view, with the most conspicuous features in the composition of the mineral waters which we have hitherto described, the following synoptical table is subjoined. The order in which the individual waters are put, is the same as that in the foregoing chapter, excepting only that the Bath water, which it was thought more convenient to describe among the English thermal springs, is here arranged under the chalybeates, a class to which it certainly belongs. I have made an attempt at a classification of these waters, founded on the most prominent part of their chemical composition, and that which may be supposed to have the most influence on their medicinal powers; but every such arrangement must be imperfect, owing to the almost imperceptible gradations with which individuals of one class approach to the others.

The reader will please to observe, that under the head of *Neutral Purging Salts*, are included the sulphats of soda and magnesia, and the muriats of lime, soda, and magnesia. The power which the earthy muriats may possess of acting on the intestinal canal, is not quite ascertained; but from their great solubility, and from analogy with salts, with similar component parts, we may, I think, conclude that this forms a principal part of their operation.

The reader will likewise observe, that where the spaces are left blank, it signifies that we are ignorant whether any of the substance at the head of the column is contained in the water; that the word *none* implies a certainty of the absence of that substance; and the term *uncertain*, means that the substance is contained, but the quantity is not known.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE, showing the Composition of the Mineral Waters described.

CLASS.	NAME.	Highest temperature Fahrenheit.	Contained in an English wine pint of 28.513 cubic inches						
			Azeotic gas. cubic inches	Carbonic acid gas. cubic inches	Sulphurated hydrogen. cubic inches	Carbonated soda. grains.	Neutral purging salts. grains.	Selenite & earthy car- bonates. grains.	Oxyd of Iron. grains.
Simpler cold	Malvern			uncertain	none	none	uncertain	uncertain	none
	Wells				none	none	uncertain	uncertain	none
Simpler thermal	Bristol	71°	uncertain	3.75	none	none	2.51	4.16	none
	Mallock	61°		uncertain	none	none	uncertain	uncertain	none
	Boston	82°	0.414	uncertain	none	none	0.25	1.625	none
Simple saline	Adulph			1.	none	none	155.6	8.65	none
	Exon				none	none	40.7	3.	none
	Sea				none	none	251.5	0.	none
High carbon, alkaline	Batou			11.	none	4.	17.5	8.	none
	St. Gervais			0.675	1.325	none	0.944	0.156	0.125
Simple carbonated chalybeate	St. Gervais	110°	1.7	1.7	none	none	10.7	10.7	uncertain
	Bath			1.7	none	none	4.652	1.47	0.50
Highly carbonated chalybeate	Pyramont			26.	none	none	7.13	25.075	0.36
	St. Gervais		uncertain	5.661	uncertain	none	62.125	6.65	0.6.5
Saline, carbonated chalybeate	St. Gervais			uncertain	none	none	20.	10.	uncertain
	St. Gervais			uncertain	none	uncertain	uncertain	uncertain	uncertain
Hot, saline, highly carbonated chalybeate	Vichy	125°		uncertain	none	uncertain	47.04	4.15	uncertain
	St. Gervais	110°		uncertain	none	1.76	none	none	4.515*
Vitrified saline	St. Gervais			uncertain	none	none	none	none	none
	St. Gervais			uncertain	none	none	none	none	none
Cold Sulphureous	St. Gervais		0.875	1.	2.375	none	91.5	3.	none
	St. Gervais		0.5	0.625	1.25	none	7.	none	none
Hot, alkaline, sulphurous	Aix	143°		uncertain	uncertain	12.	2.	4.75	none
	Borset	132°		uncertain	uncertain	uncertain	uncertain	uncertain	none
	Barge	120°		uncertain	uncertain	2.5	0.5	uncertain	none

* That is, 2.04 contained in the sulphat of iron, (this salt when crystallized containing 28 per cent. of oxyd of iron, according to Kirwan) and 1.975 additional of oxyd of iron.

THE ADVENTURES OF
MAHOMET,
THE WANDERING SULTAN;
OR,
A SKETCH OF
MEN, MANNERS, AND OPINIONS
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By William M. 1796.

BY JOSEPH ROBERT, ESQ.
(Concluded from page 269.)

VOLUME THE THIRD.
Concluding Chapter.

"ALTHOUGH I have said the *Priest* to the *Sultan*, when he resumed the conversation which attracted his professional duty had, for a short time, suspended) "hitherto endeavoured to detail the history of *Si-murda*, which seems in a peculiar manner to have attracted your attention, in her own words, as near as I could recollect them; yet having brought her narrative to an important point, I shall now more generally inform you, that I had, in the afternoon of the day to which I have alluded, a second interview with her, when she stated to me the return of *Achmet* to *Constantinople*; here she was placed in his room and regarded as the principal of his suite. The day it appeared, became still more attached to her, and in the course of six years they had the pleasure of which *Zella*, the young, only survivor. A rebellion in the *Ukraine* demanded the attention of *Achmet*, who was now raised to the rank of *Grand Vizier*; he was absent two years, during which period she was frequently in the habit of corresponding with and hearing of him. His news is said to fly fast. A *eunuch*, who was entrusted to manage this correspondence, informed *Sigmunda*, that among the spoil of the tent of one of the rebellious *Boys* had been found a Grecian female of extraordinary beauty, and that to her *Achmet* dedicated the whole of the time which he could spare from the important duties of his elevated station.

"You must, from my recital, have observed," added the *Priest*, "that the passions of my quondam pupil were not much under the control of her judgment."

"I have," replied *Mahomet*, "more than once made this observation."

"Inflamed with rage and jealousy," continued the good *Father*, "of this passionate propensity she soon gave an additional instance, by writing to the
Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. May, 1811.

Father. She was, however, prevented from sending her elusions; for while she was about to seal the letter which contained the same, he entered the apartment, leading a most beautiful young lady.

"Could he have arrived at a more unfortunate moment? He flew to embrace her. The consequence was such as might have been expected; reproaches, rage, and resentment, ensued. The passions of *Achmet* became, in consequence of this controversy, irritated to such a degree, that the young lady, fearful of the consequences, prostrated herself both the disappointed, but without effect. *Sigmunda* turned from her in a transport of rage, jealousy, and indignation. The unsealed letter lay upon the table; *Achmet* watched, and in haste perceived it.

"This paper was all calculated to represent the violence of his emotions; he threw it on the floor in a rage, stamped upon it, and, to the writer, said, 'Hear me, *Sigmunda*, and may *Alla* and our *Holy Prophet* record my solemn though sudden resolution! From this hour we are strangers to each other! From this hour you are at liberty to return to your own country, to the relations and friends whose care you in that outrageous episode, so nobly, but not wisely, although your cruelty, to this very day, and especially to me, as a monument when I flew impatient to your arms, desire that I should dedicate your image from my memory; those would be no excuse, either in point of honour or conscience, were I to act by you in ungenerous part. A pension for the maintenance of the wife of *Achmet* shall be settled upon you; and that I may not, for some years, have any thing to remind me of you, you shall have the care of *Zella*, upon condition that you engage to educate her in the *Mahometan religion*, and to return her to me when she shall have attained the age of sixteen. If you agree to these conditions, give me, for the last time, your hand, and say, that you are willing to put from me for ever!" He took my hand," said *Sigmunda*, "and, urged by pride and jealousy, in that fatal moment said, 'I do!' He instantly," she continued, "dropped it, and rushed out of the apartment."

"The rage and jealousy of *Sigmunda*," said *Mahomet*, "I feel, pronounced themselves."

"They did indeed," returned *Father Priest*, "and that instantly; for I learned from her, that scarcely had *Schmitt* departed, before *Selima*, which was the name of the young lady whom I have mentioned, after deprecating the wrath of *Sigismunda*, and lamenting that she was the innocent cause of a separation of which she deplored the consequences, stated, that she was the daughter of an officer of considerable rank in the army of the *Moor*, whose ill fate it was to be compelled, by political considerations, to follow the fortune of the rebellious *Bassa Ali Hassan*, and who fell in opposing the victorious army of *Schmitt*. She, it appeared, was, with several other Grecian ladies, and their attendant slaves, that were captured in the tent of the *Bassa*, presented to *Schmitt*, whose generosity led him to pity her situation, and to offer her his protection; on her acceptance of which he had, in the most honourable manner, brought her with him to *Constantinople*, with a view to present her to his adored *Sigismunda*.

"The address narrative of this lovely and innocent girl," continued the *Priest*, "produced an immediate reconciliation betwixt her and my fair pupil, who instantly embraced her in my arms, it did more, for it caused *Sigismunda* to turn her eyes upward upon her self, and to reflect, whether race and religion were the sole causes of the misbehaviour had upon with regard to a husband. The result of this inquiry was, a full conviction that remorse for her ingratitude to her uncle, for her apostasy, and abandonment of her country, had combined with a dislike to the splendid darkness of her situation, her restraint, so opposite to the elegant freedom in which she had been nurtured, and many other causes, to disgust her with *Constantinople* in general, and the *harem* of *Schmitt* in particular; so that the irritation of mind which she at first imagined to proceed from jealousy, she found, upon a more accurate investigation, to emanate from instability of temper, fostered and encouraged by those conscientious pangs, and that desire to return to *Heraclea*, to which I have very slightly alluded. I am, she at this period exclaimed, determined to leave this place."

"When she had thus emphatically declared her intention, she looked in vain for *Selima*, who had withdrawn, but who, after a considerable lapse of time,

returned, with a note which *Sigismunda* permitted me to copy."

"Read it," said *Mahomet*, much agitated.

"The request of the virtuous and lovely *Selima*, to accompany you in your retreat," continued the *Priest*, reading, "although I admit the delicacy of her motive, demanded some consideration. I had designed, by her marriage to some noble youth, to have placed her virtues in the situation that they merited. Her importunity, although I have explained myself to her, has at length overcome the reluctance which I felt at resigning her even to you. She has conquered! but as I still consider myself as her guardian, I expect that she will be resigned to me, should an opportunity offer for me to promote her happiness. At present, I have only further to observe, that fearful your generosity toward her might, for want of means, be circumscribed, this addition to your family will be liberally considered in the fund that will be appropriated to her support. That you may be happier in the enjoyment of pecuniary independence than you was in my society; will be the constant prayer of

"It is unnecessary," *Sigismunda* observed, to descend on the emotion which this letter occasioned in my mind," she continued to say, "that she again waived; that her resentment toward her husband in some degree subsided; and that she left his *harem* and the city of *Constantinople* with some reluctance. When she arrived at *Lilla*, the officious jealousy of the *Spaniards* who preceded her carriage, announced her as the wife of the *Grand Vizier Schmitt*. She was, consequently, received with military honours. But in triumphant kind of envy, to which, I fear, she had little objection," had no effect either upon *Count Sigmund*, her uncle, or her other noble relatives: they all shut their doors against her. Disgusted with these repeated marks of disrespect, which she yet acknowledged that she had deserved, she resolved, during the infancy of *Zelia*, to spend some years in travelling over part of *Europe*. This desire she proposed to *Selima*, who gladly acquiesced: they, consequently, visited several cities of *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*, and, charmed with this country, fixed their residence for some time in *Venice*.

"The war betwixt this commercial empire and the *Ottoman* Pacha had, at

this period, been carried on with various success; however, it still raged with great violence; the Indians, therefore, were forced to conceal their connexion with Turkey with all the care that the jealous sagacity of the Venetian government demanded.

"Still alive to every impression which was made upon their minds by diurnal intelligence, and the emotions excited by public events, it was impossible that they could be long ignorant that the Venetians had obtained a considerable victory at sea, the consequence of which was the reduction of the island of Cyprus. This circumstance was, indeed, soon announced to them by the firing of the ordinance planted on the adjacent batteries, and, as from the place of *St. Mark*, wherein their apartments were situated, they had a view of the sea, by the appearance of several galleys and brigantines, bearing the standard of the flag surmounting the symbol of the cross, which landed a great number of prisoners at the port. These were marshalled by the soldiers and naval officers, and, with a pompous display of military arrangement, that had all the character, splendour, and circumstance, of an ancient triumph, or oration, paraded before the balcony, to which *Sigismunda*, *Selima*, and *Zelma*, had, by the approaching cavalcade, been attracted.

"The captured officers of the Turkish navy were peculiarly distinguished by their ensigns, which were borne before them; and among these, there was one whose rank, as *baron* of the sea, was particularly marked by his marching immediately after a Venetian captain who carried the red flag, the standard of *Mahomet*, and two others, who bore the green and white pashons of his ship.

"He was," observed *Sigismunda*, "for I will now," said the Priest, "as well as I can recollect, repeat her words, 'a young man of a noble and majestic port. He walked by himself, and, when he passed the balcony, made a profound obeisance. I turned to express my admiration of him to *Selima*, and was just in time to catch her in my arms, where she fainted."

"A Venetian officer," she continued, "at that instant entered the apartment, whither *Selima* had been conveyed; to whom, the first moment she opened her eyes, she exclaimed, 'Have I seen the gallant Omar in

chain?' and then relapsed into a state of insensibility."

"The officer, it appeared, with the greatest humanity, sought immediate relief for the fair sufferer. By medical aid, she soon recovered, and, when he informed her, that although the gallant Omar, the hero of the sea and governor of *Cyprus*, for whom she seemed so interested, was a prisoner of war, he was admitted to his prison, and that the chains, which had such an effect upon her mind, were merely put on him as a matter of form, to mark the triumph, and to indicate his situation.

"*Sigismunda*, continually alive to every circumstance that regarded her friend, took the earliest opportunity to inquire from him the motive the anxiety she had so feelingly exhibited with respect to the situation of Omar had arisen. To this inquiry she fully answered; that it had arisen from a reflection; that he had been the friend of her father, and had, in the attack of *Lebanon*, generously preserved her honour and her life; that the emotions of her gratitude had produced this passion of love; and that they were alluded to each other, when political emotions caused a difference between her parent and the young *Hassa*. Rebellion on the part of the former caused; the fortune of war threw them into different situations; the insurrection in *Egypt* became serious, and conquest compelled her to the protection of the *Grand Father Achmet*.

"Upon this occasion," said *Sigismunda*, "I thought it necessary to exert myself in favour of *Selima* and her lover—she had, therefore, several interviews with Omar. In consequence of my promise, I wrote to *Achmet*, who returned me a much kinder answer than I ought to have expected; indeed, he was more for, through his interest, *Achmet* was exchanged for the Venetian *Francis Daria*; and the lovers, after returning their mutual fervent thanks, proceeded to *Constantinople*, where, soon after their arrival, their marriages were celebrated with the greatest magnificence."

"As the dear companion of her travels was now most happily employed, said Father Peter, in constant action, and the lovely *Zelma* had lost her preceptors and the superintendant of her studies, *Sigismunda* became tired of a wandering life, and, therefore, resolving to return

to Hungary, took the first opportunity which the season afforded to proceed on her journey; the events of which are not of sufficient consequence to attract your attention. Her design was to fix her residence at *Buda*, for which city, notwithstanding the coldness with which she had been received by her relations, she still retained a natural predilection.

She had, therefore, tried this experiment; and, as her *uncle* was dead, what reason had operated to cause her to be disgusted with the result of it, she never informed me; but her arrival at this village was in consequence of a design that she had formed to search for a place where she could repose from so long a series of toil, trouble, and vexation, as she had in reality experienced.

"During the period of her indisposition at my house, I constantly attended her; her inquiries respecting the neighbourhood were frequent; and her desire that I should find her a residence constantly repeated. Anxious to oblige her, I was ardently assiduous in my search, and had, at length, the good fortune to succeed. The *Baron de Thorville*, having accepted of an employment at court, was about to quit his mansion; *Sigmunda* saw, approved, and became the purchaser of it. Charmed with the situation, which is but at a short distance from this cottage, she took immediate possession, and commenced that system of seclusion which she continued during the remainder of her life."

Mahomet had, through the course of the day, listened with the most profound attention to the story of *Sigmunda*. In the artless account which the *Priest* had given of the wife of his *Grand Tutor Achmet*, and their daughter *Scha*, he found that his curiosity was blessed with pleasure; he wished to see that young lady, indeed he resolved to continue in the village till he had become possessed of her whole history, as combined with that of her mother; and since the decease of the latter, and also until he had had an interview with her lovely representative.

The vesper bell had summoned *Father Peter* to the performance of the evening service; the declining sun had spread the broad and lengthened shadows of the mountains over the valleys; a solemn silence reigned even among the feathered choristers in the groves; when

Mahomet walked out: the approach of evening inspired contemplation, and the story of the day had afforded him sufficient food for his indulgence.

He thro' the tangled mazes of the wood, and soon arrived at a brake which opened a view of the mansion that had at first attracted his attention.

While, through the haze of evening, he stood on a rising ground contemplating the fabric, the gardens, and cascade, he was roused from his reverie by an infantile cry, which did not seem to proceed from any great distance. He started, and, as well as the twilight would let him, examined the place around, but could not discover any habitation. The cry continued; the search of the *Sultan*, consequently, became more eager. In the course of his further examination, a small path presented itself rather to his feet than his eyes; he found it turned round a cave, which art, if art it could be termed, had formed into a cottage. While he was endeavouring to explore an entrance, a door composed of burlles opened, and a lady, whose seem of middle age, attended by a girl, appeared. His ear caught the words of the former, directed to some person whom they were, "You shall, during your abode here, be supplied with food and clothes; and when your wife has gained sufficient strength to undertake a journey, I will engage that you shall be safely conveyed to the place where you wish to go."

While Mahomet paid his respects to the lady, he said to himself, "This is not *Zelu*!" Surprise marked her countenance; he observed it, and stated, that being, by accidental circumstances, detained in the village, he had rambled from the hospitable dwelling of the *Priest*, till, alarmed by the cries of infantile distress, he was impelled by compassion to seek the spot whence they had proceeded, with a view to afford relief.

"Whosoever you are," said the lady, "I honour you for your motive. The cries to which you allude were combined; they not only emanated from a new-born infant, but also from its mother, who lies, with her family, sought the shelter of this hevel. She is the wife of a soldier; they were travelling to *Buda*; and, however she may have suffered, is in some degree fortunate in having attracted the notice of the

benevolent *Zelia*. The lady retired; and instantly the *Priest* appeared, who advised the *Sultan*, as he was conscious that every thing proper was provided, to postpone his visit to the hovel, and return to his dwelling.

In their walk back, he informed him, that the lady to whom he had spoken was *Emilia*. "She is," he continued, "the widow of a Turkish officer of some rank, with whom *Sigismunda* had been acquainted at *Buda*, and to whom, when her health began seriously to decline, which it did about a year after she settled in this place, she wrote, and who, in consequence, became the companion of her melancholy hours, and the governess of *Zelia*. Her arrival was a fortunate circumstance for this young lady, as her mother only survived it a few months: she sunk to the grave a prey to remorse, for having, as she frequently and fervently deplored, abandoned her duty, and set at defiance the admonitions of her conscience.

"When the obsequies of *Sigismunda*, whom I had loved, and whom I deeply lamented, were over," he continued, "*Zelia*, who considered me, though not as a confessor, as a confidant, informed me, that she had written to her father respecting her situation, and her wish to attend him at *Constantinople*. His answer was, that, fearful some tumult might arise during the absence of the *Sultan*, he considered her present seclusion as promising greater safety, than even that of his *seraglio*; that the moment the arrival of *Mahomet* discharged him from his arduous duty, he would himself travel to this village, and convey her to her native city, in a manner befitting his rank and her own. He provided liberally for her establishment, which he desired *Emilia* to superintend; and renouncing to me a present, that indicated the liberality of his disposition, requested me to continue my good offices.

"The generosity of *Achmet*," added the *Priest*, "it appears, is inherent. *Zelia* possesses the same quality in a most eminent degree; and, as I observed to you when I first mentioned her, the inhabitants of this village, and indeed of the whole country, daily experience the effects of her well-directed benevolence."

Mahomet, struck with the character of the daughter of *Achmet*, wished not only to see her person, but to emulate

her virtues. The walk to the hovel seemed to indicate the fruition of both these wishes. He, therefore, the next morning, explored the difficult path that led to it, and, removing the branches of trees and other impediments, entered the place. He here discovered a man in a *Hungarian* garb, the tatters of which still shewed that it had once been *regimental*: he was dividing some provisions among three half-naked children. The *Sultan* accosted this man by the appellation of "brother soldier;" and as he observed that the children cling to him, hoped that they would not be alarmed.

"I have no fears on my own account," replied the *Soldier*. "Indeed, I think we have arrived in the region of angels: our corporeal wants have been bountifully supplied. My wife has been assisted in the hour of the keenest anguish; every necessary for her and the infant of which she was lately delivered has been administered; and I understand that abundant clothing has been ordered for the whole family."

"You, my friend, have," said *Mahomet*, "been in the army."

"I have!" he replied: "I have lately been a prisoner to the *Turks*."

"Can I see your wife and infant?" said the *Sultan*.

"Certainly!"

The *soldier* then led him to the interior part of the hovel, or rather cavern; for though it had some front apertures, it extended under the hill. He here found the poor woman laid on a bed composed of hurdles, on which were placed several mattrasses. She was attended by two female peasants, one of whom held a lovely infant. There was a fire in the place, a quantity of linen, and every appendage of neatness and comfort.

"As you have," said *Mahomet*, "found so benevolent a patroness, it would be presumptuous in me to interfere: I cannot, at the same time, leave this place without offering a small tributary remembrance. Take this purse," he continued, handing one to the *soldier*; "and when your wife is recovered, let her expend the contents in the way that she thinks will be the most beneficial to the family."

The poor woman, who was raised in her bed, clasped her hands together, and burst into tears; the *soldier*, in an ecstacy of gratitude, threw himself at the feet of *Mahomet*, who continued,

"Repress, my friends, these emotions and prostration, hurtful to yourselves, and disagreeable to me."

"What thanks," exclaimed the *Soldier*, "shall we offer?"

"None!" added the *Sultan*. "This infant," taking the child, "when old enough, shall thank me."

The moment that he had the child in his arms, *Zelid* entered, followed by the *Priest*.

MAHOMET, conscious of his situation, started and coloured.

"This, madam," said the *Priest*, "is the gentleman of whom we have been speaking, but who I certainly intended to have introduced to you with more ceremony than it is possible at present to observe."

"You never, reverend father," replied *Zelia*, "could have introduced this stranger in a way that would have done him greater honour, or that would have made him appear more amiable in my eyes than he does at present. The heart, prone to melt under the soft impressions of pity, and urged by those sensations to alleviate the sufferings of indigence, is the most valuable organ of the human system."

"Such a heart," replied *Mahomet*, hesitating while he spoke, "is surely possessed by the lovely *Zelia*, whose benevolence, even in this contracted sphere, is the theme of every tongue, and whose beauty and virtues would adorn the most elevated station."

The expressive countenance of *Zelia* became, in its turn, suffused: tears started: she hastily took the infant from the *Sultan*, and, in embracing it, endeavoured to conceal her emotions.

However, as these emotions did not pass unheeded by *Mahomet*, he, in that kind of confusion which is the result of the most exquisite sensibility, withdrew.

When alone, he pictured to his mind the forms of all the ladies he had known. *Culma* and the beauties of the *seraglio* in the first instance; then *Louisa*, who had been his greatest favourite; *Mariemelle de Monnay*; and the rest of the European beauties; but found, upon reflection, that they all shrunk from his comparison of them with *Zelia*.

"I have," said he, in conclusion, often sighed for a female friend, for a companion unbiassed by any other consideration than Love, to whom I could, without reserve, communicate my sentiments. Such a one, I think,

I have found in *Zelia*; and to her I am resolved to dedicate my future life."

While *Mahomet* was forming, or rather, to himself, expressing this resolution, the fair object of it spent the day in contemplating his character, as she had heard it slightly alluded to by *Father Peter*, and his person and manner, as they had been displayed to herself. She became pensive, wished for another interview, and, when the next morning arrived, appeared in her drawing-room with every adventitious advantage that a dress which was second mourning could bestow. *Mahomet* soon after entered the apartment, attended by the good *Priest*, who, in form, introduced him to the lovely *Zelia*. This interview was long, and the principal parties (for the *Priest* and *Governess* were in the room) so charmed with each other, that meetings between them were diurnally renewed.

The carriage of the *Sultan* had long since been returned in complete repair from *Buda*. His domestics, nay *Father Peter*, wondered at his stay; and *Emilia*, who had marked the rise and progress of the passion of *Zelia*, was ungainly. This uneasiness she had hinted to the young lady, who, totally artless, communicated the sensations of her governess to *Mahomet*, upon his observing that something had depressed her spirits.

The *Sultan*, at this intimation, paused a few moments; and then, with great solemnity, said, "Has the anxiety of *Emilia* made such an impression upon the mind of *Zelia* as to cause her to doubt either my honour or my love?"

"By no means," she replied, with animation: "Whatever reason you may have for concealing your real character, I am so firmly convinced of your virtue and your honour, that, had you my father's consent, I should feel no reluctance in placing my future destiny in your hands; and whether you were seated upon a throne, or became the inhabitant of a cottage, my love, which is founded upon sentiment rather than on splendor, would be equal; but as I understand"*****

At this moment, *Emilia* announced the arrival of an *Aga*, who had been sent by *Achmet* with despatches to his daughter.

He instantly entered: *Mahomet* appeared in some confusion; for the *Aga* disregarding *Zelia*, while expressing the

The Adventures of Mahomet, the wandering Sultan.

strongest emotions of astonishment, prostrated himself before the former, exclaiming, "Do I again behold my beloved sovereign, the august Sultan Mahomet, whose death has a second time been reported?"

"The Sultan Mahomet!" cried Emilia.

"The Sultan Mahomet!" repeated Zelia, as she sunk upon the sofa.

"Yes; lovely Zelia!" he replied, folding his arms around her, "the Sultan Mahomet, whose greatest joy in re-ascending his throne will be, that he has the hope of sharing it with you!"

Paulina and the Aga had retired to a respectful distance. Zelia, awed by the presence of Mahomet, still kept her eyes fixed on the ground; while the palpitation of her bosom indicated the emotions of her mind. Mahomet, fearful of the consequence, soothed the lovely trembler, who, as soon as she could intelligibly articulate, said, "Am I then in the presence of our sublime Sultan, of whose virtues, abdication, and supposed death, I have heard so much. As your subject, let my knees do that homage which my heart has long avowed."

Here she attempted to kneel, but he prevented her, saying, "From every tongue but yours, O lovely Zelia! I am prepared to hear the words *Sultan*, Sultan, and other stound appellations, which the custom of courts have rendered respectful; but from you I expect to be addressed as an equal. Let, therefore, the splendid titles of *Sultan* and *Sultana*, betwixt ourselves, give place to the more endearing appellations of husband and wife—Let us instantly set out for *India*, where our marriage can be solemnized according to the Mahometan rites."

"Pardon me," returned Zelia, "if I interrupt your highness; but judging my conduct by your own sentiments, you will conclude that it is not from any wish to delay a ceremony which you deem so essential to your happiness that I remind you that I have a father; and, although the brilliancy of your alliance, and more your virtues, will ensure his approbation, yet I shall by no means think I have performed my duty, until that approbation is obtained."

"Although a sufferer by your delicate attention to your duty," said Mahomet, "I revere the motive that influences your mind too much to oppose your determination. Let us,

therefore, expedite our journey to *Constantinople*. I shall, in order to shorten the term of my probation, forego my intention of stopping at *Buda*; and, as I would wish to travel *incognito*, I here caution the *Aga Abdalla* and *Emilia* to observe a profound silence respecting the events of this day.

When Mahomet returned to the house of the *Præst*, he, after acquainting him with his resolution, presented him with a valuable ring, and put into his hands a large sum of money to provide for the permanent establishment of the soldier, and to bestow, at his discretion, upon the inhabitants of the village and its vicinity.

Although the good Father hourly expected the Sultan to leave him, yet that Zelia should consent to accompany him was a circumstance which amazed him. However, after he had wearied conjecture, without being able to come to any conclusion upon the subject, he, in the evening, attended at the mansion, and took his leave of her with all the tenderness and affection of a parent.

Though Mahomet had arisen before the sun, he found that the peasants of the village, who had heard of the intended departure of Zelia, had anticipated him. When the carriages came, the genuine marks of sorrow which bedewed the cheeks of the surrounding spectators bore the strongest testimony of their regard for their patroness, who came forth in her travelling dress, attended by Emilia: they were handed into their vehicle by Mahomet, who, accompanied by Emilia, followed.

A most solemn silence reigned during the time of this arrangement; and when the carriages departed, the air resounded with the exclamations, groans, prayers, and blessings of all the inhabitants.

After our illustrious travellers had left *Baja*, where they made no longer stay than was absolutely necessary, Mahomet quitted *Abdalla*, and took his place in the carriage with Zelia and Emilia.

Various were the emotions in his mind, as he approached his dominions. "Perhaps," said he to himself, "my subjects will be displeased at my return, and tremble lest I should abrogate those ancient laws and customs to which they are attached, for the sake of introducing others that I may have col-

lected in those countries wherein I have roved."

Zelia, discerning the perturbed state of his mind, and, perhaps, conjecturing its source, endeavoured to attract his attention to the surrounding objects, by remarks upon the beauty of the country through which they were passing: the varied landscape, the vestiges of antiquity, or the contrast of magnificent and mean buildings, as they struck her fancy, and elicited her observation. Mahomet, charmed with her sagacity, turned his thoughts into a more agreeable channel. He contemplated the acclamations of his people on his return, and dwelt with peculiar delight upon the idea of sharing his throne with Zelia.

When near the conclusion of their journey, the towers and minarets of *Constantinople* appeared in view. *Suneta Sophia* rising above the rest, and the expansive bosom of the *Bosphorus* in the distance, the Sultan ordered the carriages to stop, while he contemplated his august city, and described its prominent objects to Zelia, whose sensibility was almost painfully affected at beholding the place of his nativity, and also upon her near approach to a parent of whom all trace of her remembrance were nearly obliterated.

It was now the Sultan's turn to soothe the agitated mind of his lovely companion. They descended the hill, and, drawing the curtains of their carriage, were set down at the mansion of the *Agia*, who had preceded them, to prepare it for their reception.

While *Abdalla*, upon their arrival, repaired to the *Scruggia*, to apprise *Achmet* of the execution of his commission, the *Grand Vizier* returned the *Farshah* with which the *Agia* was charged from *Seldi* was written as if she was still resident in the village: the *Grand Vizier* read it with apparent pleasure, and, in conclusion, said, "How amiable is the mind of my beloved daughter! Would to Alla that Mahomet had returned, that I might seek her in her retirement."

"May even wish of your highness be as speedily gratified!" said *Abdalla*: "for know, my lord, the Sultan is returned."

"The Sultan returned! Impossible!" exclaimed the *Vizier*.

"Yes," replied *Abdalla*, "nothing

is more certain. From the frontier I was his harbinger on the road, and he is now at my house."

"Still I wonder much," added *Achmet*, "that I should not have had any notice of his arrival."

"To inform you of it was part of my business this morning," said *Abdalla*.

"I shall," continued the *Vizier*, "pay my profound respects to him immediately."

The bosom of the lovely Zelia was, on the intimated approach of her father, violently agitated. Scarce could Mahomet persuade her to restrain her violent affect on until she was properly introduced, and nothing could hinder her from concealing herself behind the curtains of the antechamber, to observe him as he passed.

The meeting between the *Grand Vizier* and the Sultan was like that of a fond father and a dutiful son. They had a long conversation, in which the former, in general terms, detailed to the latter the public events that had passed during his absence, which, it appeared, were conducted to his satisfaction.

From national, Mahomet descended to domestic inquiries; and when the ladies of the *Scruggia* were the subject of conversation, Mahomet, with great vivacity, declared, that he meant to give all that remained therein their liberty.

Startled at this assertion, the *Vizier*, with great emotion, asked if he intended to adopt the European customs.

"In this instance, with respect to myself," returned Mahomet, "I certainly do; though I shall not impose this, or any other, restriction upon my subjects, I have already in contemplation a lady with whom I mean to share my government."

"Your government, my lord!" exclaimed the *Vizier*.

"I see that you are surprised," returned the Sultan; "but I certainly mean my domestic government. You are mistaken if you suppose the lovely object to whom I allude is to be brought forward to public view; for although her beauty would captivate the world, her modesty would, like the sensitive plant, shrink from ostentatious exposure. I therefore mean, that, like the antique diamond, which adorns our imperial crown, she shall only on solemn occasions appear, to claim the adoration of the people."

The astonishment of *Achmet* would have kept him silent, had he not perceived that the *Sultan* expected a reply: he, therefore, said, "As the lady whose beauty and talents have fascinated your *Sublime Highness*, and whom, at first, I confess, I rather considered as an ideal *Houri*, is really in existence, any observations upon your determination would be superfluous. If you have formed an attachment that can add to the happiness with which the present disposition of your subjects promises to mark your future days, I shall certainly rejoice at it."

"Accustomed to revere you as a father," said *Mahomet*, "your approbation of my plan, and indeed your consent to my nuptials, is all I wish."

"My consent!" exclaimed the astonished *Achmet*: "if my consent were necessary to your marriage, you have it in the completest manner it is possible for me to give it. May my beloved *Sovereign* be crowned with glory, the truest glory, that which arises from the love of his people, and from the example which his domestic happiness will afford to them."

The tears of sensibility suffused the eyes of *Mahomet*, while he, pressing the hand of *Achmet*, said, "Do you not wish to see the lady?"

"Is she in *Turkey*?" he replied.

"In this house," said the *Sultan*, who retired for a moment, and returned leading the trembling *Zelia*.

Achmet gazed on her for some minutes with mute attention and surprise, and then exclaimed—"Whom do I see?"

"Your daughter!" she replied, kneeling before him.

The enraptured father caught her in his arms, and, pressing her to his bosom, said, "Image of *Sigmunda*, you are indeed my daughter! my heart acknowledges the alliance. Overpowered with joy at beholding you adorned with all your mother's beauty, I fear my questions will be incoherent. By what means have you been conveyed to my arms?—Are you the lady to whom our *sovereign* has alluded?"

"She is," said *Mahomet*, "I found her secluded from society, a rose blooming in the shade of life; I have prevailed on her to share with me the *Ottoman throne*—You have consented to our union—and here I vow to dedicate to the lovely *Zelia* my future

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hours—to live for her and for my people."

"Honoured as I am," returned *Zelia*, "in being chosen to share the heart of *Mahomet*, and blest in the recognition of a father whom, though absent from his protection, I have ever venerated, and mentally revered, let me confess to both, that the dignity to which I am called had no effect upon my sensibility. I loved the *Sultan* long before I was acquainted with his elevated situation; and, subject to my noble parent's approbation, would gladly have become his companion in a cottage."

"Nor," said *Achmet*, "had I been as well acquainted with the talents and virtue of your lover, even in the circumstances to which you allude, would my consent have been withheld. I have, in the nuptial state, ever deemed the union of hearts to be, under parental sanction, a band superior to every other, and am almost beyond measure elated at the prospect of happiness it promises in the attachment of *Mahomet* and *Zelia*.—May you, my children, long continue thus united! May my daughter, while she reveres the monarch, also love the husband of her choice! May she soothe the cares attendant upon domination, and lighten the burthen of a crown! and may our *Sublime Sultan*, sensible of her merit, love and esteem her long long after the transient flower of beauty shall have faded! So shall an old man, worn with the toils of state, find joy in the bliss of his offspring, and, according to the course of nature, soon repose his head in peace on the bosom of our *Holy Prophet*!"

At the close of this exclamation, the *Vizier* joined their hands.

Zelia, affected by the termination of it, burst into tears.

The few days during which the *Sultan* remained in the mansion of *Andalla*, were by him employed in learning from *Achmet* the true state of his dominions; with which, it appeared, he was so extremely satisfied, that he was, in some instances, dissident of his own talents to pursue a system which, he observed, had been in its operation so advantageous. He, however, resolved to use his best exertions; and it fortunately happened, that they were in every respect attended with success.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

No. IV.

Intended to constitute a Repository of authentic Letters, and other MSS. by Persons of distinguished Talents and Virtue; with occasional Biographical Sketches and Notes.

(Continued from page 257.)

The Earl of ORKNEY, to the Rev. Mr. BIRCH.

Caledon, September 21,

DEAR SIR,

1748.

T either is, or seems to be, a long time since I heard from you. Perhaps you are writing the very same sentence to me; but as the loss is on my side, you must give me leave to complain.

This summer has passed away in great idleness and feasting: so that I have scarcely looked into a book of any sort—Mrs. Pilkington and *Coh Phillips*, however, have not escaped me. I was obliged to read them, to adapt myself to the conversation of my neighbours, who have talked upon no other topic, notwithstanding the more glorious subjects of peace, and Lord *Anson's* voyage. The truth is, we are better acquainted with the stile of *Con*, and *Pilky*, than with the hard names, and distant places, that are mentioned in the Voyage round the World.

I have not peeped into the "*Anti-Lucritius*:" it is arrived at Caledon, and reserved for the longest evenings. *Carle's* voluminous history is weighing down one of my shelves. He, likewise, is postponed to bad weather, or a fit of the gout. Last week brought in the first number of *Con's* second volume: she goes on triumphantly, and is very entertaining: her sister *Pilkington* is not so fortunate. She has squandered away the money she gained by her first volume, and cannot print her second. But from you I hope to hear of books of another sort. A thin quarto, named *Louthiana*, is most delicately printed, and the cuts admirably engraved; and yet we think the county of *Louth* the most devoid of antiquities of any county in *Ireland*. The county of *Cork* is, I believe, in the press; and I am told it will be well executed. I have seen the county of *Waterford*, and approve it very much. These kind of books are owing to an historical society formed at Dublin, and of great use to this kingdom, which is improving in all arts and

sciences very fast; although I owe to you, the cheapness of French claret is not likely to add much at present to the increase of literature. If all true *Hibernians* could bring themselves to be of your opinion and *Pindar's*, the glorious memory of *King William* might keep the head cool, and still warm the heart; but, alas! it sets both on fire; and until these violent fits of bacchanalian loyalty are banished from our great tables, I doubt few of us shall ever rise higher in our reading than the memoirs of the kind I first mentioned.

I am, dear sir,
And so is all my family,
Truly yours,
ORKNEY.

From the same to the same.

DEAR SIR, December 13, 1748.

Some accidents, with the particulars of which I need not trouble you, have hindered me from writing to you for some time: and indeed my letters must be very unsuitable returns to the entertaining and instructing favours which I receive from you: so domestic a life as I lead can afford no variety, especially as I live peaceably and happily with my wife and children, who are your most faithful servants. Had I complaints to make, or quarrels to describe, I might send you a poem instead of a letter; but in my present situation, *Semper Idem* is my motto. I am planting millions of trees, and laying out walks and avenues innumerable: but what are my trees, what are my avenues to you? Let us turn to another subject.

The *Canons of Criticism* reached me some months ago. What can be said in answer to the observations on *Cynthia* novels? Such a blow cannot be recovered. The last canon carries with it very severe observations; and ends with as sharp a sting as possible. I dare say, Mr. *Warburton* will answer his adversary; but in what manner is hard to guess. Who is the author? In our island, we have given the pamphlet to Dr. *Hoadley*.

I have no doubt that Mr. *Went's* will be a very fine performance; and I freely own to you, that I am glad to hear of more *Clarissas* and more novels: they are fine entertainment at the close of a winter's evening. I have read all that I could possibly procure in

this kingdom, so that I must now look for amusement of that sort from England. A friend of mine has procured for me a quarto edition of *Anson's Voyage*: I have not yet seen it, but I am told the cuts are very fine.

My gardener orders me to lay aside my pen and ink; and I must obey him, as he is the chief negociator of my present important affairs.

Adieu, dear sir! Believe me ever yours,

ORRERY.

From the same to the same.

It is a little hold, after my very short residence in Italy, and quick progression through every state that I passed, to send you any remarks arising from my travels: it is still holdier, when I consider how many eminent hands have been before me: how shall I avoid treading in their paths, or repeating what they observed? Other people want books to teach them *what to say*: I want books to teach me *what not to say*: You, who have read so much, and remember so well what you have read, must already reject all my intended observations, unless the same friendship that originally desired my correspondence leads you on to the end of this letter.

Florence, and indeed all the towns which I have seen in Italy, except Bologna, are in a very visible state of decay. Bologna is particularly fortunate, not only in being a territory belonging to the holy see, but in being the birth-place of the present Pope Benedict the XIV. He is a man of literature, and a great encourager of arts and sciences; he has always acted with moderation in his ecclesiastical powers; and has gone so far as to abolish a great number of those pernicious exercises of devotion, the idle holidays: he would proceed farther if he dared. He is very old, nearly eighty, but not infirm. He is of the family of the *Lambertini*.

We arrived at Bologna early in the afternoon on the 20th of October. As strangers, we were conducted to the cathedral dedicated to *St. Petronius*, and from thence to the lesser, but archiepiscopal, church of *St. Peter*. The latter cathedral is large, dark, and dirty. On the same spot where the high altar now stands, the Emperor Charles the Fifth was crowned King of Lombardy by Pope Clement the Seventh, in the

year 1529. The happiest effect of that coronation was an universal peace to Italy.

The church dedicated to *St. Peter* has been beautified, and even a third part augmented by the present Pope. The several interior chapels have the merit, at least, of cleanliness. Some of them are decorated to a point of magnificence. Scarce a month, scarce a week passes, without many valuable presents from the Pope to this seat of his nativity, besides his constant annual expenses in buildings and decorations proper for those edifices. Judge then, under the auspicious influence of such a star, how flourishing the university of Bologna must find itself, especially that part of it which was founded, built, and instituted, in the year 1712, by that great soldier and great philosopher Lewis Ferdinand Marsigli* as a repo-

* Marsigli (Lewis Ferdinand, Count), an Italian, famous for letters as well as arms, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Bologna in 1658. He acquired a great knowledge in the art of war and fortification. He visited Constantinople, in 1679, with the eye of a philosopher and a military man; served under the Emperor Leopold II. against the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner in 1681, but redeemed, after a year's captivity. In the Spanish succession war, Marsigli, then advanced to the rank of a marshal, being in the fortress of Brinnac, which was rendered to the Duke of Burgundy, in 1703, when the place was deemed capable of holding out much longer (surrendered in thirteen days), was stripped of all his commissions, and had his sword broke over him; and the Count D'Arco, who commanded, was beheaded. Marsigli now sought for consolation in the sciences; and, amidst all the hurry and fatigue of war, he had made all the advantages the most philosophic man could do, who had travelled merely in quest of knowledge. He had a rich collection of every thing proper to the advancement of natural knowledge, instruments astronomical and chemical, plans of fortifications, models of machines, &c. all of which he presented to the senate of Bologna, by an authentic act, in 1712; forming at the same time, out of them, what he called the *Institute of the Arts and Sciences at Bologna*. He also founded a printing-house, and furnished it with the best types for Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, which he presented, in 1728, to the Dominicans at Bologna, on condition of their printing all the writings of the Institute at prime cost. This was called the *Printing-house of St. Thomas Aquinas*. His writings on philosophical subjects are numerous and valuable, in Latin, Italian, and French. He died in 1750.

atory for all proper experiments in the several branches of useful and decorative knowledge. I may possibly hereafter attempt to describe to you this Museum: at present I shall only say, that I wish we had any such thing to it in either of our English universities. I blush when I consider that foreigners are entertained at *Convent* with the sight of *Older Cromwell's skull*, *President Bradshaw's hat*, and *Harry's cradle*. With what contempt and indignation must a *Roman* look upon the *Czar of Moscow's* *drain cup*? and again, with what envy must the ladies behold a Chinese pack of cards, carefully preserved among dusty manuscripts and old paintings, in one of the libraries at *Canova's*. At *Bologna*, the collection of rarities were far different. Every particular object was either beautiful or instructive: generally both. I was sorry not to enjoy a sight of the books. At present they are in confusion. A new library is fitting up to receive them. It is a noble room, and will contain an hundred thousand volumes. The whole is finishing at the *Pope's* expense. The shelves are all fixed. The cases are faced with the finest walnut-tree, and the workmanship is nice enough to put us in mind of *England*.

Surely *Bohæna* has not been sufficiently dignified in the annals of literature. I scarce remember it celebrated for any thing but *sauvages*, a more proper emblem of a *cook's shop* than a university. The fact is, few parts of *Italy* abound with men of learning. The clergy rather cultivate the *politics* than the *classical* sciences, and the nobility cultivate no sciences at all.

We are settled in *Florence*. we have taken a house for six months. There are not even necessaries to be had in the little towns of *Italy*.

Lady *Corke* desires your acceptance of her compliments; and I hope you know me to be, with great truth,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,
Florence, CORKE.

December the third, 1754,

Tuesday

A letter directed for me, and left at *Messrs Hoare's* shop, in Fleet-street, will always be sent to me.

A Monsieur Monsieur Milord Congr,
(Seigneur Anglois)
à Florence

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SOME INFORMATION relative to the PROGRESS of CIVILIZATION in the INDIAN SETTLEMENTS on the ALLEGANY and CATTARAUGUS RIVERS (mostly within the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHWARD of LAKE ERIE), published by the YEARLY MEETING of QUAKERS held in PHILADELPHIA.

THE Committee of Friends having charge of Indian concerns, were appointed to pay the sad Indians a visit, in order to see what improvement they had made since our last in 1803, as well as to promote the object of the concern generally, by having friendly conferences with them, and pointing out such things as would conduce to their happiness. We set out the 1st of the 9th month, 1806, arrived about the middle of the same; and found the Indians mostly at home, employed in useful labour. Two of us being known to most of them, our meeting was craved of much gladness. In passing along to the settlement formed by the Committee at *Luncfusa*, we were astonished at the improvements made by the Indians within the last three years; for notwithstanding our very sanguine expectations, they had considerably exceeded, in labour and attention, any opinion that we had formed. The aspect of things was truly pleasing, indicating increasing industry and economy, and very encouraging to us, as proofs that our labours have not been in vain. Even the roads opened by them are remarkably well made, being much superior to those we observed among the frontier white inhabitants. They had erected nearly one hundred new houses since our last visit, most of them two stories high, and well put up with hewn logs, very perpendicular at the corners, and nicely fitted together. Some have pannelled doors and stone chimneys; and a great many of them glass windows. Their farms are enclosed under good fence, from seven to ten rails high; and there is a much greater proportion of corn planted this season than has been known before, and it generally looked well. Divers of them have raised wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, beans, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, and melons of various kinds. They have a number of horses, and a good stock of cattle and hogs. The buildings are, with very little exception, their own work; their

ingenuity in some of the mechanic arts being equal to their industry in agricultural pursuits.

The above statement exhibits the progress making by one tribe of the Senecas towards civilization, and furnishes those interested in their welfare with great encouragement in the prosecution of a work so well calculated to increase the comforts of human life; and it is a peculiar satisfaction to find, that one object of friends' endeavours with these people, is a diminution of labour on the part of the females, in the corn-fields, &c.; for in their former savage state, the women appear to have been consigned to slavery in the field, the procuring of wood, and many other hardships; the men seldom, if ever, assisting them therein. But notwithstanding they labour less in the field, they are not idle. Some of them have been taught the art of making soap, in order to promote cleanliness. Some have also learned to spin and knit; and, in all probability, their habits will, ere long, be as much changed as the men's. Both men and women were much more cleanly in their persons, clothes, and houses, than at the time of our last visit.

There are a number of other tribes, whose advances are very considerable, and quite equal to what might be reasonably expected. We were as much encouraged at Cattaraugus as at Allegany, although the improvements were not so great; they being more remotely situated, and of later date.

It is very remarkable, that the Indians among whom we have endeavoured to promote the arts of civil life have very generally abandoned the use of ardent

spirits: except two or three of those on or near the Allegany, the whole tribe has relinquished it for about seven years. We are told, that the Cattaraugus Senecas had all quitted it (except one) for about four years; and many others. Our grist and saw mills at Allegany are very useful. Population is evidently increasing with them, from this change in their way of life; and they appeared to enjoy good health.

The Committee, which for several years has devoted much attention to the important subject, in a written report to the Yearly Meeting, mentions the receipt of information from the Friends settled at Tonawassa, from which, and the report of three of their own number, who visited the settlement in the 9th month last, they say, "It is manifest that there is in the natives an encouraging improvement in agriculture, and some of the mechanic arts, as well as in the regularity of their lives and manners; the latter of which, we apprehend, has been considerably promoted by the aid of our women Friends, who are among them." And that report, stating the general import of the narrative of one of the visitors (last above mentioned), further expresses, that "some of the Indian women and girls appear much disposed to be instructed by the women Friends;" and that, in the course of their journey, they had "not seen one Indian the least intoxicated with liquor."—A proof of reformation, which they only can fully appreciate, who are acquainted with the former intemperate habits of this long-neglected class of our fellow-creatures.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND LITERARY JOURNAL, FOR MAY, 1811.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Retrospection: A Poem, in Familiar Verse. By (the late) Richard Cumberland. Imperial 4to. 1811. 10s. 6d.

Omne capax movet urna nomen — HORACE.

Revolving Time, from his capacious urn,
Shakes descenders at each diurnal turn.

The rich, the poor, the weak, the wise, and good.

Are plung'd impartial in th' eternal flood.
Dance of creation, as trees their foliage shed,
Are hourly number'd with the former dead;
While the survivors, of their friends bereft,
Cling to the few supports that yet are left.

But, when with hope contemplating the sky,
Their thoughts still faster than their minutes
fly,
They seem receding from their eyes below,
And distant view this world of toil and woe.

THESE lines were an *impromptu* effusion upon hearing of the death of the late RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq. an author whose writings we have admired almost as long as the period of our literary memory, and whose character we have held in the highest estimation from the first hour that, through the means of his friends, we became acquainted with it, down to the present. We did not receive this, his last work, which he has entitled *RETROSPECTION*, until some time after the short poem that forms our motto was written: but we must confess, that it in a small degree soothed our melancholy to observe, that although he has clothed them in more elegant language, some of his reflections are coincident with our own. We have, upon more than one occasion, endeavoured to assert his genius; and although at present we shall, as closely as it is in our power, keep in view the work before us, yet we may, probably, at some future time, expatiate more generally upon the number and variety of his literary productions.

There is, from the age of *Flower* to the present hour, to be traced in minds of sensibility, which is the concomitant of genius, a retrospective propension, which, as it

"Grows with their years, and strengthens
with their strength;"

so, contrary to what may be observed respecting the progress of some of the other faculties, it triumphs over their decline, and even acquires force as the corporeal system becomes weaker. This is particularly observable as life advances; whence the garrulity of old persons is known to arise, and, under the impulse of sense, the reflective energy to be stimulated. From this operation, the works of the father of poetry; those of many ancient philosophers, the historical, biographical, and ethic effusions of *Plutarch*, and, to descend at once to our own times, the moral and literary speculations of *Mr. Johnson*, and the present poem, have emanated.

Retrospection is the application of memory, excited by wisdom and guided by judgment; and therefore it is at

once the strongest and most vigorous operation of the human mind; it is, as has been in substance observed, the triumph of time over infirmity, the mental mirror which recalls the scenes and circumstances of former life; and although the objects may every moment change, still the medium through which they have passed is like a *synoptic globe*, ready at each turn to renew their reflection in every point of view, and with every variety of form and colour, that the imagination can suggest.

"*Retrospection*" has caused these reflections; and the remembrance of the pleasure that we have received from the works of the late *Mr. Cumberland* (his *dramatic works* in particular) induced us to be more diffuse in our introduction to the observations that we shall make upon this poem, which we consider as a *literary legacy*, than we otherwise should. It has been remarked, that few authors had more friends, or more enemies, than the deceased. Why he should have had any of the latter, except that the warmth and brilliancy of his genius, as the sun is said "to call insects into life," engendered them, we are at a loss to imagine. However, we are happy to observe, that in this his last work, written, as it may be said, upon the verge of dissolution, their malignity had no effect upon his mind; his thoughts were, we trust, turned to higher objects than literary cavils, or contemporary envy.

The poem of *Retrospection* is opened by *Mr. C.* with some observations on the *World*; such as are very likely to occur to men of genius and sensibility, especially if they imagine that their success has not been commensurate to their labours, and to their deserts.

"World, I have known thee long; and
now, the hour
When I must part with thee is near at hand;
I bore thee much good will, and many a time
In thy fair promises reposed more trust
Than wiser heads and colder hearts would
risque.

Some tokens of a life, not wholly pass'd,
In selfish gratings or ignoble cloth,
Haply there shall be found when I am gone,
Which may dispose thy candour to discern
Some merit in my zeal, and let my works
Oblive the maker, who bequeaths them to
thee;

For well I know, where our perception ends
Thy praise begins; and few there be who
wave

Wreaths for the poet's brow, till he is laid
Low in his narrow dwelling with the worm.

"For this I'll not condemn thee, nor com-
plan
Thas I was only bruis'd, when others bled
Worrier thy mercy: 'twas my lot for thee
To bear thy own reproach, for having rear'd
And with idolatrous devotion crown'd,
A tyrant at whose bidding thou wast thrown
All thy defence, down; and now, it is!
Since I first knew thee, in the days of peace,
How art thou chang'd, sad mother! Were it
now

My doom to leave thee, and to close my eyes
Ere th' Almighty hath made bare his an-
To strike th' oppressor down, or what ascene
Of perturbation, horror, and affright,
Would I my last putting contemplation dwell.

"When I knew peace, I knew not thee,
O World!

My commerce was with men of other days,
And to it hers, long since silent, had my heart,
Thou, Father! and the o'erhauling
groves

That dip their branches in thy silent stream,
Bounded my calm horizon: every eye
And every morning, when the holy bell
Sounded the call to worship there I felt
Where Bentley's slumber, and Newton
stands

In living marble, which with *patient
thought

So deep is character'd, that it should seem
The sculptor knew it was his only boast,
And gave him all his modest merit claim'd.

"Ah, Retrospection! thy records show
A fatal change, that wounds my aged breast
With bitterest self-reproach—This was my
home;

In this asylum I first drew my breath.
Here I was safe—Peace might have been my
choise,

Trouble hath been my lot—A change it was
That dazzled, not delighted me—A scene
Of novelties, that quickly ceased to charm.

"Yet I'll not be unjust to thee, O World!
Thy lessons, tho' they could not reach con-
tent,

Were useful lessons. Tutor'd in thy school,
I soon perceiv'd how intricate the maze
Thro' which the busy world was wending, Man,
Toils to o'ertake the phantom of his hope:
Of times with toil and fruitless pains pur-
sued,

Or gain'd with loss of credit and content,
I found how many were owing to that
When seen at distance, owing all their bulk
And stature to the mirrour's false must:
For, on a nearer view I clearly saw
The operation of that subtle gas.

Which flattery introduc'd, and they suck'd
in,

Till, gon'd and swollen with the morbid
draught,

Yain of a monstrosity, but unwholesome mess,
They deem'd it but dig-ty, which was a disease.
Yech'd, and so could not be the whilst

* "This," says Mr. C., "Newton de-
scribes himself, in a letter to Dr. Bentley, in
my possession."

Dogmatic ignorance, when proudly back'd
With an imposing gravity of face,
And copious flow of oratorical wge,
Press'd off for argument; mislaid with
The sycophant, who in a sheaf'd spid'
A ridiculous noise, a vile assent:
For some are born to fortune, some must
build

A fortune for themselves; and 'tis the fool
Whom the last is for the knife to mount."

We have quoted this *ecordium*, though
rather long, in two reasons: the first,
because it exhibits an example of the
force of *contrast*, a property in writing
which Mr. C. has, in many parts of his
works, master'd upon as absolutely ne-
cessary to to that systematic arrange-
ment, and to caduce it with those vi-
vid, those fascinating powers, that a
polished style and elegant opposition
of figures require: and, secondly, which
is certainly the better, and consequen-
tly more cogent reason, because it ex-
hibits a picture of the mind of the au-
thor in the hour of his composition.
Contemplating him in his study, we can
suppose that, although he perfectly re-
membered what had pass'd, he view'd
the present world as at a distance; he
considered the objects that were hourly
receding as matters in which he had no
longer any concern, and only through
the haze of the quickly-passing time
looked forward to the brilliant scene of
eternity; he had no longer any ter-
restrial hopes; ambition, and all the
subordinate passions, had vanish'd; and
when reflecting on the past, it naturally
presented to him the peace of *college
seclusion*, which he as naturally con-
trasted with the bustle and tumult of
active life, and, consequently, appre-
ciated the former far above the latter.
This is so general a propensity in the
minds of men, who have for years
been actively employed, and so dutifully
attentive to professional duties, that it
has in their declining age, particularly
at those periods when convalescence
afforded to them a retreat from the cares of the
world, driven many into such confusion
indiscriminate society; nay some, whose
disgust was not stronger, it has impell'd
even to hermitages, and still greater an-
sterities.

This idea, as we have heard, was once
predominant in the mind of that emi-
nent lawyer and statesman, *Lord Somers*,
although at an early time of life that
we have ascribed to it. He after op-
position had a contest with the
situation to which he was so great an

ornament, has been said to be
for the exclusion which it has
ed. and we have ourselves seen
merous instances of the prevalence
this passion; but as its operation is
obvious, it is unnecessary to state them.

With respect to Mr C. his disappoint-
ments, and consequent dislike to the
world; if such a tendency prevailed in
his mind, even in some instances, to
have had a real foundation; in others,
a sensibility sometimes arose from cir-
cumstances beneath the notice of a phi-
losopher; and the number of which were
only increased, because he paid more
attention to malignant aspersions
than they deserved, or, indeed, because
he paid any attention to them at all.

To proceed, however, in our ex-
position of this poem, we cannot help re-
marking, that the author displays his
thorough knowledge of mankind in
many parts of it; of which we shall
quote the following lines as an instance.
Speaking of flattery, he says,

“ Can I forget
Thee, Doddington? then whom does better
know.

Amidst the tumult flashes of thy wit,
The happy moment when, as it is set,
To ‘pelt with ruses’ Chesterfield and Bute;
Whom in thy heart thou didst not better love
Than they whose rancours wanted no dis-
guise.

And much I doubt, if Horace, in the praise
Of his great friend Mecenas, could display d
Or more sincerity, or deeper hate.

Having any observations on the an-
tiquity of Horace, though, we think, his
character rendered him little ob-
ject to any, we must, as critics, remark on the
elegance and beauty of the language
which the poet respecting the anti-
quity. The language, in the poem of his
life, never would be, that was more
characteristic of the poet.

The character of Lord Bute, as we
to have enumerated from the history in
which he had been with that monarch,
who was his first patron. Whether this
observation proceeded from antipa-
thetical feelings, we do not pretend to
determine.

But where no system is, chance gives no
hand.

It is not a mere accident, but a great
fact, that a Newcastle man will re-
sist the temptation of a great and pow-
erful patron.

We must, however, we must consider
our friend as a man of the highest prin-
ciple. Because they grow with all the
argues of true patriotism, and seem to

which even
to tell.

And by their influence alternate rul’d
The hours of men, are set to rise no more:
Yet heaven above us is not ‘hang with
black.

Still there is light, by which the Pilot steers
The vessel; freighted with the sacred trust
Of all that to a British heart is dear.
Ev’n whilst the tempest rages at its height,
Oh! may the genius of our Isle protect
And guard that chosen man, whose err he be,
Whom, in this perilous and awful hour,
The Monarch, or the Regent, of the realm
Deems to this arduous duty: May his hand
With all the strength of heaven’s aid be
serv’d.

And surely may he steer the lab’ring helm.
In the deep well of waters, with his eye
On the faithful compass fix’d,
And steady may he stand, and keep his course
Onward in the heav’n-directed track
Which leads the way of the earth in chase,
And leads him to the goal, only for a time,
That the glory which shall never fade.

This invocation, which now seems a
voice from a remote age, is followed by a
series of *politically* reflections, whose least
merit is the *poetic language* in which
they are displayed. From those, how-
ever, the poet’s mind is retrospec-
tion, to the contemplation of friends, who
had cheered and encouraged the merchant
of his life. Growing with their idea, he
exclaims,

“ Friends of my better days, arise, arise!
Form your way child round the social fire.
Johnson, and Burke, and Garrick draw your

And for us, the great master, talk to
Behold, when the great master, talk to
And for us, the great master, talk to

For we’d to hear your words, when silence
Or to hear when silence
And look, the comic glances from your
eye.

What is that something that is the great
strings

That make us rejoice in his tongue’s bright
For to those first, thou ever welcome
word.

The social glances marshal thee the way
The thou com’st buckram-arm’d in thy
day suit

Of old King George’s days, that glisten’d
on.

The new is soon be lost, its colours gone,
And nothing glisten, but the wearer’s side
Sit here by Garrick, friend! and that
we.

He was a great philanthropist who him
But now he is gone from our sight
A worthy man, a noble man, with him

You're safe—I would not say as much for
Footie.

And see Fitzherbert, who, where'er he comes,
On finds, or makes, the company his friends:
Ah! why, thou gentle spirit, when thou
bring'st

Enliv'n'd sunshine with thee dost thou droop
Thy languid head, and seem to court the
shade.

Well may I greet thee with a sorrow; for thou,
Prometheus like, can give these souls life.
Thine is the happy talent to discern
The apt propitious moment when to draw
Th' electric spark from Garrick's tone the
art

To elicit from the hoar'd lips of Burke
Sweet-flowing eloquence, and touch the
spring

That ope the sluice of Johnson's mighty
mind,

And gives the deluge of his genius vent.
These wants but Goldsmith now to make us
full;

And Garrick says he loiters by the way;
Because, forsooth, some idle knave has said
That men of fashion should be always late,
And by their want of manners show their
taste.

Ah, Oliver! your friend has found you out;
For Johnson, with emphatic Yes declares—
"David is right!" and that confirms the
truth.

But see, at length, th' eccentric bard appears:
Seasons and times to Goldsmith are unknown.
What he is not, he would be; what he is,
He knows not, or forgets. Give him a pen,
And clear as Helicon his period flows!
Let him employ his tongue to speak his
thoughts,

It bubbles idly, and betrays the trust.
Yet this is he whose prose I should not fear
To match with Addison's, his verse with
Pope's."

When the bard, from this literary and
social picture, which certainly is charac-
teristically delightful, advances to the
contemplation of modern men and things,
he seems a little to suffer his more vivid
ideas of those that have long since passed
to predominate. His ruling passion was
poetry; of course, his principal amuse-
ment *the stage*: he had frequently en-
chanted the public with his *dramatic
pieces*, and had felt, in their full force,
the powers of those performers that
had distinguished and adorned the *third
quarter of the last century*. He, there-
fore, alluding to the late magnificent
theatres, observes,

"How often have I said within myself,
When in our modern Coliseum plac'd,
Mistaken'd a playhouse?—This is not a stage
For Garrick!" Then how safe 't is in him,

* Though but *one* is mention'd, the allu-
sion, unquestionably, was meant to refer to
both the late theatres as well as the present.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. May, 1811.

Who is the show-man of this gaudy pile,
To banish nature, save when Shakspeare
speaks

Thro' Kemble's organs! Wise it is withal,
When Kemble's curtain drops, that Mother
Goose

Should draw her up; so foolery may send
A foolish audience merrily to bed,
And be the last impression we receive:
For, by a new construction, it appears,
They are the rivals that make us laugh."

Had we seen this passage in manu-
script, we should have hinted to Mr. C.
that Garrick, with the greatest dislike
to *pantomime*, that any manager ever
had, was, in consequence of the *bad
taste* of the town, obliged to introduce
"*Queen Mab*," "*Antoinette Rance*,"
and a number of other traudities, after
"*King Lear*," "*Hamlet*," "*King
Richard III.*," "*much ado About No-
thing*," &c. and that he envied Rich-
ard the success of *the queen's egg*, in "*The
Sorcerer*," was uneasy at the appearance
of *the skeleton*, and could not endure
that he had eschould, at Covent-garden,
be *lighted* at "*The Rape of Pro-
serpine*," or the *sportsmen* *colico* at the
race of "*Spolla and Daphne*;" though
he would, perhaps, have given half his
stock and company for them, or either
of them. These are sacrifices at the
shrine of *folly* which ever have been,
and ever will be, made; while there are
children, and *adults* with the minds of
children, in the world.

With respect to the dramatic opinion
of Mr. C. it is, as might have been ex-
pected, extremely just. To talk of the
old school is nonsense; though, judging
from what passes before us, we do not
see that a *new school* could do any
harm; however, as he augurs better
times in the theatrical world, we can
only say,—"May his prediction be truly
propheic!"

"We must, although we shall not quote
the passages, observe, that *Dowton* and
Matthews have received the highest
honour from the pen of a man who was
the best of judges of dramatic merit.
His praise will live as long as the Eng-
lish language exists; and as it was the
spontaneous effusion of his mind, his
last opinion upon the subject must be
doubly, nay trebly, grateful to his ob-
jects.

The comparison betwixt *Burke* and
Johnson, arising from the question
which was the *GREATER MAN*, is pur-
sued through several pages, and argued
in a manner equally amusing, elegant,
and perspicuous, in a manner which we

Cumberland's Retrospection.

have not the power to describe; and therefore we shall exemplify it by a short specimen

— “ When Burke harangued
The nation's representatives, methought
The firm melody that his fancy wrought
Rush'd forth in music, and would obscure
The symmetry which even should uphold
The dignity and order of debate
Gains, not like the *lilies* on rose,
So clear with perception of the truth
So grave his judgment, and so gentle swell
Of his soft period, I must think his speech
Had charm'd as many, and contented more.

But we have I aspired to part of
And wish them in the balance? I, who
stand

And like I flatter myself no shade,
Save what the sun and emulations give
Just glow around me, and from whom I
draw
That self which, in my more proper
day,
Fruitful my branches to bestow on them
Lucy is the prop on which my tottering
trunk

I lean for support; and they, at least, will
be it

My sufferings and my services in mind,
For they can witness, 'twas not my own sin
That brought this blight upon me; 'twas the
sin

Of those, who a perfidy devis'd the spell
That canker'd all my strength, and stripp'd
me bare

Without knowing the cause of these
lives, we lament its effect upon the mind
of the author, which must have been
deeply impressed with sorrow at the
time he wrote them. He, however, to
soothe his grief, contemplates the beau-
tiful effect of the air and springs of
Tunbridge; when, thirty years since,
he retired thither; and after apostro-
phizing his books, and recollecting his
former labours, continues,

“ Here, wrapp'd in meditation, I enjoy'd
My calm retreat; here, in the honest hearts
Of a brave peasantry, I now reposed
That confidence which never was betray'd
By them, nor from them shall it be with-
drawn

the last moment of my life by me.
as gallant sons to sea and land I shar'd
My country had them all, and two had died
On *Sicily* and *Andros* beyond the Atlantic stream.
When England call'd her volunteers to arms,
And rear'd a her beacon on the neighbouring
hill

That overhangs our hamlet. At the call
Uplode my brave compatriots, seiz'd their
arms,

Flock'd to the standard of unconquerd
Kent,
And bade me lead them forth.”

The retrospection of Mr. C in his
part of the work becomes extremely
affecting; it is, however, a little re-
lieved by his recurrence to his “ boy sh-
days” the portraits that he has drawn
of *Dr Bently* and himself form an
imitable picture his reflections upon
the spirit with which *Bently* was
treated, and his observations upon his
writings, do honour to the picture, the
learning, and the judgment of him, as a
man and as an author let us, how-
ever, now follow him through the enu-
meration of his comforts.

“ Oh, keep that spirit in me gentle
Heaven!

For which my mother died for was led
‘ Benevolent’ last title in my work.
In that best temper let me view the world,
Where in the foremost rank of those who
clum

The tribute and memorial of my love,
The next and nearest generation finds
Daughters and sons—a family of which
Some bear my name, and all partake my
blood

Not need they blush, in whose ennobled
veins

Run other streams, that with my current mix;
I may then boast a full and precious
claim

Of youthful seasons; to the formal group-
ature has been benignant, and employ'd
The modest graces to complete her work,
Whilst of the hardiest sex, tho’ I have
inured

Four train’d to war, and to their country
lost,

Yet my parental table is not shorn
Of all its branches; one remains who bears
The nail on a thunder-bolt the subject fears,
Eager to launch its vengeance on the foe.
And others too there are a strong reserve,
Which only time is wanting to mature,
And ripen into manhood. Blith with these
I am no doubt, for these, O World!
I’ve yet to thank thee.”

The address to, and definition of
friendship are admirable, as may be ob-
served by the conclusion,

“ It gives a female charm to manly sense;
Softens the rigour of unbending truth;
And shows that virtue need not always
frown.”

We shall from “ *Retrospection*”
give one extract more, because it most
characteristically shows that Mr. C. was
not a slave to an opinion generally con-
comitant to age; that former times were

• *Iwila*, the motto to the arms of Kent.

better than the present; and then reluctantly conclude.

"Our moral poets praise 'The good Old Time';

But when that good time was they do not say.
'Tis not in my remembrance; for, tho' old,
I knew not Nestor—and he said, 'Twas past."

On his authority; we may conclude
'Twas in some period when no poet liv'd,
No Orpheus harp'd, and 'ignorance was bliss;'"

For all, from Homer to our Cowper, own
It was not in their day, and gently breathe
A hint to their contemporary friends,
That they are base, degenerate, and vile;
Pignies in stature; and in nothing else,
Except in roguery and vice, advanc'd.

There is a fine sublimity in this
That pleases every reader, who admires
The grave adagio of heroic verse;
It charms not me, for I can neither feel
Its kindness, nor do I admit its truth;
I do not like this railing at the times;
They might be better, and I've known them worse.

I've seen Newcastle piloting the helm;
He was not very learned in the stars,
And steer'd a little wildly now and then;
I've known an English fleet, triumphant now,

Chas'd into port, "by bolder prowess" than
theirs!

I call to mind the time when Hogarth's
march.

To Finchley did not greatly wrong the truth:
I've seen the grave originals from which
Our Fielding modell'd his King Arthur's
court:

The ladies of the day, indeed, were good,
And pure, and virtuous—as all ladies are:
But in their outward graces they pursu'd
A stile and taste entirely their own;
For they were wiser much than they were
till.

And 'straiter-lac'd' by far than they are
now:

None then wrote novels, for but few could
spell;

And 'twould have been so puzzling to the
press,

That no compositor would undertake
To trace their lovely hieroglyphics out."

His observations upon modern ladies
are at once so elegant and just, that his
memory will be deservedly revered by
them, and his name be

"Even in his ashes honour'd."

The commemorative praise which he
bestows on *Dr. Akenside* arises most
naturally from

"The pleasures Memory bestows:"
pleasures to which we owe this work,
from which we shall now quote the
concluding passage: respecting this, it

is with real sensibility we observe, that
we are sorry to state, it contains "the
LAST WORDS" of a man who liv'd, for
considerably more than half a century,
delighted and improved the public, who
had lived highly regarded, and who
died generally lamented.

Conclusion of the RETROSPECTION of RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

"Time, who can stay thee? Who can call
thee back?"

Pass on, then, thou despoiler of our joys,
Our strength, our talents! What thou hast of
mine

Won't make thee rich, nor much improv'ish
me;

For I have some affection and delights
Lodg'd where thy pilfering fingers cannot
reach.

No, I defy thee to impart my love
For my dear child, my widow'd Marianne:
Me thou may'st take away, butcher from me,
Till death divide us, thou shalt never take.
Each day, each hour, that Heav'n vouchsafes
to add

To a fond father's life, will more and more
Indear, and draw her closer to my heart.

Now, if the embers of an aged Muse,
Fagu'd by the breath of candour, still can
show

Some glimmerings of a flame not quite ex-
tinguished,

'Tis thou, my child, and others like to thee,
Whose kindness cheers me, and retains me
still,

Tho' not unmindful of the illustrious dead,
Faithful and firm as ever to befriend,
To my last hour, the cause of living worth."

It is unnecessary to add to those re-
marks upon this poem which we have
already made, as we have perused and
extracted from its pages, much more
than that we extremely admire it, as a
most astonishing effort emanating from
the mind of a man in the eighth year*
of his age; for, although a strong re-
tention of the faculties may have been
the concomitant of advanced life, of
which, indeed, *Voltaire* and *Macklin*

* Some of the papers have stated him
to have been eight-and-six, but *seventy-nine*
years, two months, and nine days, was the
term of the existence of the late Richard
Cumberland, he being born on the *thirteenth*
of February, 1732, in the parish
lodge of Trinity College, Dublin,
into the Academy, and dying in London,
the sixth of May, 1811.

The thread of LIFE, the line of mortal doom,
Thou stretching from the cradle to the tomb,
Thou cares oppress, and sorrows interfere,
Is blest, "if virtue fill the space be-
tween."

are instances; yet this had so seldom happened to antecedent poets, that *Dryden* was, for the vigour of his mind and the strength of his genius, considered as a literary prodigy at the age of sixty-eight, when he published his fables: but it will be remembered, that the ruling passion both of *Dryden* and of *Cumberland* was pelf; and that, although both had, perhaps, from exquisite sensibility, reason to be displeased with the world, yet the disgust of the latter never induced him to abandon his pen: *M^r Cumberland*, notwithstanding he believed that the shafts of adverse fortune were leveled at him, rose superior to their power, and wrote to the very extremity of his life. His works, excellent in most of the departments of literature, are, consequently, very voluminous: they form a pile which will, for ages, remain as a monument to his genius, his talents, his industry, and his urbanity. Nor will “RETROSPECTION,” the last, though not the least, of his effusions, disgrace its precursors; but may, to the imaginary tomb which we have dedicated to his memory, be properly considered as an elegant epitaph of his own composition; to which, in preference of that of his choosing, may be added the following motto:

*Exultant adversa viros. Perq, aspera dura
Nutur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo.*
J. M.

Microcosmography: or, *A Piece of the World discovered in Essays and Characters*. By John Earle, D.D. of Christ Church and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and Bishop of Salisbury. A new Edition. To which are added Notes and an Appendix, by Philip Bliss, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

To men of letters, the excellencies of this work of bishop Earle's were well known; but the public at large had scarcely heard of the book. Mr. Bliss, therefore, has performed a most acceptable service in rescuing it from the unmerited obivion into which it had fallen; and has still increased our obligation to him by the care and industry with which he has executed his design.

The Notes are judicious and illustrative. In the Appendix we find, an Account of Bishop Earle's Characters of him given by different writers; a List of his Works; some Specimens, from MSS. and other sources, and a very cu-

* See our Obituary of this month.

rious and useful Chronological List of Books of Characters, from 1567 to 1700. This we consider as a valuable addition to the original work; nor must we conclude this brief account without mentioning, with due praise, a very ample Index.

Essays on Man: delineating his intellectual and moral Qualities. By Thomas Finch 12mo. 6s.

THESE are evidently the observations of a well-furnished mind, and deserve attentive perusal. The arguments are founded in nature and truth, and maintained, frequently, with a considerable degree of eloquence.

We hope that Mr Finch will be encouraged, by the reception of this volume, to give publicity to the “additional licubrations” of which he gives us a hint in his preface.

Juvenile Correspondence; or, Letters designed as Examples of the Epistolary Style for Children of both Sexes. By Lucy Aikin. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

THAT letter-writing is usually an irksome and difficult task to children, must be observed by all who take part in the work of education, since an unpractised pen is never fluent. To facilitate this necessary business, it is not unusual, at schools, to dictate a form, in which every child announces the coming vacation, makes some small requests, expresses the proper sentiments towards parents, brothers, and sisters, and concludes by signing his name to the established assurances of love and duty.

It is plain, that whatever else is to be gained by such an exercise of penmanship, a free epistolary style is not. With children more carefully educated at an elegant lettered home, a different method is accordingly pursued.—Little Caroline is instructed to inform her friend Eliza of all her concerns; her studies, her amusements, the progress of the flower-garden, and the adventures of birds and kittens; with the welfare, and kind remembrance, of different branches of the family. At first, the narration will be bald and dry; “What shall I say next?” will be often and dolefully repeated; and, in mere pity to the correspondent, mamma will now and then be obliged to suggest a lively turn, or an intelligent remark. But when things have been put in the right

train, by degrees, less prompting will be required; the letters will begin to reflect more of the individual character of the writer: as the understanding, and especially as the heart, begins to expand, new ideas will rush in, demanding new expressions: sentiment will begin her reign in the soul, and make the fingers her humble and willing interpreters.

All arts, however, are best taught by uniting example to precept. In that of letter-writing, English men and women have many and admirable patterns in every style: children few or none. The genuine correspondences of a Mary Wortley Montague, a Gray, and a Cowper, must be far superior, as models,

to any fancied letters that even themselves could have written; but epistolary patterns for the imitation of children must obviously be composed on purpose by an older person. To furnish such patterns is the object of the work before us.

The topics selected are all such as delighted our author at an early age; the incidents were most of them real; and the traits of natural history, so largely interspersed, have been chosen on the principle of combining strict truth with some degree of novelty. We, therefore, without hesitation, strongly recommend the "Juvenile Correspondence," as examples of epistolary style for children of both sexes.

[By an accident, the following introduction to this Article, prepared for our last Number, was omitted.]

In justice to the Fair Editor, as well as to the proprietors of "The British Novelist," lately published, we have to state, that to that work, which does the highest credit to the taste and judgment of Mrs. BARBAULD, whose literary talents are too well known to need any eulogy from us; we are indebted for the following elegant and judicious remarks on Novel-Writing: they are extracted from the Introductory Essay to that Lady's collection of the best works of our most eminent authors in this department of literature; which has been farther enriched by Mrs. Barbauld, with a valuable series of biographical and critical prefaces.

body reads. The taste of the times seems to have been for ponderous performances. The Duchess of Newcastle was an indefatigable writer in this way. Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, published in 1666, a romance called *Parthenissa*. It was in three volumes folio, and unfinished, to which circumstance alone his biographer, Mr. Walpole, attributes its being but little read. He must have had a capacious idea of the appetite of the readers of those days. There is a romance of later date, in one small volume, by the Hon. Robert Boyle—*The Martyrdom of Iphigenia and Iphodora*, a Christian heroic tale. We had pretty early some celebrated political romances.* So there is More's *Utopia*, Barclay's *Argenis*, and Harrington's *Oceanus*, are of this kind: the two former are written in Latin. The *Utopia*, † which is meant as a model of a perfect

An Essay on the Origin and Progress of NOVEL-WRITING.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

(Concluded from page 373.)

N England most of the earlier romances, from the days of Chaucer to James the first, were translations from the Spanish or French. One of the most celebrated of our own growth is Sir Philip Sidney's *Armadia*, dedicated to his sister the Countess of Pembroke. It is a kind of pastoral romance, mingled with adventures of the heroic and chivalrous kind. It has great beauties, particularly in poetic imagery. It is a book which all have heard of, which some few possess, but which no-

* In the reigns of the First James and Charles, the two first *Parthenissa's*, *Armadia* was considered as a part of polite education, and in our own, we are near half a century since, it was considered as a painter's work; many of its scenes were depicted by the *Parthenissa's*, such as *Pamela* and *Masaniello*, and *Philotis*, upon which a tragedy was founded on the plan of *Shirley*, by Mr. Nahum Worgan. — EDITOR.

† In the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More, the mind of the author is to be discerned in a greater degree than in any other of his works; short as the treatise is, he frequently seems encumbered with his subject. His ideas urged him to say a great deal, but his sensibility determined him to repress the ardor of composition; yet even in this hesitating manner he has gone too far. His description of *Amaret* (London) is the best part of the work. — EDITOR.

form of civil polity, is chiefly preserved in remembrance at present, by having had the same singular fortune with the *Quixotte* of Cervantes, of furnishing a new word, which has been adopted into the language as a permanent part of it; for we speak familiarly of an Utopian scheme and a Quixotish expedition. Barclay was a Scotchman by birth; he was introduced at the court of James the First, and was afterwards professor of civil law at Angers; he died at Rome. His *Argenis* is a political-allegory, which displays the revolutions and vices of courts; it is not destitute of imagery and elevated sentiment, and displays much learning; and while the allusions it is full of were understood, it was much read, and was translated into various languages, but is at present sunk into oblivion, though a new translation was made not many years since by Mrs. Clara Reeves. Harrington's *Oceana* is meant as a model of a perfect republic, the constant idol of his imagination. All these, though works of fiction, would greatly disappoint those who should look into them for amusement. Of the lighter species of this kind of writing, the *Novel*, till within half a century, we had scarcely any. The *Atalantis** of Mrs. Warton, lives only in that line of Poets, which seems to promise it immortality:

"As long as *Atalantis* shall be read,"

It was, like *Astrea*, filled with fashionable scandal. Mrs. Behn's novels were licentious; they are also fallen; but it ought not to be forgotten, that Southey borrowed from her his affecting story of *Oronoko*.† Mrs. Haywood was a very prolific genius; her earlier novels are in the style of Mrs. Behn's, and Pope has chastised her in his *Dunciad* without mockery or delicacy; but her later works are by no means void of merit. She wrote *The Invisible Spy* and *Belshazzar's Feast*, and was the author of the *Female Spectator*. But till the middle of the last century, theatrical productions and poetry made a far greater part of polite reading than novels, which had attained neither to elegance nor discrimination of cha-

acter. Some adventures and a love story were all they aimed at. The ladies' library in the *Spectator*, contains "*The Grand Cyrus*, with a pin stuck in one of the leaves," and "*Artia*, which opened of itself in the place that describes two lovers in a bower;" but there does not occur either there, or, I believe, in any other part of the work, the name of one English novel, the *Atalantis* only excepted; though plays are often mentioned as a favorite and dangerous part of ladies' reading; and certainly the plays of those times were worse than any novels of the present. The first author amongst us who distinguished himself by natural painting, was that truly original genius De Foe. His *Robinson Crusoe* is to this day an *unique* in its kind; and he has made it very interesting, without applying to the common resource of love. At length, in the reign of George the Second, Richardson, Fielding, and Smollet, appeared in quick succession; and their success raised such a demand for this kind of entertainment, that it has been ever since furnished from the press, rather as a regular and necessary supply, than as an occasional gratification. The history of *Gaudentio di Lucra*, published in 1725, is the effusion of a fine fancy and a refined understanding; it is attributed to Bishop Berkley. It gives an account of imaginary people in the heart of Africa, their manners and customs; they are supposed to be descended from the ancient Egyptians; and to be concealed from all the world by impenetrable deserts. The description of crossing the sands is very striking, and shews much information as well as fancy. It is not written to favour any particular system; the whole is the play of a fine imagination delighting itself with the images of perfection and happiness which it cannot find in any existing form of things. The frame is very well managed; the whole is supposed to be read in a manuscript to the fathers of the Inquisition, and the remarks of the holy office are very much in character. A highly romantic air runs through the whole, but the language is far from elegant. Another singular publication which appeared in 1756, was *The Memoirs of several Ladies*, by John Bunce, followed the next year by the *Life of Buncle*. These volumes are very whimsical, but contain entertainment. The ladies, whose memoirs he professes to give,

* The *Atalantis*, we have been informed, was soon after the period of its publication, productive of much mischief.—*1801.*

† Which certainly he did not improve. These scenes which would have rendered his later period are so obvious in the novel, that we would rather he could miss them.

are all highly beautiful and deeply learned; good *Hebrew Scholars*; and above all, zealous *Unitarians*. The author generally finds them in some sequestered dell, among the fells and mountains of Westmoreland, where, after a narrow escape of breaking his neck amongst rocks and precipices, he meets, like a true knight-errant, with one of these adventures. He marries in succession four or five of these prodigies, and the intervals between description and adventure are filled up with learned conversations on abstruse points of divinity. Many of the descriptions are taken from nature; and, as the book was much read, have possibly contributed to spread that taste for lake and mountain scenery which has since been so prevalent. The author was a clergyman. A novel universally read at the time was *Chrysal*, or *The Adventures of a Guinea*. It described real characters and transactions, mostly in high life, under fictitious names; and certainly it a knowledge of the vicious part of the world be a desirable acquisition, *Chrysal* will amply supply it; but many of the scenes are too coarse not to offend a delicate mind, and the generation it describes has passed away. *Pompey the Little*, with a similar frame, has less of personality, and is a lively pleasant satire. Its author is unknown. About fifty years ago, a very singular work appeared in the guise of a novel, which gave a new impulse to writings of this stamp; namely, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, followed by *The Sentimental Journey*, by the Rev. Mr. Sterne, a clergyman of York. They exhibit much originality, wit, and beautiful strokes of pathos, but a total want of plan or adventure, being made up of conversations and detached incident. It is the peculiar characteristic of this writer, that he affects the heart, not by long-drawn tales of distress, but by light electric touches which thrill the nerves of the readers who possess a correspondent sensibility of frame. His characters, in like manner, are struck out by a few masterly touches. He resembles those painters who can give expression to a figure by two or three strokes of bold outline, leaving the imagination to fill up the sketch: the feelings are awakened as really by the story of *Le Kœur*, as by the narrative of *Clarissa*. The indelicacies of these volumes are reprehensible, and indeed in a clergyman, scandalous, particularly

in the first publication, which, however, has the richest vein of humour. The two *Shandys*, *Tristram*, *Dr. Slop*, are all drawn with a masterly hand. It is one of the merits of Sterne that he has awakened the attention of his readers to the wrongs of the poor negroes; and certainly a great spirit of tenderness and humanity breathes throughout the work. It is rather mortifying to reflect how little the power of expressing those feelings is connected with moral worth; for Sterne was a man by no means attentive to the happiness of those connected with him; * and we are forced to confess, that an author may conceive the idea of "brushing away flies without killing them," and yet behave ill in every relation of life.

It has lately been said, that Sterne has been indebted for much of his wit to *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*. He certainly exhibits a good deal of reading in that and many other books, out of the common way; but the wit is in the application, and that is his own. This work gave rise to the rapid effusions of a crowd of sentimentalists, many of whom thought they had seized the spirit of Sterne, because they could copy him in his breaks and asterisks. The taste spread, and for a while from the pulpit to the play-house, the reign of sentiment was established. Among the more respectable imitators of Sterne may be reckoned Mr. Mackenzie, in his *Man of Feeling* and his *Julia de Roubigné*, and Mr. Pratt in his *Lumina Corbett*.

An interesting and singular novel, *The Fool of Quality*, was written by Henry Brooke, a man of genius, the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, and many other productions. Many beautiful and pathetic episodical stories might be selected from it; but the story runs out into a strain romantic and improbable, beyond the common allowed measure of this kind of writing; † so that as a

* Vide Richardson's Letters.

† The wit of *Stearns*, for we will not dispute about the term, is in a considerable degree artificial; and if we may be allowed a pun, his glee arises from catches.

‡ The first two vols. of this work, by much the best, are indeed truly ingenious; there is a singularity of character in the hero that stamps originality upon the production of which he forms so conspicuous a part; but, as if to shew that the boundary of genius cannot be passed with impunity, the ideas of the reader, like those of his author, become bewildered, and his avidity to pursue ends in disappointment.—*Lois*.

whole it cannot be greatly recommended; but it ought not to be forgotten that the very popular work of *Sandford and Merton* is taken from it. It has not merely given the hint for that publication; but the plan, the contrasted character of the two boys, and many particular incidents are so closely copied, that it will hardly be thought, by one who peruses them both together, that Mr. Day has made quite sufficient acknowledgment in his preface. Rousseau had about this time awakened the public attention to the preference of natural manners in children, in opposition to the artificial usages of fashionable life; and much of the spirit of *Emile* is seen in this part of the work. The present generation have been much obliged to Mr. Day for separating this portion of the novel from the mass of unprofitable adventure in which it is involved, clothing it in more elegant language, and giving those additions which have made it so deservedly a favourite in the juvenile library. The religious feelings are often awakened in the *Fool of Quality*, not indeed without a strong tincture of enthusiasm, to which the author was inclined. Indeed his imagination had at times prevailed over his reason before he wrote it. A number of novels might be mentioned which are or have been popular, though not of high celebrity. Sarah Fielding, sister to the author of *Tom Jones*, composed several, among which *Daniel Simples* is the most esteemed. She was a woman of good sense and cultivation; and if she did not equal her brother in talent, she did not like him lay herself open to moral censure. She translated Xenophon's *Socrates*, and wrote a very pretty book for children, *The Governess, or Female Academy*.^{*} Many tears have been shed by the young and tender-hearted over *Sidney Biddulph*, the production of Mrs. Sheridan, the wife of Mr. Thomas Sheridan the lecturer, an ingenious and amiable woman: the sentiments of this work are pure and virtuous; but the author seems to have taken pleasure in heaping distress upon virtue and innocence, merely to prove, what no one will deny, that the best dispositions are not always sufficient to ward off the evils of life. *Callisto or the Man of Fashion*, by Mr.

Mulso, is a pathetic story; but it is entirely written for moral effect, and affords little of entertainment.

Mr. Graves, an author of a very different cast, is known in this walk by *Columella*^{*} and his *Spiritual Quixote*. The latter is a popular work, and possesses some humour; but the humour is coarse, and the satire much too indiscriminately levelled against a society, whose doctrine, operating with strong effect upon a large body of the most ignorant and vicious class, must necessarily include in their sweeping net much vice and folly, as well as much of sincere piety and corresponding morals.† The design of his *Columella* is less exceptionable. It presents a man educated in polite learning and manners, who, from a fastidious rejection of the common active pursuits of life, rusticates in a country solitude, grows morose and peevish, and concludes with marrying his maid; no unusual consequence of a whimsical and morose singularity; the secret springs of which are more commonly a tincture of intolerance and pride than superiority of genius.

Mr. Graves was brought up originally for physic, but took orders and became rector of *Claverton*, near Bath. He was the author of several publications, both translations and original; he was fond of writing and published what he entitled his *Savitille*, when at the age of near ninety. He died in 1804. But it is not necessary to rest the credit of these works on amusement alone; it is certain they have had a very strong effect in infusing principles and moral feelings. It is impossible to deny that the most glowing and impressive sentiments of virtue are to be found in many of these compositions, and have been deeply imbibed by their youthful readers. They awaken a sense of finer feelings than the commerce of ordinary life inspires. Many a young woman

† The extremely exquisite sensibility arising from seclusion are in this work well depicted and contrasted with the happy tone of mind which a judicious mixture of business and relaxation produces.—*EDIT.*

‡ However it may appear to our author, we are certain that Mr. G. had no intention of offending any class of people; no man possessed a more liberal mind; he had been within a few miles of his dwelling, seen the reformation which had, by them, been effected among the colliers of Kingswood, &c.—*EDIT.*

* So pretty, that we wonder it is not more known; the character of Miss Jenny Peace is worthy of imitation.—*EDIT.*

has caught from such works as *Clarissa* or *Cecilia*, ideas of delicacy and refinement, which were not, perhaps, to be gained in any society she could have access to. Many a maxim of prudence is laid up in the memory from these stores, ready to operate when occasion offers.

The passion of love, the most seductive of all the passions, they certainly paint too high, and represent its influence beyond what it will be found to be in real life; but if they soften the heart they also refine it. They mix with the natural passions of our nature all that is tender in virtuous affection; all that is estimable in high principle and unshaken constancy; all that grace, delicacy, and sentiment can bestow of touching and attractive. Benevolence, and sensibility to distress, are almost always insisted on in modern works of this kind; and perhaps it is not too much to say, that much of the softness of the present manners, much of that tincture of humanity so conspicuous amidst all our vices is owing to the bias given by our dramatic writings and fictitious stories. A high regard to female honor, generosity, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, are strongly inculcated. It costs nothing, it is true, to an author, to make his hero generous, and very often he is extravagantly so; still sentiments of this kind serve in some measure to counteract the spirit of the world, where selfish considerations have always more than their due weight. In what discourse from the pulpit are religious feelings more strongly raised than in the prison sermon of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, or some parts of the *Foot of Quality*?

But not only those splendid sentiments with which, when properly presented, our feelings readily take part, and kindle as we read; the more severe and homely virtue of prudence and economy have been enforced in the writings of a Burney and an Edgeworth. Writers of their good sense have observed, that while the compositions cherished even a romantic degree of sensibility, the duties that have less brilliancy to recommend them were neglected. Some knowledge of the world is also gained by these writings, imperfect, indeed, but attained with more ease, and attended with less danger, than by mixing in real life. If the stage is a mirror of life, so is the novel, and perhaps a more accurate one,

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as less is sacrificed to effect and representation. There are many descriptions of characters in the busy world, which a young woman in the retired scenes of life hardly meets with at all, and many whom it is safer to read of than to meet; and to either sex it must be desirable, that the last impressions of fraud, selfishness, profligacy, and perfidy, should be connected, as in good novels they always will be, with infamy and ruin. At any rate, it is safer to meet with a bad character in the pages of a fictitious story, than in the polluted walks of life; but an author, solicitous for the morals of his readers, will be sparing in the introduction of such characters. It is an aphorism of Pope:—

“Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen.”

But he adds,

“Not seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.”

Indeed the former assertion is not true without considerable modification. If presented in its naked deformity, vice will indeed give disgust; but it may be so surrounded with splendid and engaging qualities, that the disgust is lost in admiration. After all, the effect of novel reading must depend, as in every other kind of reading, on the choice which is made. If the looser compositions of this sort are excluded, and the sentimental ones chiefly perused, perhaps the danger lies more in fixing the standard of virtue and delicacy too high for real use, than in debasing it. The most generous man living, the most affectionate friend, the most dutiful child, would find his character fall far short of the perfection exhibited in a highly-wrought novel. In short, the reader of a novel forms his expectations from what he supposes passes in the mind of the author, and guesses rightly at his intentions, but would often guess wrong if he were considering the real course of nature. It was very probable at some periods of his history, that Gil Blas, if a real character, would come to be hanged; but the practiced novel reader knows well that no such event can await the hero of the tale. Let us suppose a person speculating on the character of Tom Jones as the production of an author, whose business it is pleasingly to interest his readers. He has no doubt but

that, in spite of his irregularities and distresses, his history will come to an agreeable termination. He has no doubt but that his parents will be discovered in due time; he has no doubt but that his love for *Sophia* will be rewarded sooner or later with her hand; he has no doubt of the constancy of that young lady, or of their entire happiness after marriage. And why does he foresee all this? Not from the real tendency of things, but from what he has discovered of the author's intentions. But what would have been the probability in real life? why, that the parents would either never have been found, or have proved to be persons of no consequence—that *Jones* would pass from one vicious indulgence to another, till his natural good disposition was quite smothered under his irregularities—that *Sophia* would either have married her lover clandestinely, and have been poor and unhappy, or she would have conquered her passion and married some country gentleman, with whom she would have lived in moderate happiness, according to the usual routine of married life. But the author would have done very ill so to have constructed his story. If *Beoth* had been a real character, it is probable his *Amelia* and her family would not only have been brought to poverty, but left in it; but to the reader it is much more probable that by some means or other they will be rescued from it, and left in possession of all the comforts of life.

It is probable in *Zeluco*, that the detestable husband will some way or other be got rid of; but woe to the young lady who, when married, should be led, by contemplating the possibility of such an event, to cherish a passion which ought to be entirely relinquished!

Though a great deal of trash is every season poured out upon the public from the English presses, yet in general our novels are not vicious; the food has neither flavour nor nourishment, but at least it is not poisoned. Our national taste and habits are still towards domestic life and matrimonial happiness; and the chief harm done by a circulating library is occasioned by the frivolity of its furniture, and the loss of time incurred. Now and then a girl, perhaps, may be led by them to elope with a coxcomb; and if she is handsome, to expect the marriage of a *Sir Harry* or *My Lord*, instead of the plain trades-

man suitable to her situation in life; but she will not have her mind contaminated with such scenes and ideas as *Crebillon*, *Louvet*, and others of that class, have published in France.

And, indeed, notwithstanding the many paltry books of this kind published in the course of every year, it may safely be affirmed that we have more good writers in this walk, living at the present time, than at any period since the days of Richardson and Fielding. A very great proportion of these, ladies: and surely it will not be said, that either taste or morals have been losers by their taking the pen in hand. The names of D'Aublay, Edgeworth, Inchbald, Radcliffe, and a number more, will vindicate this assertion. No small proportion of modern novels have been devoted to recommend, or to mark with reprobation, those systems of philosophy or politics which have raised so much ferment of late years. Mr. Holcroft's *Anna St. Ives* is of this number:—its beauties, and beauties it certainly has, do not make amends for its absurdities. What can be more absurd than to represent a young lady gravely considering, in the disposal of her hand, how she shall promote the greatest possible good of the system? Mr. Holcroft was a man of strong powers, and his novels are by no means without merit, but his satire is often partial, and his representation of life unfair. On the other side may be reckoned *The Modern Philosophers*, and the novels of Mrs. West. In the war of systems these light skirmishing troops have been often employed with great effect; and so long as they are content with general warfare, without taking aim at individuals, are perfectly allowable. We have lately seen the gravest theological discussions presented to the world under the attractive form of a novel, and with a success which seems to shew that the interest even of the generality of readers is most strongly excited when some serious end is kept in view. It is not the intention of these slight remarks to enumerate those of the present day who have successfully entertained the public; otherwise Mr. Cumberland might be mentioned, that veteran in every field of literature; otherwise a tribute ought to be paid to the peculiarly pathetic powers of Mrs. O'Brien; would it be possible to forget the very striking and

original novel of *Caleb Williams*, in which the author, without the assistance of any of the common events or feelings on which these stories generally turn, has kept up the curiosity and interest of the reader in the most lively manner; nor his *St. Leon*, the ingenious speculation of a philosophical mind, which is also much out of the common track. It will bear an advantageous comparison with Swift's picture of the *Strulbrus* in his *Voyage to Laputa*, the tendency of which seems to be to repress the wish of never-ending life in this world: but in fact it does not bear at all upon the question; for no one ever did wish for immortal life without immortal youth to accompany it, the one wish being as easily formed as the other; but *St. Leon* shews, from a variety of striking circumstances, that both together would pall, and that an immortal human creature would grow an insulated unhappy being.

Some perhaps may think, that too much importance has been already given to a subject so frivolous; but a discriminating taste is no where more called for than with regard to a species of books which every body reads. It was said by Fletcher of Salton: "Let me make the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws." Might it not be said, with as much propriety, let me make the novels of a country, and let who will make the systems?

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
I ENCLOSE you a copy of the Epitaph on Dr. Rose, written by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. The gentleman who lately gave some account of Dr. Rose did not, perhaps, know that his monument is in Chiswick churchyard, near to that of Hogarth, which bears an inscription from the pen of Mr. Garrick, the most perfect of its kind that was ever composed. I do not undertake to point out the errors of the biographer, as Mr. Asperne will probably receive hints to this effect from another quarter.* Thinking that the readers of the account of Dr. Rose would not be displeased with Murphy's epitaph on him, I have transcribed it from his tomb, T. G. T.

* Our worthy correspondent was right in his conjecture. See p. 327.

WILLIAM ROSE, LL.D.

Died July 4, 1786, aged 67.

Whoe'er thou art, with silent footsteps tread

The hallow'd mould, where Rose reclines his head;

Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But pensive pause where truth and honour lie.

His tacit wit that fond attention drew,
Oft leav'd and oft admir'd, yet ever new:
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science, unmixtur'd with the pride of schools,
And native goodness free from formal rules,
With zeal through life he toil'd in learning's cause.

But more, fair Virtue! to promote thy laws:
His every action sought the noblest end,
The tender husband, father, brother, friend,
Perhaps e'en now, from yonder realms of day,

To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray;
Pleas'd to behold affections like his own,
With filial duty raise this votive stone.

DESCRIPTION of the MONUMENT erected to the MEMORY of LORD NELSON, in GUTHRIE'S.

THE pyramid on the back ground is supposed to be the tomb of the immortal NELSON, decorated with naval trophies, the fruit of his victories; while the female figure in the centre (personating the city of London), in grateful remembrance of the signal services he rendered to his country, perpetuates the memory of his great actions to posterity, and finishes with admiration the record of his last glorious achievements off *Trafalgar*. Britannia on the left supported by a lion (the symbol of unshaken courage) is pensively musing over a portrait of the conqueror, and insistent grief deplures her loss. The recumbent figure in the fore-ground representing the ocean, roused by the fame of his heroic actions, participates in Britannia's sorrow and regret for her hero's fate.

The naval action in front of the pedestal exhibits the situation of the fleet towards the conclusion of the battle, when the hero was mortally wounded by a shot from the maintop of a seventy-four, with which ship the Victory appears to be closely engaged. In the niches, two British seamen, with implements of war and navigation, hear with deep concern the fate of their beloved hero.—On the base is the following inscription:*

* From the pen of the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan

TO HORATIO VISCOUNT AND
BARON NELSON,

*Vice Admiral of the White, and Knight
of the most Honourable Order of the
Bath*

A MAN amongst the few, who appear at different periods, to have been created to promote the grandeur, and add to the security of Nations; inciting by their high example their fellow mortals, through all succeeding times, to pursue the course that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature.

PROVIDENCE, that implanted in NELSON's breast an ardent passion for renown, had bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents necessary to the great purposes he was destined to accomplish. At an early period of life he entered into the Naval Service of his Country; and early were the instances which marked the fearless nature and enterprise of his character, uniting to the loftiest spirit, and the justest title to self confidence, a strict and humble obedience to the sovereign rule of discipline and subordination. Rising by due gradation to command, he infused into the bosoms of those he led the valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for the Service of his King and Country, which animated his own; and while he acquired the love of all, by the sweetness and moderation of his temper, he inspired a universal confidence in the never-failing resources of his capacious

mind. It will be for History to relate the many great exploits, through which, solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds, he became the Glory of his Profession! But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career to say, that he commanded and conquered at the Battles of the NILE and COPENHAGEN: Victorics never before equalled, yet afterwards surpassed by his own last achievement, the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR! fought on the 21st October, 1805. ON THAT DAY, before the conclusion of the Action he fell mortally wounded; but the sources of life and sense failed not until it was known to him that the destruction of the enemy being completed, the glory of his Country and his own had attained their summit. THEN, laying his hand on his brave heart, with a look of exalted resignation to the will of the Supreme Disposer of the Fate of Man and Nations, HE EXPIRED.

THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON-COUNCIL of the CITY of LONDON, have caused this Monument to be erected; not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the departed Hero's memory, but to manifest their estimation of the Man, and their admiration of his Deeds. This testimony of their gratitude, they trust, will remain as long as their own renown'd city shall exist. The period to NELSON'S FAME can only be THE END or TIME!

POETRY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following Lines, I have endeavoured to give a faint sketch of the charming scenery which presented itself on a passage up the Guadiana, during the voyage—and if found sufficiently correct for publication, is at your obedient service.

W. B.

Penzance.

FROM the Rhine's hostile banks and her
Blood distain'd wave,
Where the moon still illumines the shades of
the br. vel

The muse flies indignant, her plumage to lave,
In the stream of the sweet Guadiana.

Her fair limpid surface no cadaverous forms,
Untroubled by floods, and unruffled by storms;

Gently rolls to the Ocean in serpentine
folds,

The willow-fring'd stream Guadiana.

A thousand gay flowers her borders adorn,
A thousand perfumes load the gales of the
morn,

While the nightingale carols from each
blooming thorn,

On the banks of the sweet Guadiana.

The rich purple grape on the cane-lattice'd
vine,

The orange, pomegranate, and almond are
thine,

All to ravish the senses profusely combine,
On the shores of the sweet Guadiana.

Midst thy cliffs and high mountains that swell
to the skies,

See the steeple crown Hamlet, or Convent
arise,

Where in peace the ^{happy} peasant lives, and

On the banks of the sweet Guadiana

Here the flocks and their shepherd content d-
ly feed,

And the hills, rocks, and woodlands re-echo

From fears of dangers and foes ever freed,
In the vales of the sweet Guadiana

But hark! what dread thunder disturbs the
still air,

What hissing flames, and what shrieks
of despair

'Tis the demon of discord, let loose from
 afar,

On this long tranquil shore, Guadiana

'Tis the blood hounds of fratricide
will go

I see the flag still tattered and profling
for more,

Adieu to peace, and once blissful
shore

Of the soft flowing stream Guadiana

A TRIBUTE OF FRIENDSHIP

TO THE MEMORY OF

WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.

Written May 13, 1811,

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

SAD I would not bring to the grave
desecrated
Without one tribute from an English hand
Forbidden all the feelings that inspire
And feel the flame of friendships
Boscawen's gone—his death a blow to

But will his children find afflictions
While they the great man follow
The host of future generations
My lesser sorrows must be multiplied
Deep in the contemplation of my friend
There too I feel more grief than I can
And mourn him in the SILENCE OF THE
HEART

Faded with the life of a common hue,
He lived to all the uses of a true,
And what's superior in PRINCIPLE
His BLAMELESS LIFE PREPARED HIM HOW
TO DIE

WILLINGTON'S TRIUMPH AND PORTUGAL RELIEVED.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

THIS blow is struck!—the awful con-
flict's over,

And hosts of triumph cheer tinnia shores!
The baffled Chief of Isaac, in wild dismay

Resigns the honours of his former day,
And, with his legions, is by WELLESLEY

At cloud's base lost by the winds of Heaven!

Unlike the warriors of a nobler age,
His flight is marked with more than Vandal

By perils murder'd and by towns in
flame

Thou art a record of the sinner's shame!
The nothingness is felt in distant far,

Which beheld his vict'ry won
The mountain streams run with native
blood

And the old chieftain's flood
Of the sinner's shame is felt in far,
Which beheld his vict'ry won

Let still the crimes of fratricide in many
stand

Remember with the crimes of every land,
But let us stand up like our heroes

Shall the memory of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

Perish from the memory of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

Still hark to the cheer and joy and bliss
The world

The world's who silence wait
The world's nod and tremble while they

shall find me pleasure warm the torpid
blood

To see the tyrant in his turn oppress'd,
To mark his pallid cheek, his gird eye,

His change of colour with his bitter sigh

He brighten up of immortal flame,
Cries her favourite WELLESLEY'S

And the world's champions of the
land

In the Wellington hall stand
Here, a triumphant GRAHAM shall ap-

pear in the triumph of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

And the thought of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

And the thought of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

And the thought of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

And the thought of our heroes
And the thought of our heroes

April 9, 1811.

GRAHAM OF BALGOWAN.

A CAVALIER.

By J. INNES.

LET IRELAND exult in her hero victi-
mious

And ENGLAND extol her great NELSON, so
glorious

* Balgowan, in Perthshire, is the paternal
inheritance of Lieutenant General JEREMY
GRAHAM, the hero of Barossa

In several little elegant poetical produc-
tions which have been lavished on the
subject of our Hero, the word GRAHAM is
made a dissyllable. For the sake of the En-

Where'er, for the valiant, fond bosoms
are glowing,
The SCOTS may be proud of their *LAND of
BALGOWAN!

From SCOTIA'S famed land, where his fore-
fathers flourish'd,
And still where true valour and genius are
nourish'd,
To fight for his country, with zeal overflow-
ing,
Away to the wars went brave GRAHAM of
BALGOWAN!

ABERCROMBIE and MOORE, immortal in
story,
His comrades in battle, and partners in glory,
Beheld, with delight, while his laurels were
growing,
The hero and patriot in GRAHAM of BAL-
GOWAN!

For often, at midnight, the camp-cloak he's
covering,
While spirits benignant around him were
hovering,
He stole the repose which to Nature was
owing,
To study their welfare who dwell at BAL-
GOWAN!
On the Heights of Barron, arriv'd without
slumber,

glish reader, it may, therefore, be proper to
remark, that, in Scotland, the name is pro-
nounced as a monosyllable, and is often spelt
GRAMI. (a)

* In speaking to or of the Laird, or landed
Gentleman, the SCOTISH BALGOWAN, TEN-
NANT, &c. instead of General GRAM, or
Mr. MAXWELL—the name of the estate
being uniformly used as a title of respect to
the proprietor.

(a) There is something inexpressible har-
monious in many of the SCOTISH names, when
pronounced according to their vernacular
idiom. We can clearly see that the author
was, with respect to GRAHAM, in the same
difficulty which once occurred to PRIOR; e. g.

"Her warriors ANNA sends from IWERD
and TRAMER,

That FRANCE may fall by more harmonious
names,

Can't thou not HAMILTON or LUMY bear?
Would INGOLDSBY, or PALMY, offend thy
ear?

- And with respect to MARYLEIGH's name,
Which thou and all thy brethren ought to
claim?

Sacred to verse, and sure of endless fame.—

Vide Letter to Boileau, p. 167.

GRAHAM, should, not only for the sake of
poetry, but of propriety, certainly be pro-
nounced GRAM. As for instance

HERM's trumpet, from each hill and stream,
Thro' FURROW sound THE GLORY OF THE
GRAM.

EDITOR.

The foe in battalia, and triple his number,
He fought, and he conquer'd; to France
nobly showing

How Britons can triumph, led on by BAL-
GOWAN!

Whole legions were routed; their confidence
shaken;

Guns, banners, and gen'als, and squadrons
were taken;

And those who escap'd, with a sigh, are
bestowing

The meed of renown on the troops of BAL-
GOWAN!

In must ring our force, when the battle is
over,

Affection bewails some lost friend or fond
lover;

But Fame's golden trumpet shall never cease
blowing

The names of the heroes who vied with
BALGOWAN!

April, 1811.

LYES ON MY INFANT DAUGHTER.

LOV'D infant, smiling in thy mother's
arms,

How gay thy looks, thy prattling tongue
how sweet!

Yet ah! when viewing thy fresh budding
cheeks,

How hopes, and fears within my bosom
beat

Oh may those looks with gladness ever smile,
That tongue e'er speak the language of
content,

In thy soft breast ne'er foster'd hateful guile,
Nor in frivolity thy days be spent.

To deck thy mind with ev'ry mental grace,
The tyrant passions with firm hand controul,

To raise the smile on sorrow's tearful face,
And sooth the tumult of despair's dark
soul.

Be this thy task, if years and wealth are
thine,

All thy fond parents toils with love repay,
Console their minds when they in sickness
lie,

And new sweet flowers o'er the paths
they stray.

From the fell Libertine's seductive snares,
From vanity's intoxicating bowl,
From wily pleasure, oft the source of cares,
May God protect the darling of my soul.

In fear's dark mirror, now I see thee grown,
Nature in age, attractive in thy form,
Midst life's rough waves, I view thee left
alone,

I tremble for thy fate, I dread the storm.

Now scenes more vivid, smiling hope pour-
trays,

The blooming virtues all thy actions guide;
Smooth flows the current of thy hazy days,
And fear's wild tumults in my breast sub-
side.

To see thee thus with ev'ry virtue grac'd,
Favor'd by heav'n, by the good carress'd—
How from my heart would ev'ry care be
chas'd,
Each murmur'ing thought, eternally re-
press'd,

J. S.

To a YOUNG LADY, after hearing her play
upon the HARP.

WHEN Hermes watchful Argus slew,
And lo's charms releas'd to Jove;
The sweets of harmony he drew,
To aid the nightly Iland re's love.

From quivering strings his music steals,
Upon th' enchanted keeper's ear,
Till vanquish'd by its power he feels,
Soft sleep relax his wonted care.

Then ceas'd its tones; the lyrist bore
Destruction at a fatal blow;
And left him streaming in his gore,
A victim to his craftier foe.

So, listening to thy heavenly strain,
A melting trance my soul possess'd,
And sooth'd, of ev'ry latent pain,
Ecstatic slumber seal'd my breast.
But Love, with slup insidious sting,
Pierc'd through this rapture to my heart;
And bade my muse attune her string,
To sad complainings of the smart.

G. S. * N.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE, No. XLIX.

The Spendthrift.

A Dashing fellow, frank and free,
Kept the thing up, and who but he;
Spent all his money, amongst his friends,
And burn'd the candle at both ends.

This might he well enough in him,
And, ev'n, d'd fortune take the whim
To make him suffer ten times more;
No one his misery could deplore;
But he had children, and a wife;
Who, while he led this roaring life,
So far from making both ends meet,
Could scarcely muster bread to eat.

Plung'd hourly in some wretched plight,
She was determin'd, the next night,
He from his crones came home late,
The matter to expostulate.
She and her children had sat up,
For comfort o'er a frugal cup,
When he, as usual, half seas o'er
Awall'd them with a boisterous roar.
The subject quickly she began,
And on her wrongs and hardships ran,
Reminding him of ev'ry fault;
He boldly parried each assault;
And, as his arguments grew thicker,
He seiz'd the cup and drank their liquor;
At length he on himself past sentence,
And talk'd of folly and repentance,
And said he would take up and mend;
But as the drink was near its end,
One of the children, getting sore,

Cried out, Dear Ma'am, pray talk no more;
If you his promises distrust,
We co'ry oneshad die of thirst.

BADINF.

No. I.
The Speech.

A celebrated public speaker,
Though nought in nature could be weaker,
Dashed on so flowery and florid,
That that seem'd lovely which was horrid,
And made his nothings seem acute,
As double blossoms ne'er bear fruit.

He was himself conscious of this,
And thought it would not be amiss,
Did he submit to one a speech,
Who could not only speak, but teach;
The friend, of whom he'd ask'd advice,
With caution read it over thrice.

The speaker thought himself in luck,
And ask'd his friend how he was struck;

"All of a heap," the friend replied,
"Well, well, but how did you decide?"

"At first as good it seem'd to flow
As any thing in Cicero;

"The second time my head not clear,

"I own I thought it rather queer;

"But the third time"—"Aye, sir, the third.

"I knew that I might take your word,"

"It proved—" "I knew you would be smit-
ten"

"The vilest thing that e'er was written."

"To please the judicious few,

"Was all I wanted, sir, 'twill do;

"It merits clear to any duncie;

"It never will be heard out once."

THE INFANT ACTOR.

THE following Lines were written du-
ring the public race for Master BERRY,
by the Rev. RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.
but not published.

For merit, while thus you give us to behold
Accomplish'd, that would have grac'd the days of
old,

May we not hope in time that public taste
Will blush to find its favour so misplaced?
Will not your form, with due proportion
fraught,

"Ere to embody our great Poet's thought"
Was SHAKESPEARE of his reason so begu'd?
To let his Muse be daddled by a child?
Did his sublime imagination shape
HAMLET or RICHARD for a boy to ape?
Parrots can talk, but is the world so weak
To say that parrots think because they speak?
'Tis nothing strange, good folks, that boys
can spout;

The wonder is that you can hear them out.

EPIGRAM ON THE RETREAT OF MASSENA.

MASSENA, Fortune's favourite Son,
Swore he would make the Britons run;
And did so—How?—Refrain from laughter,
He ran away, and they ran after.

OWEN AP HOELL.

Friends Society, and made some curtailments, it has since been repeated with tolerable applause. The forcing the captain of a man of war to sing some elegiac stanzas on the death of Lord Nelson, among the wig-whams of the Savages, is both ludicrous and unworthy of the singer who was thus circumstanced; besides, the burthen of the air is borrowed from a song in a pantomime, terminating with *Jive le Roi*, &c.; and the duet between Mr. BRAHAM and Mrs. MOUNTAIN is too palpable a plagiarism from *Say, lovely Maid, have you formed any notion? in Inkle and Yarico*, to be strictly allowable. Mr. JONESTONE's character of *Erasmus*, though somewhat overstrained, is not wholly destitute of point; and, whatever point it had, came with added force from him. He is made to spout doggerel, and to swear by the *book* in rather a novel way:—if love be the subject, he appeals to the *Rape of the Lock*; if geography, he is right by *Patterson's Road-book*; Mr. MARTLEW's part trusts to its volubility, and its mimicry; and the trust is securely deposited in the hands of that comedian. The music, by King, is good; and the Opera is got up with appropriate scenery and costume.

29. A new Grand Romantic Melo-Drama, written by M. G. LEWIS, Esq. was produced for the first time at Covent-garden, under the title of "TIMOUR THE TARTAR."

Before the commencement of the piece, it was evident that there was a strong party against it. The opposition threw a great number of hand-bills from the upper boxes, containing (as we understood) some declamations against equestrian performances being introduced at the regular theatre. Those, however, met with a very unfavourable reception; most of them were torn to pieces with indignation, and those who had dispersed them, were loudly hissed.

Timour, the Tartar, having usurped the throne, confines the son of the late King in a tower, the care of which he entrusts to his father, Oglou. Faithful to his sovereign, yet afraid of his fierce son, Oglou becomes the jailor of the young Prince, with a view of alleviating his sufferings, and of ultimately restoring him to liberty. The mother of the Prince happens herself on Timour as the Georgian Princess (to whom he wished, for the purposes of ambition, to be united), in the hope of being enabled to snatch her son from confinement. Oglou knows her, but conceals his knowledge of her from

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Timour. Subsequently, however, he discloses who she is, and, in consequence, she is confined. He visits her in prison, and explains away his seeming perfidy by informing her that Octa, who had just arrived, would infallibly have betrayed her, had he not appeared her enemy; and thus she would have been plunged in the same distress without its being in his power to assist her, as he might hope to do, by thus retaining his power, and the confidence of Timour. He forms a plan for her escape at the hour of midnight, and conducs the young Prince to her chamber. The plan is frustrated by the presence of Timour, who, smitten with the charms of the Queen, resolves on immediately espousing her. The young Prince is nearly sacrificed, but is at length, with much difficulty, placed in safety with his friends, the Georgians, who come to attack the castle. Timour flies to the ramparts with the Queen, and threatens his assailants with her death if they refuse to surrender the Prince. This threat he is about to execute, when his aim is arrested by his father. The Queen flies, Timour pursues, and the former precipitates herself from the ramparts into the waves which are seen below. The Prince flies to her aid on horseback, and saves her from a watery grave. A general battle ensues between the Georgians and the partisans of Timour; a breach is made in the wall of the castle with a battering ram; and, finally, the Tyrant, vanquished, is about to fall by the sword of a Georgian, when the entrance of Oglou saves his life, which the Queen had previously promised should be spared. The piece ends with the destruction of Timour's castle by fire.

Such is the outline of this piece, which surpasses in splendour any thing of the kind that we have seen on the stage. As a literary work it will not rank very high; but as a dramatic production, rich in contrivance and incident, and above all, interest, it is entitled to great praise. The situations are good; and the characters well supported. In every part there is something to strike and to please; and with all the grandeur it has none of the fatiguing dullness usually attendant on stage pageantry.

In the first act, a splendid combat scene exceeded all that we had previously witnessed. The opening of the second act charmed us with a scene representing a chamber in the castle of Timour. Than this display of eastern grandeur nothing could be more superb. The last scene, in which the castle of Timour, and a beautiful water-fall, are the most conspicuous objects, would be injured in its effect by too minute a description. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking; and the exertions of the

horses have a wonderful effect. The white horse which carried the heroine (Mrs. H. Johnston) plays admirably. He kneels, leaps, tumbles, dances, fights, dashes into water and up precipices, in a very superior style of acting, and completely astonished the audience. His fellow labourers in the scene also displayed much ability, and lived, died, climbed up walls perpendicularly, or scampered longitudinally, with the greatest ingenuity. On the piece being announced for a repetition, some hissing at the horses was heard, but was overwhelmed by most determined and deafening shouts of applause; and *Imour* has crowded the house ever since.

It has been asked, how the stage is degraded by the introduction of these noble and beautiful beasts? If paste-board and wicker work animals are allowed, against which we do not remember any declamation from the time of the *Taite* to the present, can it be any degradation to follow the example of the ancients, and to introduce the living horse in all the evolutions of real action?

MAY 15. The little Theatre in the Haymarket opened for the summer season; and the following egotistical Address (said to be written by Mr. Colman) was spoken by Mr. LISTON!

Six times the Summer of my head has fleet'd,
Since, on this spot, my generous friends I
greeted

Prithce, dear Patrons, do not therefore
grumble,

Into some Theatre I'm sure to tumble,
Where, striving still to please, you find
your humble—

In various scenic battles, staunch and stout
After old Drury was, like Troy, burnt out,
I, as *Aneas*, driven to the Strand,
Soon cross'd that water which was close at
hand.

Then, Surrey Chieftain grown, at mighty
risk,

I fought with fury—near the Obelisk.

'Tis wonderful, the triumphs which we've won,
Last year, by great Field-marshal LISTON!
"Fight boys," I cried, "St. George, with
three times three!"

"His brick and mortar fields and victory."
Still, there I keep a camp, my soldiers yearn
(No period though is fix'd) for my return.
Not so the Corsican, whom fortune laid
In dotage on her lap, and Emp'ror made;
He who makes kings, like *Minépas*, with a
crown,

At will set up, to be, at will knock'd down;
No so did false *Napoleon*, on the soil
Of burning Egypt, leave his troops to toil,
And promis'd a revisit to the plain,
But never did, nor meant to, come again:

No; when *JOHN BULL* is pledg'd, we cannot
doubt him;

He has no Corsican-French blood about him,
If no time is unmed, why tace, without more
pothec,

He's sure to hold his faith some time or other.
Our brother *Nap* will disappoint, we've
heard,

But General LISTON must keep his word.

Here cease we any figures to pursue,
And glance on old figures which are new.
New blood and blood, which, call'd from
many a country,

Play for your faithful and seeming bounty.
Some favourites in our corps you've mark'd
for true ones,

And pray give currency to all the new ones.
Receive our country coin, or we are undone,
Silver from Birmingham comes stamp'd to
London

To splendour this poor House has no pre-
tence;

We aim at nature, laugh, and commonsense:
Deign on our *Lipeds* to shew some compas-
sion,

Though *Quadrupeds*, of life, are all the
fashion.

The performances were, *The Honey*
Mom and *Lock and Key*. With the
exception of Messrs. LISTON and Lis-
ton and Mesdames Gibbs and Liston,
the company was almost wholly com-
posed of performers new to the London
stage. When so many candidates have
started, at the same time, for public
favour, our limits will not permit us to
enter minutely into their respective mer-
its—we must, therefore, confine our-
selves to a brief notice of each. Mr.
COOPER, from the Theatre Royal, Bath,
sustained the character of *Count Mont-*
alban. The part affords little opportu-
nity for the display of an actor's powers
—it is a mere walking character—and
Mr. Cooper made his *entrées* and his *en-*
trances without any particular notice.—
The part of *Rolando* was supported by
Mr. RICHARD JONES, from the Man-
chester Theatre. His manner is trifling
and affected; and, of course, ill suited
to the representation of the blunt sol-
dier.—Mr. BARNES, from the Theatre
Royal, York, performed the character
of *Lampedo*, the country apothecary;
he looked the part well, and exhibited a
considerable portion of comic humour.
—The character of *Zamora* was sup-
ported by Mrs. BARNES; her figure is
small, but well proportioned; her coun-
tenance very pleasing, and her general
style of acting delicate, yet forcible;
her performance was received with great
approbation.

After the play, Mr. Elliston came

forward, and requested the indulgence of the audience for Mr. TAYLOR, of the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden, who had undertaken to perform the part of *Cherly*, in the entertainment of *Lock and Key*, in consequence of the non-arrival of Mr. PARKER, from the Dublin Theatre, who had been announced for the character. This appeal was received with general approbation; the piece proceeded, and Mr. Taylor's exertions were crowned with complete success—the excellence with which he executed his song, "*On board of the Arcthusa*," produced an universal *encore*.—Mr. MALLINSON, from the Theatre-royal, Bath, made his first appearance on the London boards, in the character of *Ralph*. He possesses a good comic countenance, and is evidently well acquainted with the business of the stage; he exhibited a great portion of rich comic humour, totally divested of buffoonery. His song, "*What's a Woman like?*" received a general *encore*. This gentleman is certainly a valuable acquisition to the company.—Mr. BARNES again presented himself as *Brummagem*. He had here a greater opportunity of displaying his powers than in his former character, and acquitted himself extremely well.—*Captain Vain* was performed by Mr. RICHARD JONES; but in this character, as in that of *Rolando*, he wanted animation.—The character of *Fanny* was supported by Miss WATSON, being her first appearance on this stage; she is a lively, pleasing young actress—and, both in the dialogue and in the execution of the airs attached to the part, evinced considerable ability.—Miss WHEATLEY sustained the character of *Laura*—her performance was highly applauded; and she executed her songs in a truly pleasing style, particularly that which was accompanied by herself on the piano-forte.

The interior of the theatre has been newly gilt, and otherwise ornamented. Its appearance is light and airy.

16. A Mr. HUBBART, from the Dublin Theatre, made his first appearance as *Bulcazin Muley*, in *The Mountaineers*. As this is not a character well suited to display the talents of an actor, we should like to see this gentleman in other parts before we give an opinion on his merits. He appeared to be labouring under indisposition in the first part, and unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the audience; in the last

scene, however, he acted with considerable feeling and energy, and was much applauded. Mr. SHAW, in *Kilmallock*, was very tolerable. The character of *Floranthe* was represented by Mrs. SMITH, from the York Theatre. Her figure is tall and well-proportioned; her countenance open and ingenuous; and she acquitted herself very respectably.

In the entertainment of *The Quaker*, which succeeded the play, Mr. SHAW filled the part of *Steady*. His acting was *mediocre*. In his songs, however, he displayed very considerable powers.—A Miss BILCHAMBERS played the part of *Gillian*, and sung the airs with considerable effect for so young a performer. Her voice is not only strong but melodious; and there is an air of delicacy and grace in her manner which, we think, will render her an eventual favourite with the public.

MAY 20. A new Drama, in five acts, was performed at the Lyceum, called "*Where to find a Friend*."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Harry Morden. Mr. WRENCH.
General Torrington. Mr. WROUGHTON.
Mr. Heartley. Mr. DOWTON.
Barney. Mr. MATHEWS.
Timothy Scamp. Mr. OXBERRY.
Bustle. Mr. DE CAMP.
Servants, Rustics, &c.

Lady Morden. Miss DUNCAN.
Miss Heartley. Miss KELLY.
Mrs. Bustle. Miss SPARKS.

Sir Harry Morden and his lady are eternally wrangling, yet it is impossible to trace any real cause for their differences; but they are eventually reconciled by the good offices of General Torrington. The scenes in which this fashionable couple are engaged are too similar in their features to those of Sir Charles and Lady Racket. Mr. Heartley has a run-away daughter, to whom he is reconciled by the intervention of his servant Timothy. Mrs. Bustle is the landlady of a rural inn; and Barney is the ostler, who contrives to marry his mistress, and reconciles her son Bustle to the match, by promising to share his mother's fortune with him. After some chequered events, all the parties are rendered happy.

The Prologue was spoken by Mr. EYRE, and involved some points illustrative of the greatness of the PRINCE REGENT's heart, which were rapturously applauded. The Epilogue was spoken by Dowton; in which we were told, as

usual, of the supreme distresses of the Bard!

This piece, we understand, is written by Mr. Ligon, the author of *Grieving's Folly*, and was presented by him to his friend Mr. Dowton, for whose emolument it is said to have been performed this night. It has not yet [*i. e.* on the 28th] been repeated, and is probably withdrawn.

23. At the Haymarket Theatre, the play of *Loovers' Vows* was represented, in which a dramatic candidate made his first appearance in London, in the part of *Frederick*. His name is HEILINGTON; his figure is rather *petit*; and if his voice was as melodious and flexible as his conception was just, he would prove a good auxiliary to Mrs. Glover, in the serious department of the drama.

24. At Covent-garden Theatre was revived Shakspeare's Comedy of *All's Well that Ends Well*. Upon no similar occasion, has greater attention been paid to the due preparation of a play than was evinced upon this. Though we are far from considering this comedy as one of those upon which the renown of our

immortal bard is essentially dependent; yet there are such instances of superior merit, in various parts of it, as leaves no doubt that he was the author of it. The character of *Parolles* is wrought up with the hand of a master; and the situations of *Helena* are so delicately imagined and finished, that the auditor follows her, in the vicissitudes of her fortunes, with sympathy. In the *eclaircissement* which occurs in the fifth act, there is so much of mystery and enigma, that the judgment is not entirely satisfied; though the reconciliation which so happily ensues between *Bertram* and his maltreated wife, is so perfectly satisfactory and pleasing, that we are inclined to turn aside from analyzing the mode in which that event is brought about, and content ourselves with the knowledge, that the virtue of *Helena* is eventually rewarded in the necessary repentance of her unfeeling husband. The performers deserve much credit for the ability and ardour which they exhibited; and this praise is strongly due to Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Munden, Mr. Fawcett, and Mrs. H. Johnston.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 1.

THIS Duke of Grafton took the oaths and his seat. The Commercial Credit Bill was read a third time. Lord Sidmouth gave notice that he would, after the recess, move an amendment of the Acts of William and Mary, and 19th of George III. respecting places of religious worship.

2.—An Committee of Privileges, the Banbury Peerage case was again under consideration. Lord Brougham spoke in favour of the claim for three hours. The Duke of Norfolk, and Lords St. John and Eldon, also said a few words: the further consideration was then deferred.

3.—The Militia Enlistment, and some local and private Bills, were read a first time.

4.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Commercial Credit, Exchequer Bills Funding, Militia Indemnity, Annual Indemnity, Military Inquiry, and 31 local and private Bills.

Earl Stanhope, at the conclusion of a preliminary speech, moved that the Circular Letter of Mr. Pole was a violation of the law, in requiring the Magistrates to do acts which were not authorized by law.

The Earl of Liverpool saw no ground for the motion.

Lord Holland contended, that if any of the Magistrates, in executing the injunctions of Mr. Pole's Letter, had on their being resisted proceeded to acts of violence, they would have been liable to actions for false imprisonment.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that under the Convention Act, the meeting of all classes of people in Ireland, whether Protestants, Dissenters or Catholics, was unlawful. He thought the language of Mr. Pole's letter brought out together, and that it would have been improved by the omission of a word here and there.

Lord Stanhope professed himself satisfied with the admissions of the Noble and Learned Lord, to whom he would not now give the trimming he had intended. The motion was then negatived by a majority of 16.

5.—Earl Grosvenor moved the second reading of the Bill for preventing the granting of places in reversion.

The Lord Chancellor approved of the principle of the Bill; but contended that by the provisions of the Regency Bill, the pow-

er of granting them was in abeyance. The motion was then agreed without a division, and the Bill ordered to be read a second time that day six months.

8.—The Marquis Wellesley presented a Message from the Prince Regent, stating the distressed state of the people of Portugal, in consequence of the ravages committed by the French, and trusting the House of Lords would concur in rendering them aid.

9.—The five Bills for amending the laws respecting stealing in dwelling houses, shops, barges, vessels in canals, with the Foreign Ministers' Allowances Bill, were read a first, as was the Militia Enlistment Bill, a third time, after two divisions.

Marquis Wellesley, after an appropriate speech, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, granting 100,000*l.* towards alleviating the distresses of the Portuguese.

Parl. Grosvenor opposed the grant, which was warmly supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and carried without further opposition.

10.—In the case of *Hoffman v. Ellis*, respecting a Bill of Exchange, and removed by writ of *habeas corpus* from the Court of King's Bench, the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

Lord Boringdon gave notice of his intention to move for copies of Communications respecting the efforts made by the Government to induce the Government of Spain to adopt a new organization for their armies, similar to that adopted in Portugal.

Lord Liverpool denied the importance of the subject, but was afraid that giving publicity to such documents would do much harm, but no good.

11.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Militia Enlistment, Taunton's

Divorce, and ten private Bills. The Distillery and Deer-stealing Bills were read a first time. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

24.—The Foreign Ministers Allowance Bill was read a third time and passed.

26.—In the Committee of Privileges, the Countess of Berkeley was examined on the subject of the Berkeley Peerage.—The Lord Chancellor expressed his disapprobation at the publication of a part of the minutes of evidence in some of the papers.

The Earl of Liverpool, in a neat speech, moved the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington and Sir W. Beresford, and to the Allied Armies under their command in Portugal. His Lordship observed that the British Commander-in-Chief had wisely chosen not to commit the British army at too great a risk; he had never neglected the operations on the frontier; but knowing his adversary, and his own resources, he determined to protract the campaign, to look to its result, and make his final stand at Lisbon. He had by this means saved the flower of the French army, commanded by officers of the first rate talents, compelled it to retreat with a considerable loss on their part, and with scarcely any to the victors. Earl Grey expressed his hearty concurrence in the motion, did justice to the merits of the British Commander-in-Chief, and candidly acknowledged that the late success in Portugal were the more welcome, as they were not anticipated on his part, and were obtained by so small a sacrifice of lives. The Earl of Suffolk briefly spoke; after which the motion was carried, *animo*. As was another Vote of Thanks to the Portuguese Officers, &c. under Gen. Sir W. Beresford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 1.

ON the Report of the Militia Enlistment Bill being brought up, Mr. Sec. Ryder proposed, as an amendment, that the Militia Regiments should be enabled to raise up remuneraries, according to the Act of Elizabeth, to prevent their falling at any time below the number. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Elliot, Giles, Whitbread, and Wilberforce, Colonel Duckett and Lillison, and Lord Castlereagh participated, the amendment was agreed to, and several clauses brought up, and approved of.

Mr. Ashley Cooper submitted the Ordnance Estimates for the present year. He stated, that they exceeded the estimates of last year by 500,000*l.* This excess arose from the Prize-money being 170,000*l.* foreign service 200,000*l.* and an addition of 13,000 men, amounting to 40,000*l.* The only new article under the head of Extraordinaries was 50,000*l.* He concluded by moving that the sum of 3,412,211*l.* be granted to defray the expence of Ordnance for

his Majesty's Land Forces for the present year.

Mr. Ward was desirous of taking this opportunity to ask some explanation respecting the battle of Barrosa; and if that could not be giving, to express his deep regret, at the unfortunate and deplorable misconduct of our allies in that engagement. Gen. Graham's silence respecting that misconduct, was to be attributed to the delicacy of his situation, or to a wise discretion, in which both minds were seldom deficient. They all knew how Gen. Graham and his army had fought, neither need they be reminded in whose cause that army had prevailed over a much superior force; but was it to be endured, that while the British troops were performing prodigies of valour in an unequal contest, those allies, for whose independence they were fighting, should stand by, the cold-blooded spectators of deeds, the bare recital of which should have been enough to warm every man of them into a hero! If such an apathy should prevail generally among the Spaniards, he should deem the re-establish-

ment of their independence altogether hopeless.

Mr. Percival thought the Hon. Gentleman not warranted in the expressions he had used; nor did he think it a generous or fair anticipation of that judgment which was yet to be pronounced upon persons who were then upon their trial.

Mr. Whitbread hinted that Gen. Graham had been foiled and obstructed in all his plans, and that the baggage of our army had been plundered by the Spaniards during the battle of Barrosa. Gen. Tarleton and Mr. R. Wellesley also spoke; after which the motion was agreed to.

2.—Mr. Herbert moved the postponement of the second reading of the Western Fishery Bill, till the 23d inst.; which being negatived by a majority of 29, it was proposed that the Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Rose gave the Bill his warm support. Messrs. Calcraft, Giddy, Marryat, and Harvey spoke against it. They professed themselves enemies in principle to joint stock companies, and observed that the company would first ruin the private Fishermen, and then itself. The Bill was thrown out without a division. A Petition was presented from the Freeholders of the County of Wexford, praying for a new writ for the election of a Member in the room of Col. Alcock, against whom a commission of lunacy had been sued out.

Lord Binning moved the appointment of a Committee to examine into the expediency of continuing to Mail Coaches the exemption from tolls. Messrs. Wynn R. Dundas, W. Smith, and Sir P. Murray warmly supported the motion; which was opposed by Mr. Perceval, but ultimately carried by a majority of 5.

3.—A petition was presented from the Freeholders of the county of Hertford, praying for Parliamentary Reform.

On Sir S. Romilly's presenting the report of the Five Bills for mitigation of capital punishments, Mr. Frankland said that the Magistrates and other persons most interested, were absent on circuits, and that but few Members were present; he recommended an adjournment; which, as only 19 Members were in the House, took place.

4.—Gen. Gascoigne, after taking a review of the Military Establishment from 1664 to the present time, and dwelling on the inadequate pay of the Officers, which he contended was less now than in 1695, owing to the deduction on account of the income-tax, moved for a Committee to inquire into the State of the Army as far as related to the distribution of the money granted for their pay.

Lord Palmerston remarked, that the gallant General, in allowing that Officers ought not to be exempted from paying the income-tax, had overthrown great part of the argument on which he rested his case. There was material distinction between the pay

granted to the privates and that given to the officers; the former found their own subsistence, which was far from being the case with the latter, whose chief object in entering the army were the honours and distinctions to which merit must in due course of time advance them. He thought the appointment of a Committee would excite expectations in the army, and corresponding ones in the navy, which it would not be in the power of the House to gratify.

Mr. Hutchinson argued in favour of an increase of pay to the army, which would not exceed annually 80 or 90,000*l.*; and concluded a warm eulogium upon the military, by declaring that those who could think they would for a moment, by any grievances real or imaginary, forget their duty to themselves, their profession, and their country, were unworthy such an army. Sir J. Pulteney, Messrs. Smith, Thornton, Wilberforce, and Taylor supported the motion; which was opposed by Gen. Tarleton, and finally negatived without a division.

On the motion of Mr. Barham, a Committee was appointed to consider of the practicability of carrying free labourers from the East to the West Indies.

Mr. Perceval proposed, that in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, notices should be given to the East India Company of the expiration of their Charter, and that all arrears to them should be paid up, on or before the 10th of April 1814.

5.—A Petition from the Ship-owners was presented against the construction of Wet Docks in the Isle of Thanet.

In a Committee on the Printers' Regulation Bill, the Attorney General objected to the clause which went to impose only one penalty on Printers and Publishers, convicted of publishing any work, &c. without the Printer's name, &c. affixed thereto. After a short discussion, during which it was strongly contended that no Magistrate ought to have the power of enforcing penalties to the amount of 20 or 30,000*l.*, the Attorney General, in order to evince his desire to conciliate his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Martin), agreed to introduce a clause by which no person should be liable to more than 25 forfeitures of 20*l.* each (500*l.*). The minimum of the mitigated penalty was fixed at 5*l.* The Foreign Ministers' Salaries' Bill was read a third time, after a division.

Lord Falkstone gave notice that he should submit the case of De Yonge, for selling guineas, to the attention of the House.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wharton moved the following sums, for defraying the charges of the Civil Establishment of the following Islands, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1811:—For the Bahama Islands 3400*l.*; Bermudas 1030*l.*; Dominique 600*l.*; Upper Canada 10,450*l.*; Nova Scotia 12,965*l.*; New Brunswick 5600*l.*; Cape Breton 2060*l.*; Prince Edward's Island 3100*l.*; Newfoundland 5991*l.*; New South Wales

13,398*l.*: for Bills drawn and to be drawn on New South Wales, for defraying the expenses of the Store-keeper General's Department, 30,000*l.*

Mr. Huskisson's motion, that there be laid before the House a Comparative Scale of the Commercial Discounts of the Bank of England from Jan. 1, 1790, to Jan. 1811, was opposed by Messrs. Manning, Thornton, and Baring; and supported by Messrs. Horner, Marriott, Magens, and Smith, and finally negatived by a majority of 33.

8.—The Grand Southern Canal Bill was thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 83.

Mr. Perceval brought up a Message from the Prince Regent, representing "the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of Portugal have been exposed, both in their persons and property, by the events of the war, and the wanton and savage barbarity of the French, especially in their recent retreat—distresses which must effect every one who has any sense of religion or humanity," and requesting that speedy and effectual relief may be afforded them. Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Lord Folkstone called the attention of the House to the scarcity of small change. His Lordship stated, that he had lately received a letter from a man in the vicinity of the place where he resided, who went to a fair in the neighbourhood to settle some small bills, but was unable to procure change for a 1*l.* note, and came away without being able to make the payments he intended. The people at the fair could neither sell nor purchase goods, owing to the want of silver; and it was not unusual to see three, four, or five persons clubbing together to buy some things for which they had occasion, in order to bring up the amount to a 1*l.* note.

Mr. G. Vansittart said he had received a similar letter.

Mr. Wharton, in a Committee, proposed a grant of 14,945*l.* for the settlement of Sierra Leone, which, after some discussion, was granted.

Sir S. Romilly's Navigable River Robbery, Bleaching-ground Robbery, and the Shop Privately Stealing Bills, were read a third time and passed; as was, after a division, the Bill for preventing Stealing in a Dwelling-house.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Percival moved that there be granted to his Majesty, the sum of 427,000*l.* as the produce of the sale of old naval stores; and also the sum of 996,927*l.* being the surplus arising due on the Consolidated Fund on the 5th April last. The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a financial statement; at the close of which he observed, that the Consolidated Fund had exceeded by 1,353,000*l.* the sum which he expected it to produce. He had in the Budget estimated the probable surplus at 4,400,000*l.* induced thereto by the increased

duty on stamps—but the calculation was considered by many as too sanguine; the event had, however, justified his expectations, the actual surplus on the 5th of April inst. being 5,700,000*l.* It was satisfactory to state this, after the reports of the stagnation of our trade; as it shewed that our stamina were such, that no little thing could shake our finances, and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the country which should occasion despondency. Mr. Bankes expressed his satisfaction at this statement. Mr. Thornton was afraid that our expenditure increased in a greater ratio than our revenue; he recommended economy. Mr. P.'s motion was then agreed to.

9.—Mr. Boodle's bill for better apprenticing the Parish Poor was read a first time.

Capt. Bennett's motion for preventing the unfavourable state of the exchange operating injuriously to the Officers of the Navy serving on foreign stations, was opposed by Mr. Yorke, who noticed the advantages in point of lodging and accommodation, which naval officers possessed over those of the army; and observed that an additional annual expense of 25,000*l.* would be entailed upon the country by the Mediterranean fleets alone. He hoped the House would not entertain the motion. After a short discussion, the previous question was moved; by which the motion was got rid of without a division. After a division, the Drillery Bill went through a Committee, and was reported.

10.—The Pauper Lunatic's Bill was read a first, and the Parish Apprentice Bill, a second time. The Speaker intimated that he had given notice to the East India Company of the Resolution of the House relative to the expiration of their charter. The Report of the Committee on Highways was farther postponed from the 25th to the 30th inst. The House having formed itself into a Committee of Supply, the Message of the Prince Regent, requesting relief for the Portuguese, was read; upon which Mr. Perceval rose, and concluded an able speech, in which he stated that the measure for granting pecuniary relief to the Portuguese had the earnest recommendation of Lord Wellington by moving that 100,000*l.* be granted for that purpose. Mr. Pomonby seconded the motion, declaring that it was a measure not less due to the pride of Portugal, than to the magnanimity and generosity of Great Britain. He regretted that the expenditure of this country made it necessary to limit the vote to so small a sum.

11.—Mr. Horner briefly stated the Resolutions which he should move after the recess on the subject of the Bullion Report. He should embody the Resolutions of the Committee; and should state that a deviation had taken place in the actual currency from that which was by law a legal tender in payment. To remedy this, he would propose, that the only legal tender for sums above 12 pence, was silver or gold coin: the silver

coins to be of the standard fineness of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver mixed with 18 dwt. of alloy; and the gold of 11 oz. of pure gold mixed with one oz. of alloy, which should be coined into 4½ guineas and an half—gold to become the only legal tender for sums exceeding 25s.—and the Bank to resume their payments in specie in two years.—The Report of the Privy Council respecting his Majesty's health was presented.—Mr. Manning (Governor of the Bank) stated, that the Bank were now stamping a very considerable number of dollars, which would be issued in about a fortnight, at 5s. 6d. each. Those persons therefore would find themselves much mistaken who expected to gain any thing by withholding dollars from circulation.—Adjourned to Monday se'nnight.

24.—Mr. Foster, in a committee of Ways and Means, stated that the Irish loan had been raised in Ireland, at an interest of 4l. 15s. per cent. and moved that two millions and a half be raised by way of annuities for the service of Ireland; the resolution was agreed to.

25.—Mr. Marryatt, after charging the Bank with an abuse of public confidence, moved for an account of the Exchequer Bills held by it on the 1st of January, April,

July, and October, for each year since the 1st of January 1797. Mr. Manning asserted that the charge was too groundless to deserve an answer, and the motion was finally negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

26.—It was reported from the Committee on the Limerick Election Petition, that the Sitting Member, Mr. Odell, had been duly elected, but that the Petition against him was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Mr. Vansittart read Resolutions which he intended to propose for adoption on the discussion of the Report of the Bullion Committee. They were ordered to be printed.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of \$200,000l. was moved by Mr. Percival, and granted, for the Army Extraordinaries of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1811.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, for the zeal and consummate ability with which he had defended Portugal. Messrs. Canning, Ponsonby, Lord E. Grenville, Generals Tarleton and Ferguson, also spoke warmly in support of the motion, which was carried, *nem. dis.*

29.—The sum of 3000l. was granted for the repairs of King Henry VII.'s Chapel.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1811.

MEMORANDUM.—*Horse Guards, April 22.*—In consideration of the distinguished services of his Majesty's 87th (or Prince of Wales's Irish) Regiment upon various occasions, and more recently in the brilliant action at Barrosa, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to approve of that regiment being in future styled the 87th or Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment, and of its bearing, as a badge of honour, upon the regimental colours and appointments, *an eagle, with a wreath of laurel, above the harp*; in addition, to the arms of H. R. Highness.—By command of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief,

HARRY CALVERT, A.G.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 25.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington dated Villa Fernosa, April 9.

MY LORD, *Villa Fernosa, April 9.*

When I last addressed your Lordship, the enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his right at Rovina, and guarding the Ford of Rapoilla de Coa, with a detachment at the

bridge of Ferreiras, and his left at Sabugal, and the 8th corps was at Alfayates. The right of the British army was opposite Sabugal, and the left at the bridge of Ferreiras. The militia under General Trant and Colonel Wilson crossed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the communication of that place with Ciudad Rodrigo and the enemy's army. The river Coa is difficult of access throughout its course; and the position which the enemy had taken was very strong, and could be approached only by its left. The troops were therefore put in motion on the 3d, to turn the enemy's left above Sabugal, and to force the passage of the bridge of that town, with the exception of the 6th division, which remained opposite the 6th corps, which was at Rovina, and one battalion of the 7th division, which observed the enemy's detachment at the bridge of Ferreiras. The 2d corps were in a strong position, with their right upon a height immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal, and their left extending along the road to Alfayates, to a height which commanded all the approaches to Sabugal from the Fords of the Coa above the town. The 2d corps communicated by Rendo, with the 6th corps at Rovina. It was intended to turn the left of this corps; and with this view, the light division and the cavalry, under Major-general Sir W. Blicke and Major-general Slade, were to cross the Coa by two separate fords upon the right, the cavalry upon the right of the light divi-

sion; the 3d division, under Major-general Picton, at a ford on their left, about a mile from Sabugal; and the 5th division, under Major-general Dunlop, and the artillery, at the bridge of Sabugal. Colonel Beckwith's brigade of the light division were the first that crossed the Coa, with two squadrons of cavalry on their right. Four companies of the 95th, and three companies of Colonel Elder's Cacadores', drove in the enemy's picquets, and were supported by the 48d regiment. At this moment a rain-storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any thing; and these troops having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy's picquets, came upon the left of their main body, which it had been intended they should turn. The light troops were driven back upon the 43d regiment; and as soon as the atmosphere became clear, the enemy having perceived that the body, which had advanced, were not strong, attacked them in a solid column, supported by cavalry and artillery. These troops repulsed this attack, and advanced in pursuit upon the enemy's position, where they were attacked by a fresh column on their left, and were charged by the first hussars on the right. They retired and took post behind a wall; from which post they again repulsed the enemy, and advanced a second time in pursuit of them; and took fire from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh column with artillery, and retired again to their post, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light division, consisting of the two battalions of the 52d regiment, and the first Cacadores. These troops repulsed the enemy; but the 1st battalion of the 52d regiment again launched upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh column supported by cavalry, and charged their right, and they took post in enclosure upon the top of the heights, whence they could protect the heights, which the 43d had taken; and back the enemy. The enemy's arrangements to attack them at this post, and had moved a column of their 2d, when the light infantry of Major-general Picton's division, under Lieutenant-colonel Williams, supported by the Hon. Major-general Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them. At the same moment, the head of Major-general Dunlop's column crossed the bridge of the Coa, and ascended the heights on the right flank of the enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in rear of the enemy's left, and the enemy retired across the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about 200 killed on the ground, and six officers and 300 prisoners in our hands.

Although the operations of this day were, by unavoidable accidents, not performed in the manner in which I intended they should be, I consider the action that was fought by the light division, by Colonel Beckwith's

brigade principally, with the whole of the 2d corps, to be one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in. The 43d regiment, under Major Patrickson, particularly distinguished themselves; as did that part of the 95th regiment in Colonel Beckwith's brigade, under the command of Major Colmoor, and Colonel Elder's Cacadores; the 1st battalion 52d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Ross, likewise shewed great steadiness and gallantry, when they joined Colonel Beckwith's brigade. Throughout the action the troops derived great advantage from the assistance of two guns of Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery, which crossed at the ford with the light division, and came up to their support. It was impossible for any officer to conduct himself with more ability and gallantry than Colonel Beckwith. The action was commenced by an admirable accoutrement to which all operations are liable; but having been commenced, it would have been impossible to withdraw from the ground without risking the loss of the object of our movements; and it was desirable to obtain possession, if possible, of the top of the hill, from which the enemy had made so many attacks with advantage on the first position taken by the 43d regiment. This was gained before the 2d division came up. I had also great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Colonel Drummond, who commands the other brigade in the light division.

When the first corps moved, the 6th corps broke up from their position at Rovina, and marched towards Rendo. The two corps joined at that place, and continued their retreat to Alfayate, followed by our cavalry, part of which was that night at Seit. The enemy continued their retreat that night and the next morning, and entered the Spanish frontier on the 4th. They have since continued their retreat, and yesterday the last of them crossed the Agueda. I have the honour to enclose the return of killed and wounded from the 18th of March. I am concerned to have to report that Lieutenant-colonel Waters was taken prisoner on the 2d, before the action commenced. He had crossed the Coa to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and was surrounded with some musars and taken. He had rendered very important services upon many occasions in the last two years; and his loss is sensibly felt.

I sent six squadrons of cavalry, under Major-general Sir W. J. Erskine, on the 7th, towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that place, and drive in any parties which might be in that neighbourhood, and to cut off the communication between the garrison and the army. He found a division of the 4th corps at Junca, which he drove before him across the Terou and Duas Casas; and he took from them many prisoners. Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery did great execution upon this occasion. The enemy withdrew in the night across the Agueda. The allied army

have taken up the position upon the Duas Casas, which Brigadier-general Craufurd occupied with his advanced guard in the latter part of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; having our advanced posts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The militia are at Cuero Villas and Malpartida. The enemy have no communication with the garrison of Almeida, from whence they have lately withdrawn the heavy artillery employed in the summer in the siege of that place. My last report from Ciudadiz is dated the 13th of March. I have not heard from Sir William Beresford since the 1st instant. At that time he hoped to be able to blockade Badajoz on the 3d. I learn by letters of the 30th March, received this day from the South of Portugal, that after General Zayas had landed his corps at Huelva and Morguer, the Duke d'Angremberg moved upon Morguer from Seville with 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, upon which the Spanish troops embarked again. It is stated that the cavalry had lost some of their equipments.

I have the honour to be &c.

WELLINGTON.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing—Killed 95th foot, Brigade-major Stewart (Lieutenant); 1st batt. 43d, Lieutenant J. M. Dearmid, 1st batt. 95th, Hon. D. Arbuthnot—Wounded 2d batt. 5th foot, Lieutenant St. Clair, Ensign Williams, severely; 1st batt. 3d, Major Pittuckson, slightly, Captain Dilcel and Lieutenant Ryland, severely. Lieutenant W. Frer, slightly; Lieutenant J. Creighton, severely, 1st batt. 52d, Captain P. Campbell and Lieutenant J. Curwood, severely, not dangerously; 95th, Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith and Second Lieutenant W. H. Gump, slightly—Missing, 1st Portuguese foot, Lieutenant-colonel Waters (late 1st foot).

Total British Loss.—1 General Staff, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant, 15 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 117 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 4 rank and file and 1 horse, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss.—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 1 Lieutenant-colonel missing.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 25.

Extract of a Despatch this Day received by the Marquis Wellesley from C. Stuart, Esq. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated April 19.

Marshal Beresford having completed the bridges over the Guadiana, crossed that river on the 5th instant. On the 7th, the French attacked his advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Olivenca, but were repulsed with loss. The French withdrew the garrison, excepting 300 men from Olivenca, and three battalions from Badajoz, on the same day. The whole corps of Mortier, consisting of 4,000 men, took up a position between

Albaela and Sta. Martha on the 8th. Telegraphic accounts, dated the 12th, mention that the French have since retired by the road to Seville; and that Marshal Beresford's head-quarters were on the 11th in Albaela, and on the 12th in Sta. Martha. The division of General Cole besieges Olivenca. The accounts from the frontier of Algarve, dated on the 4th, state, that until the 1st of this month, Marshal Soult had not quitted Seville.

DOWNING STREET, APRIL 30.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, dated Nissa, 18th April, 1811.

Having made arrangements for the blockade of Almeida, and having reason to believe that the enemy's army will not be in a situation for some time to attempt to relieve that place, even if they should be so inclined, I have taken advantage of the momentary discontinuance of active operations in that quarter to go to Estremadura to the corps under Marshal Beresford, and I have got thus far on my way. Lieutenant-general Sir B. Spencer remains in command of the corps at the frontiers of Castile. Nothing of importance has occurred in that quarter since I addressed your Lordship on the 9th instant. The enemy retired entirely from the Agueda; and, it is reported, that some of their troops had gone back as far as Zamora and Toro, upon the Douro. Marshal Sir W. Beresford was not able to effect his passage across the Guadiana as soon as he expected, and the enemy have introduced some provisions into Badajoz and Olivenca. Sir W. Beresford's advanced guard crossed the Guadiana on the 4th instant; and I am

to report that a squadron of the 5th Light Dragoons, which were on picket at Morres, were surprised, on the 6th, by a detachment of the 1st Division from Olivenca. I have not received any return of the loss upon this occasion, but I am informed, that the whole of the squadron, with the exception of 20 men, were taken prisoners. The enemy have since retired, as I am informed, entirely from Estremadura, leaving small garrisons in Badajoz and Olivenca. Marshal Sir W. Beresford has taken a position to invest both Badajoz and Olivenca. A detachment of the 5th army, which is now commanded by General Castanos, is, I understand, at Merida. Since I last addressed your Lordship, General Zayas had again landed the troops under his command, and had again embarked them, and returned to Cadiz. General Ballasteros' division alone, therefore, continues in the Condado de Niebla; but, from a letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 11th, I learn that General Blake was himself about to come into the Condado de Niebla to take the command of General Ballasteros' divi-

sion, and the troops which had been under the command of General Zayas, and which were to return to that quarter. General Blake had expressed an anxious desire to co-operate with Marshal Sir W. Beresford. General Castanos has been appointed to command the army in Galicia, as well as the 5th army, lately the army of the left, commanded by the late Marquis of Romana.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 30.

Despatches were this morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq. h's Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, under date the 20th instant, stating that the garrison of Olivenca, consisting of 310 men, surrendered at discretion to the Allied Army on the 14th instant, and was marched to Elvas. Marshal Mortier, with 4000 men, was in the neighbourhood of Llerena, having detached a moveable column, under General Mortimer, by the way of Almaraz, towards Toledo. General Beresford, with that part of the Allied Army which does not form the siege of Badajoz, was in the neighbourhood of Santa Martha. The corps of General Ballasteros had its head-quarters in Segura de Leone on the 12th. His cavalry was at Zafra on the 13th, on which day Lord Wellington left Villa Formosa on the Coa, to join the army in Estremadura.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 30.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this morning received by the Marquis Wellesley, from Charles Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, under date the 20th instant.

The brilliant successes of the Allied Army have been celebrated by every demonstration of joy which can mark the gratitude of the Portuguese for the exertions of the British in their behalf, and for the satisfaction inspired by the salvation of the country. *To Deum* has been sung in the churches; the city has been illuminated; and shortly after the publication of the proclamation, enclosed in a former despatch, the letters, of which I have the honour to inclose copies, were addressed to Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford, by the Government and the Minister.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 7.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Portalegre, April 25.

I have the honour to inform you, that since I addressed you, I have been at Estremadura, from whence I am now on my return to the troops stationed between the Agueda and the Coa. I have the honour to enclose the report of Marshal Sir W. Beres-

ford on the surprise of a squadron, the 13th Light Dragoons, on the night of the 6th inst. together with a return of the loss upon that occasion. Sir W. Beresford employed the 4th division, under the command of the Hon. Maj.-gen. Cole, in the attack on Olivenca, which place surrendered at discretion on the 15th inst. I have the honour to enclose the report of the Hon. Maj.-gen. Cole to Sir W. Beresford, and Returns of Ordnance, Arms, &c. and prisoners taken in the place. As Sir W. Beresford deemed it desirable to oblige the enemy to retire from the province of Estremadura entirely, before he should commence his operations against Badajoz, he moved forward with this view, while Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole was engaged in the attack upon Olivenca, as well as to give support and protection to General Ballasteros' division of Spanish troops, which had been obliged to retire from Freyenal successively upon Zeres de los Caballeros and Salvatierra on the 13th and 14th inst. by a division of French troops, under the command of General Maransu. The Marshal marched on the 15th to Santa Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos, where the British and Portuguese cavalry fell upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, and took 160 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many. The cavalry conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness and good order.

The enemy having retired to Guadancanal, and the corps under General Maransu having retired through the Sierra, the troops were put in motion to return to the northward, and to take their stations for the operations of the siege of Badajoz, and the Marshal met me at Elvas on the 21st. We reconnoitred Badajoz on the 22d, escorted by the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, and two squadrons of Portuguese cavalry. They brought three battalions out of the town, which skirmished with our troops; but I have not yet received the returns of our loss upon this occasion. As the preparations for the siege are nearly completed, the place would by this time have been regularly invested, only that on the night of the 23d, the floods in the Guadiana carried away the bridge which Sir W. Beresford had, with great difficulty, constructed under Juamezha; and the river was no longer fordable any where. Under these circumstances, I yesterday desired him to delay the operations of the siege, till he should have been able to re-establish his bridge, or until the Guadiana should again become fordable; still keeping Badajoz blockaded as closely as might be in his power.

Sir, Olivenca, April 16, 1811.

My letter of yesterday by my Aid de Camp, Captain Roverea, informs your Excellency of the surrender of this place, the particulars attending which I had deferred stating, to prevent any delay in your receiving this information. I have now the ho

your report that on the night of the 12th inst in the morning of which a gallantry little more we took possession of the enclosed file with the company had it unoccupied in front of the fort and gate, and disintegrated the curtain about 10 yards. As the only entrance to the wall was through a gap in it of 100 feet, we were exposed to the fire of musketry from the place, we were under the necessity of making it the place for the battery at the outward angle which we executed in a breaching battery of 10 guns, completed on the evening of the 13th. I had hopes as I stated in my letter to your Excellency of that day, that we should have been able to have got the position in the course of the night, but which I was disappointed, for notwithstanding every exertion was made on the part of Major Dixon of the Portuguese artillery it was found impossible to effect it from the badness of the road and current they were obliged to take to avoid the fire of the place. We were therefore under the necessity of directing the following night as the lunette was too much exposed to the fire of the place to attempt it during the day. Having succeeded in getting the guns into the battery during the night and got everything ready before day broke on the 15th, we also established two flanking batteries of 4 lb pieces. I sent 2 commissions to the Governor a copy of which I have the honour to inclose with his answer which being refused to accept the fort. I ordered our fire immediately commenced and was returned with some spirit from the town. At eleven o'clock a white flag was hoisted by the enemy and an offer came out with a letter from the Governor a copy of which I have the honour to inclose with my answer and the Governor's reply to which I enclose none, and is accompanied by fire. After a few rounds, a white flag was hoisted and he was permitted at discretion and the French night was taken possession of by the general company of the 11th Portuguese regiment. The choice of the situation of the battery and the expedition with which it was completed are great credit to Captain Squires, (chief engineer) judgment and activity, and I am free to say that it has been principally owing to his exertions and those of Major Dixon, that I am indebted for the speedy surrender of the place, and I feel great satisfaction in saying that the conduct of the Portuguese artillery employed in the breaching battery was slightly not table. To the fire kept up by the British light companies and the companies of the 11th and Brunswick regiments and the Major's Detachment and Birmingham and the flank companies of Colonel Harvey's Portuguese brigade, I principally attribute the striking loss we sustained. I have the honour to inclose the return of the casualties, as also of the ordnance found in

the place, and of the number of prisoners taken

I have, &c
(Signed) G. LOWRY COLT.

Return of Wounded, made Prisoners and Missing, in the corps of the Allied Army under the command of Sir W. Beresford, on the 17th of April. Camp on the left bank of the Guadiana, — Total, 7 rank and file wounded, 1 Major 1 Lieutenant 1 Troop-Sergeant Major, 2 Trumpeters, 49 rank and file 63 horses 2 mules, prisoners, 1 rank and file missing — Officers taken prisoners, Major Morris and Lieutenant Moss, of the 13th Light Dragoons

Spanish Prisoners released at the Capture of Olivenza — Nine Officers and 80 non-commissioned Officers and 1 rank and file

Return of French Garrison of Olivenza, surrendered to Major General Crahan on 15th April — Total, 461 men, including 1 Colonel 1 Lieutenant Colonel and 1 Captain

Return of Ordnance and Stores found at Olivenza — Total 1 mounted 8 and 12 pounders 15 ditto unmounted, 2 ammunition tumbrils, 66 500 musket ball cartridges 350 muskets and 192 bayonets,

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 11

Admiral Lord Gambier has transmitted to J. W. Croker Esq. a letter which his Lordship had received from Captain Sir G. R. Collier of his Majesty's Ship *Surveillante*, giving an account of his having on the 1st inst. captured the French privateer of 14 guns and 115 men, on her first cruise from Bourdeaux.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 14.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Comd. in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on San Josef, off Toulon, the 2d inst.

SIR,

I have much satisfaction in transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain (now) reporting the capture, by the *Ajax* and *Isle*, on the 31st ult. of the *Promedeus* French frigate built ship, having on board ammunition and stores, supposed for Corfu. The *Promedeus* being a new ship, and calculated for his Majesty's service, I shall direct Commissioner Fraser to purchase her, together with the stores, &c. for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

His Majesty's Ship Ajax, off Elba, March 31, 1811

SIR,

In pursuance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you the 26th inst.,

for intercepting the frigates which had escaped from Toulon to the eastward, I lost not a moment in pushing through the Straits of Bonifacio, directing the *Unité* at the same time to go round by Cape Corse. On my rejoining her last night off this island, I was informed she had been chased during the day by the enemy's frigate, and that they were working through the *Proiabino* passage. All sail was immediately made in that direction, and at dawn this morning they were discovered (namely the *Emily* and the *Adrian* of 40 guns each, and the *Dromedaire* of 20) a little to windward. From the short distance they were from the *Lund*, I regret we could only succeed in cutting off the *Dromedaire*, the rear ship; the other two narrowly escaped from Captain Chamberlyne, by running into *Porto Ferrago*. The *Dromedaire* is a very fine frigate-built ship, of 500 tons, sails remarkably well, and is only five months old; she was constructed by the French government for the express purpose of carrying stores. Her cargo consists of 15,000 shot and shells of different sizes, and 90 tons of gunpowder. She was commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and her complement 150 men. From the report of the prisoners it appears they were bound to Corfu. I have the honour, &c. &c.

To Sir C. Cotton, R. W. ORWAY.
Hark, &c. &c.

[Another Letter, transmitted by Sir C. Cotton, from Captain Elliot of the *Victorious*, gives an account of the destruction, on the 20th January, on the coast of Albania, of the *Leoben* Italian schooner of war, of 10 guns and 60 men, bound from Venice to Corfu, with ordnance stores.]

Copy of a Letter from Captain Atchison, of the *Scylla* ship, transmitted by Sir Adm. R. Culder, Commander in Chief at Plymouth.
His Majesty's Brig, *Scylla*, within
Les Triagus Rocks, off Mortaux,
Maj 8.

Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you, &c.

close in with the Isle of Bas, this morning at half-past nine o'clock, observed a man of war brig, with five small sail under convoy, to leeward, which I immediately gave chase to; half-past eleven came up and commenced firing at her and convoy; 15 minutes past eleven, finding we were within Les Triagus and Pontgalo Rocks, and she was determined if possible to run on shore, obliged me to lay the *Scylla* on board her, then going eight knots; in two minutes afterwards we got possession, but not before her First Captain, one midshipman, the boatswain, and three seamen were killed; one midshipman, and five seamen dangerously, and five seamen slightly wounded. She proves to be the French National brig *La Canonniere*, of 10 four-pounders, one 24-pound cannonade, and four swivels, with a complement of 77 men commanded by Monsieur Jean Joseph Benoit Scudils, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, on only two hours from Porros bound to Brest. I think if we had been off the land she would not have fired a shot at us; but with the hope of running her on shore, and being close to it, they fought hard and I am sorry to say the *Scylla* had two seamen killed, and one midshipman (Mr T. Liver) and one marine slightly wounded. I was only enabled to get possession of one of her convoys, a ship laden with wheat, the other four having gone within the rocks, and run on shore; indeed I was glad, from the shattered state of *La Canonniere*, and the wind and sea increasing, to get out from where I was with what I had.

In this little affair I have great satisfaction to mention that Mr Speck, First Lieutenant, and all the officers and crew I have the honour to command, did all they could; I should be proud to have an opportunity where they could shew themselves to a greater advantage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. A. RUSBY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCOUNTS from several quarters of Spain state as a fact, that Joseph Bonaparte had set out for France; leaving the management of the affairs to General Negretti.

Letters from Lisbon state, that much sickness prevails throughout the Portuguese territory; that the hospitals are full; and that by the returns sent to the Medical Board, it appears that 50,000 persons have died during the campaign, of want and disease. The calamity is aggravated by there being no adequate supply of medicines to relieve the unhappy victims.—Provisions were abundant at Lisbon; and to secure a sufficient supply, the exportation to Figueras, Oporto, and other places, was forbidden.

The son of Judge Nello, a Portuguese,

was recently executed by order of the Regency, for having served in the French army. He was taken near Badajoz with some French prisoners, and being recognised, he was ordered for trial. The young man is stated to have died with fortitude.

MAY 25 Government received despatches from Lord Wellington, confirming intelligence which had been previously received by the way of Oporto, of the repulse of Massena, in two separate attacks upon the Allied Army, with the view of re-taking Almeida. Immediately on their receipt, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the substance of their contents communicated by Lord Liverpool to the Lord Mayor in the following letter:—

Mr Ionn, "Downing-street, May 25.

Despatches have been received from Lord Wellington, dated the 8th and 10th instant, by which it appears that the enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including 900 of the Imperial Guard, together with some battalions of the 9th corps, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d inst. and on the 3d and 5th made two desperate attacks on the British army, for the purpose of relieving Almeida. The contest, though very severe, especially on the 5th, terminated in the complete repulse of the enemy, and the Allied Army continuing to hold its position. On the 7th, at night, the French army retired from the position which they occupied on the preceding day on Duos Casas. On the 8th, the enemy continued their retreat to the woods between Galligoes Espejas, and Fuentes de Honor. On the 9th they crossed the Azava, and the 10th the Agueda leaving Almeida to its fate. In the action of the 9d of May, the British loss consisted of 22 killed and 171 wounded—that of the Portuguese 14 killed and 33 wounded. On the 5th, the British loss consisted of 118 killed and 872 wounded. The Portuguese loss, 50 killed and 158 wounded. The numbers of the Allies missing on the two days amounted to 816. The enemy's loss appears to have been very great in killed, wounded, and prisoners, but no return has been transmitted of the exact amount.

[The Gazette Account in our next.]

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED SPAIN FROM 1807 TO JANUARY 1, 1811.

In 1807—Infantry....	47,500
Cavalry....	7,100
In 1808—Infantry....	209,300
Cavalry....	36,200
In 1809—Infantry....	44,950
Cavalry....	4,302
In 1810—Infantry....	121,500
Cavalry....	25,734

Total in the four years:—

Infantry.....	428,250
Cavalry.....	73,336
Employed in Civil Line	7,650
Guides, &c.....	7,530

Grand Total,...514,761
Artillery 620

From the 1st January, 1811, to the 28th, there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 630 infantry and 180 horse.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France, by way of Lion, 48,228 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811 not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH FORCE WHICH ENTERED PORTUGAL.

Before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo the grand total was 105,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They had lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Regnier lost in Estremadura 4000 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his force to 88,000 men.

The French Imperial Almanack for 1811 is published. After the names of the Emperor and Empress, we find the name of Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, Imperial Prince, King of Rome.

In Paris the embarrassments of the commercial classes are daily increasing. Some of the oldest and best established houses in that city have been under the necessity of yielding to the pressure of the times, and suspending their payments.

The failure of the house of Pierlot and Co. at Paris, has not only extensively affected the commercial world, but the principal civil and military authorities Bourienne, the ex-Governor of Hamburgh, had lodged in it half a million sterling, the fruits of his exactions and robberies, and the other Marshals and Generals in proportion.

A letter from an officer on board one of the vessels concerned in the late brilliant achievement in the Adriatic states, that when our gallant little squadron was going into action, "Captain Hoste telegraphed his consorts in these words—"Remember Nelson." As soon as this short, but emphatic sentence, was communicated to the men, they began to cheer; and the Officer, whose letter we are alluding to, says he hardly knew which was the loudest, the roaring of the guns, or the cheering of the men.

A dreadful accident lately happened at Champay, near Liege. While the workmen were usually employed in the coal mines there, at the depth of near 900 feet, a torrent of water rushed in, blew up the galleries, and before the unfortunate labourers could be drawn up by means of the machine, 60 were swept away and perished in the subterranean flood.

Accounts have been received from Stockholm, of all differences between Russia and France having been amicably adjusted; and that the former power had, in consequence, withdrawn a part of the troops which she had assembled on the frontiers of Poland.

The Porte has refused to make peace with the Russians, unless the Court of St. Petersburg renounces its pretensions upon Wallachia and Moldavia, and withdraws its troops from Servia.

Letters from the Mediterranean give account of a dreadful massacre in Cairo, on the 1st of March; when about 1000 Mamelukes lost their lives.

An extraordinary conspiracy was lately

discovered at Bombay. Mr. Osborne, sub-treasurer of the settlement, suspecting the native clerks in the treasury of misversation, gave notice that on a particular day he would examine their accounts, and expect to find their balances accurate. The clerks, native Indians, borrowed the necessary sums of the money-changers to make their balances complete while passing examination, and engaged to return the sums so borrowed, next day, they having not the least doubt that these sums would be again entrusted to their custody. But Mr. Osborne, on finding the balances accurate, clapped locks upon the whole of the treasury every night, thus, in effect, keeping it in his possession. Driven to despair, they next formed a conspiracy against the life of Mr. Osborne; but being betrayed, and carried before the superintendent of police, were dismissed on the ground of want of sufficient evidence; but on their re-apprehension, were tried, convicted, and punished by fine, imprisonment, and whipping. The salaries of most of these men did not exceed half-a-guinea per week; but having at times 200,000*l.* sterling of public money in their possession, they were enabled to purchase splendid houses, keep equipages &c. Mr. Bruce, the Superintendent of Police, was subsequently apprehended, and after a trial which lasted three days, found guilty of corruption, sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

The Sir Francis Drake, Captain Harris

while cruising off the coast of Java, having sent a boat's crew to examine eight Malay praws, they enticed four of the men below, whom they instantly murdered, cut them in quarters, and hung their mangled remains up in the shrouds! Captain Harris, highly exasperated at this treacherous and cruel murder of four of his brave crew, stood the Sir Francis Drake closer to the shore, and fired at them till not a vestige of them was to be seen. The whole of the crews, consisting of not less than 400 of these barbarians, who were not killed by the shot, found a grave in the sea.

Advices from New York state, that Mr. Smith had resigned, and that Mr. Munro had been appointed Secretary of State. It is added that Dr. Ustiel is nominated Plenipotentiary at the Court of London.

The political separation between Mr. Smith and President Maddison, is attributed in the *Aurora* (American) paper, to the introduction of Mason's two bills, and the Non-Intercomer Act of last Session. 2d, The practice of recommending measures in secret and individually to certain members of Congress, instead of the fair, clear, unembarrassed, and open course of public recommendation, prescribed by the Constitution—3d, A transaction of a pecuniary nature in the concerns of a certain public agent, respecting which, says the editor, we could be more explicit, but that the topic will come before Congress at the next session.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 24

A NUMEROUS meeting of merchants took place at the City of London Tavern, to consider the propriety of opening a subscription for the relief of the Portuguese who have suffered by the barbarities of the French army. Mr. Whitmore, who was in the chair, read a letter from Mr. Villiers, in furtherance of the object of the meeting and briefly stated the distressed situation of the natives of Portugal. Mr. Warre proposed the resolutions, which were adopted. Nearly 50,000*l.* have already been subscribed.

Mr. James Anderton, a very respectable man, and many years a Warden at Chatham Dock-yard Gate, put a period to his existence at his house at Brumpton. The Coroner's Jury gave a verdict of—*Felo de se.*

25. A shocking circumstance occurred at Lynn, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Lord of the Duke's Head Inn there, and a woman very much respected, was missing in the evening for some time, at length a smell of burning attracted attention to a water-closet—on breaking open the door of which, Mrs. W. was found dead, burnt in a shocking way, and her clothes almost wholly destroyed.

27. The Royal Academicians gave their annual dinner, preparatory to opening the Exhibition, the Prince Regent, three of his Royal Brothers, and a number of the Nobility, were present.—After dinner the Prince Regent addressed the Members, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen present, in a most eloquent and animated speech, complimenting the President and the Institution on the rapid improvement evinced by the Artists since he had had the pleasure of dining in the Royal Academy and he regretted that he had not been able to attend them more frequently. "He saw in the Exhibition of this year, Portraits which would do honour to Vander Landscapes that Claude would have been proud to own, and in every other department of the Arts, a progress so decided, that he could not suppress the delight and admiration. His Royal Highness felt the pride of an Englishman in celebrating his country, that this country, so distinguished for its constitution, its Laws, and its various political and civil advantages, would with due encouragement, stand equally enriched in the Fine Arts. That such wishes were his most fervent wish and prayer." He concluded with drinking,

"Prosperity to the Fine Arts, and to the Royal Academy."

20. A battle was fought at Hazelev, Hants, between a Somersetshire man named Sanderson, and Flowers, Capt. Hicks's coachman, for 100 guineas. In the first round both the combatants were hit down, in the second, Flowers had a rib broken by a right-handed blow, and in the ninth, Sanderson had his jaw broken. The contest was notwithstanding maintained 20 minutes longer with ruffian-like fury, at length Sanderson received a blow behind his ear, and fell senseless, his life being despaired of, the amateurs of this brutal sport (as we are told) subscribed 40 guineas, for him, or his next of kin!

MAY 2. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; when, on the motion of Mr. Quinn it was ordered, "That the Freedom of the City be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, adorned in a hat of En, his heart of oak in testimony of the deep and grateful sense entertained by this Court of his public virtues, and amiable and endearing qualities, of the purity of his constitutional principles, exemplified by his unvaried attachment to the rights and liberties of the people; of his exalted forbearance and moderation during the whole of his Royal Father's afflictive indisposition, and of his rare self-denial, in refusing to increase the national expenditure by any temporary addition to his state and dignity as Prince Regent, thus practically illustrating the union which must ever exist between the feelings of a great and patriot Prince, and the happiness of a free and loyal people."—The Recorder's salary was raised from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* per annum.

An occurrence took place at Newmarket which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the spectators of the turf. Several horses were entered for the Claret Stakes, and, as usual, were taken out in the morning for exercise. They all drank, as we understand, at one watering-trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony; viz. Lord Foley's Pronette and Spaniard, Lord Kinnaird's Dandy; Sir S. Sitwell's Revelle and Caelch; and Sir Frank Staudel's colt, a Bay. On examining the watering-trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned with arsenic. The horses were the property of Lord Kinnaird, Sir F. Staudel's colt is dead. A reward of 500 guineas has been offered by the Jockey Club for discovery of the offenders.

9. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton-House; when Mr. Lancaster was introduced to his Royal Highness. One of the attendants took off Mr. L.'s hat by his permission, his being one of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. He was likewise excused kneeling,

as usual on presenting any papers to the Prince Regent.—Mr. L. submitted to his Royal Highness the plan of a school, a plan for a large building upon an extended scale, for a school-room. They were most graciously received, and his Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation, and promised his patronage and support.—His Royal Highness on a subsequent day subscribed 300 guineas to the different purposes of the plan, and put his name down for 30 copies at a guinea each, of Mr. LANCASTER'S Plan of Education, hoping by this example to raise a fund for the future provision of Mr. L.'s only child.

9 The foundation-stone of the New Bridge at Millbank, was laid by Lord Dandax, as proxy of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. In a cavity of the stone was placed, with the customary ceremonies, a glass case containing gold, silver, and copper coins, with an engraved plate recording the event. The new work was afterwards named "*The Regent's Bridge*;" and the ceremony concluded, as it had begun, by a salute of 21 guns. We understand the bridge will be built externally of Scotch granite, and the ornaments and finishings of Portland stone. It will be a strait bridge, like those of antiquity, and will consist of seven arches; the central one of 110 feet span, the others diminishing in size to 90 feet at the ends. The water-way will be 702 feet, and the whole extent, 920 feet. It will take about 5 years in completion.

A meeting of the Common Council was held, on the purpose of taking into consideration a Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington and the Army under his command, for their brilliant services during the last campaign in Portugal, and voting to his Lordship a sword, value 100 guineas.—Aldermen Wood and Goodchere, Messrs. Stale, Miller, Harcomb, Wright, &c. opposed it, on the ground, that though single victories had often obtained thanks, there was no example wherein that Court had taken upon itself to judge of the whole campaign.—Mr. Whitham alluded to the Contra Convention; said the Wellesley family had been sufficiently paid, and moved an amendment; which was ably opposed by Mr. Com.—Sir W. Curran severely observed, that he now thought the Contra Convention a wise measure, considering that Juno had possession of those very positions in front of Lisbon from which Lord Wellington had lately derived so much advantage, and which had proved to be impregnable.—The amendment was finally negatived, and the Resolutions carried by a large majority.

10. This morning, the house of Mr. T. James, a farmer, under Trewine, in Lower St. Columb, Cornwall, who for a great many years past has been known to keep hoarded guineas by him, was broken into by three men, who very much cut and bruised the old man and his daughter (the only persons in the house); and having secured a pistol he was

known to keep in his room, took from a box near his head above the chimney.

12. This evening the Pale Beer Brewhouse, lately occupied by Mr. Philips, in Osulston-street, Somers's Town, fell down with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no person was passing at the time.

13. The Bishop of Durham's carriage and four, coming down Highgate-hill, the postilion was thrown from his horse, and the wheel going over his head crushed it to pieces: the Bishop was so much affected by the event as to be unable to proceed.

16. A sloop, the property of Messrs. Fulfill and Gibson, of Brighton, was launched at Newhaven. She went off the stocks uncommonly well, but (owing to her having no ballast) in the foolish ceremony of rocking, she was upset, and nearly fifty persons, who were on board, were precipitated into the river, many of whom were not saved without considerable difficulty. She was to have been christened the *Skylark*; but after the above catastrophe, her name was, not unaptly, changed to the *Madlark*.

17. The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, waited on the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, to know, when his Royal Highness would be pleased to receive the Address of the Corporation voting him the Freedom of the City.—His Royal Highness made a most eloquent answer; acknowledging his sense of the honour intended to be conferred upon him, and his attachment to the Corporation. At the same time expressing his regret, that the spirit of the Constitution prevented him from receiving it, owing to the office that he held of Prince Regent. They were all most graciously received, and invited by his Royal Highness to partake of a gold collation.

A sumptuous and highly respectable meeting of the friends to the Royal Lancasterian system for the education of the poor, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, at which were present the Duke of Kent, Sussex, and Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Keble, Mr. W. Adair, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Horner, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Abraham Boulle, and several other distinguished individuals. Among a variety of interesting communications made to the meeting it was stated, in proof of the moral effects attending the Lancasterian system, that of 7000 children who have been instructed in the Royal Free School, Borough Road, no instance has been known of any one of these having been charged with any criminal offence in any Court of Justice. About 16000 were collected.

17. The arguments in the case of *Sir Francis Burdett v. The Speaker of the House of Commons*, closed, before Lord Ellenborough and the Judges, Gase and Bayley; when they gave judgment against Sir Francis upon all the points; it being their unanimous

opinion, that the House of Commons had a right to arrest for a breach of their Privilege—and that the Speaker was authorized to issue a Writ for that purpose.—On the point of breaking open the door of Sir Francis's house Lord Ellenborough held it to be the constant practice, in all cases of contempt, to exercise that power; and hence the process of attachment for contempt, as executed against Sir Francis Burdett, was strictly lawful.

Twelve standards and colours taken from the enemy on different occasions, including the French eagle taken by the 57th regiment at the battle of Barrosa, were carried with military ceremonies, from the parade in St. James's Park, to Whitehall Chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar. The spectacle, which was one of the finest ever witnessed, was attended by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Sir D. Dundas, Generals Hope, Doyle, Culvest and Phipps, Spanish and Portuguese Ministers, besides a number of ladies of distinction.

The Sergeant of the 5th, or Prince's Own Royal Irish Volunteers, who took the Eagle at Barrosa, is promoted to an Ensigncy in the York Light Infantry Volunteers.

18. Her Majesty completed her 67th year, which was observed in a private manner at Windsor, by the Prince Regent and all the Royal Dukes d'ining with the Queen and Princesses. His Majesty went to the Queen's apartments, for the first time since his indisposition, for the purpose of congratulating the Queen upon the return of her birth-day, at which time he was surrounded by the whole of his family.

20. The inhabitants of Windsor and its environs were gratified by his Majesty's first appearance in public, on horseback, since his illness. The Castle-yard and the Park were filled with crowds, who waited several hours in great suspense. At length, the grooms made their appearance, with his Majesty's favourite white horse Adonis; and soon after the royal pass-word of "Sharp!" signifying the approach of the King, was given. His Majesty immediately after came with a companion, by the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in very cheerful and pleasant conversation. They were attended by General Gwynn, Colonel Taylor, and Lady Collyer. The Royal party continued to ride on horseback in the Great Park till half past one o'clock, when they returned to the Castle. The bells of the Church and Cathedral struck up, and rung a merry peal as soon as his Majesty mounted his horse; and at the same time the Windsor regiment and the Windsor volunteers fired a *feu de joie*.

21. A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall; when Mr. Alderman Jacob resigned the office of Alderman of the Ward of Lime-street.

The late Abraham Newland (of whom a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHY were given in Vol.

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MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Miss F. Foreman, of Eggeston place, near Storrington, aged 70 years. She possessed great property, and, having no relation living, bequeathed the greatest part of it, upwards of 60,000*l.* to her Bailiff; in addition to which, she gave a legacy of 1000*l.* to one of her daughters.

—R. Clarke, Esq., in his 77th year, one of the Magistrates of the Police Office, St. Idwell.

—At St. Alban's, Mrs. Anna Maria Joyce, a maiden lady, in the 90th year of her age.

—In Upper Wimpole street, Mrs. Maria Catharine Bell, at the advanced age of 88.

—At Dover, Charles Wellford, Esq., many years Captain of one of his Majesty's Packets.

—At Dunelm, aged 90, Mr. John Gas, barber, an eccentric character, and who often used to boast, that he had taken the Pretender at his Nostril in 1745.

—On board his Majesty's ship Laplace, Thomas Hodgson Hookham, in the command of Mr. Jordan Hookham, of New Bondstreet.

April 9. At Melville-place, Stirling Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, wife of Dr. John Forbes, 111 years old, and justly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

11. At Peckham, Mr. John Hoppe, of the Minories.

14. At Blackhill, county of Moray, Patrick Cumming, Esq., aged 81.

15. Dr. O'Donel. — His truly venerable Prelate was born at Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, and at the age of 18 years

Irish, in order to profess a religious life in the Franciscan Convent of St. Dunstan at Rome.

After a long absence, he returned home, and was stationed in the city of Waterford, where his piety, zeal, and fervour, soon procured him

advancement to the head Order. He was chiefly distinguished at that time, as a popular and pathetic preacher.

But he soon became much better known, by being in some measure the Apostle of Newfoundland.

At the solicitation of some of the principal merchants of that island, and of their correspondents in Waterford, he was sent out in the year 1784, with full authority from

Rome as Prefect and Vice-Apostle. He was, in fact, the first appointed Catholic Clergyman that visited that island.

Before his arrival, the great body of the natives were nearly in a state of barbarism, idolatry, and superstition.

Their superstitions, after his arrival, were rapid, progressive, and permanent. He was soon raised to the

title of Bishop of the island. His zeal and abilities made him extremely useful to those who were more particularly the objects of his mission; the martyr of his mission.

On leaving the island in 1807, he received as a token of regard, from a general assembly of the inhabitants, a beautiful silver Vase, value 150*l.*

He received from Government license a

handsome life pension; which he always looked upon with pride, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation.

His last years, which he spent in Waterford, were such as might be expected at the close of such a life.

During a gradual decay, he retained possession of his faculties to the last; and a short time before his death, traced the following inscription for his tomb: — "Here lieth

the mortal Remains of the Rt. Rev. James O'Donel, Bishop of Thuyata, the first

qualified Missionary who ever went to Newfoundland, where he spent 23 years as Prefect and Vice Apostolic of said Mission.

He departed this life —, in the 75th year of his age. May he rest in peace — Amen."

17. At Newbottle, Durham, Edward Weichall, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.

—At Limerick, county of Kerry, Mr. Ponsanthy, 1.

—At Blompton, Mr. Robert Smith, of Coleman-street.

—At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Bryant's, in Finsbury-square, aged 73, Mrs. Sophia Belcher, who has 11 sons, a Commander in his Majesty's Navy, and three daughters, all married.

20. At New Admiral James G. Kinnear, in the 58th year of his age.

—At Toller-ton-hall, Mrs. Nemie, wife of Pendock Scale, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

21. At Riston, in the county of Durham, aged 80, Mrs. F. Wake Thorp, wife of the Rev. Charles Thorp, rector of that place, and only child of Henry Collingwood Selby, Esq., of Wansley, Northumberland, and of Gray's Inn, London.

23. At Buckingham, Philip Box, Esq., 17, of Buckingham, and of Fleet-street; Receiver-General and Magistrate for the county of Buckingham.

He was 72 years of age, and the father of the Corporation of Buckingham.

24. At New cross, John Holcombie, Esq., aged 47.

—11 Lower street, Bedford-square, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Peters.

Is Carriek, at an advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Marjesty.

At the Rev. H. Maguire, formerly Chaplain on board the Demarck, and latterly of succumb, in the Isle of St. Pierre.

A circumstance peculiarly awful took place at the parish church of St. Dunstan, Lower street; while in the act of preaching a sermon, about

two months since, he was struck with the palsy, and, for a time, was deprived of his speech, and used of one side.

Two attacks afterwards caused death. He has left a wife and six children.

26. Mr. John Howard, farmer, of Rockland, Norfolk — 1,500 guineas and 50*l.* in silver have been found in his house since his death.

At his seat at Norfolk, Sir James Pultney Barr, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 11th regiment of Foot.

His death was occasioned by the accident of

his powder-horn taking fire, while loading his gun; when the catch of it being blown violently into his left eye, occasioned an inflammation, which no medical skill could afterwards allay. Sir James served at the commencement of the war as Adjutant-General under the Duke of York, in Flanders, he afterwards had the command of an unsuccessful expedition against Ferrol; and a short time since filled the office of Secretary at War. Though his military character was not marked by any brilliant exploit, he was considered by the profession as a good soldier; and his liberal donations to the distressed, after his accession to his fortune, proved him a benevolent man. The immense annual revenue which he derived, as the interest alone, out of the Pultney property, by the will of his late Lady, the Countess of Bath, was 50,000*l.* per annum; the principal of which, by his death, now devolves, by the same will, on the four children of Mrs. Markham, daughter of Sir Sutton, Bart. by a son of the late Archbishop of York, who was divorced from her husband about six years ago; part of her children will now come into the possession of 250,000*l.* sterling, as their portion of this great fortune, accumulated by the late Sir William Pultney. In the 60th year of his age, Mr. John Frazer of Sloane-square, Chelsea, well known in the Botanical World by his useful and extended researches in North America and other parts of the world. In Westminster, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. Rich. Pownall, formerly of the first Regiment of Guards. At Stanwell-place, the lady of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. sister of Sir Charles Watson, Bart. In her 40th year, a few hours after the birth of her 15th child, Mrs. Goodall, wife of Mr. Thomas Goodall, of Bath, and eldest daughter of Thomas Pickford, Esq. of Cross street, T-lington. At Herndon, Mr. Monro, relict of Lieut. Colonel Monro, late of the Royal Marines. Jonathan Court, Esq. lately in the East India Company's Civil Service at Calcutta.

27. In Walbrook, Richard Bridger, Esq. late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, aged 73 years. In Old Burlington-street, the youngest son of Lord Kensington. In Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Wm. Hamilton, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

28. Mrs. Mary Muggerridge, of Balham-hill, Clapham, Surrey, in her 71st year. In New Burlington street, Joseph Hill, Esq. of Wargrave-hill, Berks. He was great nephew of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls. At Brompton, Lieut. Col. Edward Stephens, late of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards. In consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. John Ord, B.A. Rector of Wheatthamstead-cum-Harpenden, Herts; and in the commission of the Peace for that county. At Bath, Mrs. Ingleton, wife of Mr. Charles Ingleton, of Covent-garden Theatre.

29. At Easfield Chase, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Mocher, relict of the late General Mocher. Miss Gilpin, sister of the late Rev. William Gilpin, of Chiswick, Esq. so justly celebrated as an artist; and of Dr. Gilpin, of Carlisle. At Milesdon Edge, Esq. of the Red House near Ipswich, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Edgar, sister of the late Robert Edgar, Esq. of Wickhambrook, Suffolk. At Romsgate, George Louch, Esq.

30. In Woolwich Dock-yard, Mrs. Knowles, wife of John Knowles, Esq. Aged 83, Mr. Hargreaves Hanson, eldest son of John Hanson, Esq. of Chancery-lane. The Hon. Anna Jane Penelope Penington, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Manchester.

MAY 1. In the 70th year of his age John Smart, Esq. of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, miniature-painter. At Camp-hill, Warwickshire, Juliana, eldest sister of John Newdigate Ludford, Esq. of Anley-hall, in the same county, and niece to the late Sir Robert Newdigate, Bart. of Arbury. At Old Bracknell, Berks, Mrs. Sneyd, relict of the late Jeremy Sneyd, Esq. In Shrewsbury, the lady of the Right Hon. George Knox, in the 29th year of her age. In Hereford-street, Lady Essex Finch, daughter of the late Earl of Winchelsea. In Thavies-lane, aged 12 months, the infant and only daughter of Mr. J. B. Nichols, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

2. After a tedious and painful illness, which she endured with all the fortitude and submission, characteristic of exalted virtue, Mrs. Maria Bryant, aged 26 years, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Bryant, of Newport, Essex. Aged 80, Mr. Beach, well known by the appellation of Old Ifycam, at whose temporary hotel, on Angel-hill,bury St. Edmund's, during the October fair, the lovers of "hot sausages" were highly regaled. Vice-admiral W. Hancock Kelly, of Plymouth. Mrs. Busby, wife of the Dean of Rochester. At Presteign, Radnorshire, Mrs. Morgan, relict of David Morgan, Esq. and daughter of Edward Jeffrey, Esq. of the Priory, Brecon.

3. At the Parsonage-house, at Hadley, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Burrows. She was the intimate friend of the late Mrs. Chapone. At his father-in-law's (P. Colquhoun, Esq.) in James-street, Westminster, Lieutenant-colonel Barclay, of the 52d regiment, of the wounds he received at the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a light brigade. At Stockwell, Thomas Woodroffe Smith, Esq. aged 61. At Lewes, Thomas Kemp, Esq. aged 65, representative of the borough of Lewes in six Parliaments. At Exmouth, the lady of Charles Henry Fraser, Esq.

4. At Dulwich, in the 75th year of his age, Edward Browne, Esq. In her 70th year, Mrs. Rowlatt, relict of William Row-

latt, Esq. of Charterhouse-square, having survived her husband only three weeks.

5. At Hadley, near Barnet, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Cottrell, wife of the Rev. C. J. Cottrell, Rector of that parish.—At Holbway, Mr. Ingleby, of Wood-street, aged 62 years.—Mr. Alexander Keir, of the Old Jewry, aged 32 years.—At the New River Head, near Islington, Robert Milne, Esq. architect, in the 79th year of his age.

—At Glasgow, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. John Fraser, of the Royal Bank of Scotland, son of John Fraser, Esq. of Antigua-street, Leith-walk, Edinburgh.

6. At Penrice-house, Cornwall, Rear-admiral Graves.—The Rev. Henry Frederick Thistlethwayte, son of the late Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. Member for Hampshire.—After having completed his 111th year, John North, of South Holme, near Butterwick, butcher. He was born at Butterwick, in the parish of Barton-le street, near Malton; never lived at a greater distance than a mile from the house he was born in; retained the use of his faculties to the day of his death; and was considered to be, during the early part of his life, a *LIVER!*

—In Chipstone-street, Fitzroy-square, very suddenly, after one day's confinement, Samuel Sewell, Esq. formerly of Boston, in North America, aged 66 years.—In Great James-street, William Webb, Esq. aged 74.—Mrs. Kentish, wife of Richard Kentish, Esq. of Green hall, near Hertford.

7. In Bath, Emilia Westenra, aged 44, wife of Joseph Westenra, Esq. late Lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Dragoons.—In the 81st year of his age, Mr. William Barclay, of Bishopbridge. He had gone in perfect health to the funeral of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and, while accompanying the corpse to the church-yard, he fell down, and instantly expired.—At Mr. Henry Fry's, in Bedford-place, Russell-square, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Cumberland, Esq. (of whom a *Portrait and Memoirs* was given, Vol. LVI. p. 3.) He was universally admitted to be a profound scholar, as well as an able writer in various departments, and a poet of no inferior class. He abounded in anecdotes, which he related in a terse, elegant, and pleasing manner; and might altogether be considered as a distinguished ornament of British literature. He was the son of Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore, by the youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and was born February 19, 1732.—The remains of this venerable and highly-respected gentleman were, on the 14th, interred in Westminster-abbey. Mr. Cumberland, the son of the deceased, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bentinck, his grandson, and his two nephews, Messrs. Bentinck and Cumberland Hughes, were the chief mourners, Sir James Graham, Sir James Bland Burgess, Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton,

Anthony Brown, Esq. M.P. for Heydon, Bligh, Esq. Dr. Satterly, Dr. Price, and several other Gentlemen, attended as mourners. At one o'clock the procession reached the Abbey, when the hearse drew up at the grand western entrance, where Dr. Vincent was in readiness to receive the body; which he preceded up the aisle to the grave which had been prepared for its reception in Poets' Corner, close to that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and exactly opposite the monument of the immortal Handel. The coffin being deposited in the grave, Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster, and the early friend of his youth, read the funeral service in an impressive style—and the earth closed for ever on all that is mortal of this eminent dramatist and poet.

"Poets themselves must fall like those they sung,
Deaf the praise'd ear—and mute the tuneful tongue!"

The following oration was delivered by the Dean at the close of the funeral ceremony:—"Good PEOPLE, The person you see now deposited is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit; his writings were chiefly for the stage, but of strict moral tendency; they were not without faults; but they were not gross, abounding with oaths and libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case of many at the present day. He wrote as much as any; few wrote better; and his works will be held in the highest estimation as long as the English language shall be understood. He considered the theatre as a school for moral improvement; and his remains are truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us. Read his prose subjects on divinity; there you will find the true Christian spirit of the man who trusted in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: may God forgive him his sins, and at the resurrection of the just receive him into everlasting glory."—This address had a visible effect on the relations of the deceased, and a numerous assemblage of spectators.—Mr. Cumberland, we believe, was the last survivor of the celebrated club of which Edmund Burke, Dr. Bernard, Dean of Derry, David Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Goldsmith, were members.—Of his numerous literary productions, the following, copious as it is, is perhaps not a perfect list:—*Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain*, 2 vols.—*Arundel*, a Novel, 2 vols.—*Calvary*; or, *The Death of Christ*, a Poem.—*Exodiad*, an Epic Poem, 2 vols.—*Henry*, a Novel, 4 vols.—*John De Lancaster*, a Novel, 3 vols.—*Memoirs of his own Life*, 2 vols.—*Observer*, a Periodical Paper, comprised in 3 vols.—*Plain Reasons why we should believe in Christ*, and adhere to his Religion.—*Retrospection*, a Poem.—And the following unprecedented number of dramatic pieces:—1. *The Banishment of Cicero*, T.—2. *The Summer's Tale*, Mus. C.

—3. Amelia, M. E.—4. The Brothers, C.—5. The West Indian, C.—6. Amelia, M. E. altered.—7. Timon of Athens, T. altered.—8. The Fashionable Lover, C.—9. The Note of Hand, F.—10. The Choleric Man, C.—11. The Battle of Hastings, T.—12. The Princess of Parma, T.—13. The Ilection, Ent.—14. Calypso, M.—15. The Bondman, T. C. altered.—16. The Duke of Milan, T. altered.—17. The Widow of Delphi, Mur. C.—18. The Walloons, C.—19. Mysterious Husband, Play.—20. The Carmelite, T.—21. Natural Son, C.—22. The Arab, T.—23. The Country Attorney, C.—24. The Impostors, C.—25. School for Widows, C.—26. Occasional Prelude.—27. The Armourer, C. O.—28. The Box-lobby Challenge, C.—29. The Jew, C.—30. Wheel of Fortune, C.—31. First Love, C.—32. The Dependunt, C.—33. Don Pedro, Dr.—34. The Days of Yore, D.—35. The Last of the Family, C.—36. False Impressions, C.—37. Village Fête, Int.—38. The Clouds, C.—39. The Eccentric Lover, C.—40. A Word for Nature, C.—41. Joanna of Montfaucon, Dr. Rom.—42. Love's Resolutions, Com.—43. Sailor's Daughter, C.—44. Victory and Death of Lord Nelson, M. D. P.—45. Hint to Husbands, C.—46. The Jew of Mogadore, O.—47. Robber, Dr. Piece.—48. Widow's only Son, C.—49. Alcanor, Play.—50. The False Demetrius, D.—51. Passive Husband, P.—52. The Sibyl: or, The Elder Brutus, P.—53. Tiberius in Capri, P.—54. Torrendal, Trng.

8. W. Boscawen, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office; whose poetical works have been much admired, particularly his translation of *Horace*, in two volumes, octavo. He was an excellent scholar, a good poet, and a truly worthy man.—William Crook Noyes, Esq. of Dear's-place, Somers-town, late of Hampstead.—Mr. Dowland, comedian, of the Bath Theatre.—At Henbury, Dorsetshire, the Countess of Stafford, widow of the late Earl, and since of Horace Churchill, Esq.—At Kewick, in Cumberland, Henry William Bunbury, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-colonel of the West Suffolk regiment of militia, and brother to Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. of Great Barton, M. P. for Suffolk. But this gentleman is still better known as an artist; in which he approached nearer to Hogarth, in his representations of life and manners, than any existing painter; and had he been under the necessity of pursuing the profession for profit, instead of amusement and pleasure only, he would probably have made a great fortune by the produce of his extraordinary genius, which the print-sellers have found a lucrative source of gain; as the engravings will long continue to decorate the apartments of the amateur, and lover of the fine arts.—At Tauboght, near Tralee, at the advanced age of 103, Lucius Bolton, Esq. For the last six years he never slept on a bed, but took his

repose in an arm chair, from which he seldom allowed himself to be removed during that period. He retained the possession of his faculties until a few hours previous to his death.

9. William, eldest son of Mr. William Clarke, of the Eagle Insurance Office.—In Newgate, Malcolm Craig, a compositor. This person was one of nineteen men found guilty, about six months ago, of a conspiracy, in endeavouring to obtain an advance of wages. Mr. Box, surgeon of Newgate, signed a petition on behalf of the unfortunate man, to the Prince Regent, who immediately granted him a free pardon, which arrived but a few hours before his death.

At Paddington-green, in the 88th year of his age, John Gray, Esq. LL. D.—At Layer Briton Parsonage, near Colchester, Essex, the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, in the 61st year of his age.

10. At Spetsbury, Dorsetshire, Louisa Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Talbot, and niece to the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Richard Bradford, Esq. of Midghill, Wiltshire.

12. In the 58th-year of his age, Frederick Cornwallis, Esq. of Ipswich, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 83d regiment of Foot, and one of the Portmen of that Borough.—In Phoenix Park, Dublin, the Rev. S. C. Littlehales, A. M. Prebend of St. Patrick's, Rector of Kil and Kilmethen, and Chaplain to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant. This exemplary clergyman caught the typhus fever by close attendance on a poor family in his parish.

13. Felix McCarthy, Esq. long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence; and latterly for the embarrassments brought upon him by both. He was the author of several pamphlets on subjects of temporary interest at the periods when they were written. His last production was of considerable length and comprehension, upon the question of the Catholic Veto. Mr. McCarthy was a native of the county of Cork, and served in the French army before the Revolution. He once stood candidate for Leicester.—At Park-place, Islington, and denly, Mrs. Eleanor Fewell, wife of Wm. Fewell, Esq.

14.—Of the gout in his stomach, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Windborne St. Giles; Baron Cosper, of Pawlet, a Baronet, and F. R. S. His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761, succeeded his father, Anthony, the late Earl, in 1771; and on the 17th of July 1786, married Barbara, daughter of the late Sir John Jebb, Bart. by whom he has left one daughter, Barbara, born in 1788. His Lordship having died without issue male, he is succeeded in his titles by his brother, the Hon. Crepley Ashley Cooper, Clerk of the Bellveries in the Ordnance, and one of the Representatives for Dorchester, now Earl of Shaftesbury.

15. The French General **Rufin**, who was made prisoner at Barrosa, expired on board the Gorgon ship of war, off St. Helen's. This General bore a distinguished part in the hard-fought battle of Barrosa, and received a wound in his neck, which paralysed his arms. He continued very cheerful, and seemed to suffer but little from his wound till about ten minutes before his death. After having ate a hearty dinner, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: it proved that the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite with Bonaparte, and possessed upwards of 4,000*l.* per annum, landed property, in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace. He was a Member of the Legion of Honour, of a Saxon Order, and a Count of Bonaparte's empire. He was a stout man, and 39 years of age. After he was taken prisoner, he considered the treatment he received from our officers so kind and generous, that he represented it to Marshal Victor; who, in consequence, suffered a number of our wounded men to be taken off, which it was in his power to prevent. General Rufin was buried at Portsmouth, with the most distinguished funeral honours.

—In Bedford-square, Peter Cazalet, Esq. —Drowned, while bathing in the Thames, Mr. W. Deans, of Guy's Hospital, surgeon, aged 19 years, son of Captain Deans, of Finsbury-square.

16. In Devonshire, whether he had gone for the recovery of his health, Thomas Stalker, Esq. —Mrs. Pitcher, wife of Mr. Thomas Pitcher, of Northfleet, Kent.

17. In Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Joseph Dia Santos, late of Lisbon —Mrs. Elizabeth Kilvington, aged 67, wife of Mr. John Kilvington, coal-merchant, Bankside, Southwark.

19. At Barnes, Surrey, Thomas Rock, Esq. aged 67. —Mrs. Henrietta Duer, second daughter of the late John Duer, Esq. of the island of Antigua, and sister-in-law of the Right Hon. George Rose.

20. Mr. Le Mann, late of Threadneedle-street. —In Mortimer-street, Mary-Je-bonne, in her 58th year, Lady Day, relict of the late Sir John Day, many years Advocate-General in the Supreme Court of Justice in Bengal. —In the Bridge-road, Lambeth, in the 70th year of his age, William H. Higden, Esq. formerly of the Secretary

of State's Office for the Home Department.

21. In Sloane-street, the eldest son of Admiral Sawyer. —At Croydon, aged 63, Robert Cuthfield, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey, and lately Paymaster of Seamen's Wages to the Hon. East India Company.

22. At Streatham, Surrey, Mr. G. Robinson, bookseller, of Paternoster-row. —At Eltham, in his 74th year, J. Jeffery, Esq. late Clerk of the Check, of his Majesty's Yard at Woolwich.

23. C. Murray, youngest son of Mr. Murray, Fleet-street. —Lady Charlotte Pelham Clinton, aged 19, sister to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Nurwar, in his 25th year, William Lindsay, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, son of James Lindsay, Esq. of Merton, Surrey. —On board of the Carmarthen East Indiaman in Bombay Harbour, and which ship was on the point of sailing for the Isle of France and England, Mrs. Charlotte Baxter, wife of J. Baxter, Esq. of Bombay. —At Lisbon, where he had resided since 1762, William Shirley, Esq. in the 77th year of his age. —On board his Majesty's ship Bulwark, on her passage from Cadix, Thomas Frederick Newlay, Esq. senior surgeon of the British Army in the Peninsula. He fell a victim to the violence of the fever which raged at Cadiz in December last, having caught the infection in the discharge of his professional duties.

At Paris, Georgiana, only daughter of Caroline, Countess of Melfort, sister to the Earl of Barrymore. She was cut off at the age of 17, by a putrid fever. —At New York, Colonel James Craunford, formerly Equerry to the Queen, and late Governor of the Bermudas. —At Kingston, Jamaica, Captain Thomas Charles Brodie, of his Majesty's ship Hyperion, second son of William Brodie, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street. This promising young officer had seen a great deal of service after he left the Royal Academy. He had the honour to be in the memorable action off Cape St. Vincent's, in the battle of the Nile, in the repulse of Bonaparte at Acre by Sir Sidney Smith, and commanded the Arrow sloop at Lord Nelson's attack off Copenhagen, of which he brought home the despatches.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Grand Junction Canal... 23*l.* per share.
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...Scrip... 25*l.* ditto pr.
West India ditto... 165*l.* ditto.
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21st May 1811.

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DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM APRIL 26, TO MAY 25, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	Stock	3 per Cts	Reduc	Consols	per Cts	4 per Cts	Consols	5 per Cts	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	Exche.	State Lot	Omni.	Cons.
1811	Apr. 26	241	63½	64½	64½	64½	79½	96	17 1-16	96	17 1-16				182½	26s pr.	69½				5s pr.	221 10s		61½ a ½
27	242		64	64½	64½	64½	79½	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				182½	26s pr.	69½				5s pr.	221 10s		64½ a 65
29	243		63½	64½	64½	64½	79½	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				182½	26s pr.	69½				5s pr.	221 10s		64½ a 65
30	243		63½	64½	64½	64½	79½	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				182½	26s pr.	69½				5s pr.	221 10s		64½ a 65
May 1	244		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
2	245		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
3	246		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
4	247		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
5	248		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
6	249		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
7	250		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
8	251		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
9	252		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
10	253		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
11	254		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
12	255		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
13	256		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
14	257		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
15	258		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
16	259		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
17	260		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
18	261		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
19	262		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
20	263		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
21	264		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
22	265		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
23	266		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
24	267		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66
25	268		64½	64½	64½	64½	80	96½	17 1-16	96½	17 1-16				183	26s pr.	69½				4s pr.	221 10s		65½ a 66

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THE European Magazine,

For JUNE, 1811.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, and, 2, a View of BARBER'S BARN, HACKNEY.]

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr INCHBURN, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr JENKINS, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. June, 1811.

3 F

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. ASPEN is under no common obligation to *Magnanimity*. He thanks him kindly for his communication, and will endeavour to profit by his hints. If this worthy Correspondent will be good enough to look at the *General List of ENGRAVINGS* given at the end of the *LIVth Volume*, he will perceive that much attention has been paid in this Work to preserving *Views or Accidents* *Historical* in *LONDON*. The List alluded to is intended to be reprinted, with additions, at the end of the *LXth Volume*.

Our good-humoured Correspondent at *Newberry* has obliged us with a *Drawing*, of a *Kitchen Fire and Utensils*; but instead of the proper accompaniment, a baron of beef, we see nothing to lay down to the fire, but a scraggy gentleman booted and spurred, who seems by his attitude to have jumped out of his skin for joy; though we are in the dark as to the occasion of it. The allusion, however, as we take it, is perfectly fair.

M. N. G. in our next.

The *Verses on H. K. White*, and many other favors, both in poetry and prose, are deferred till our next for want of room: this has also compelled us to omit the continuation of our *Parliamentary Journal*, which, however, will be given next month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 9 to June 13, 1811.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans		
Essex	81	0 32	0 15	0 30	8 14	0	Middlesex	85	9 00	0 75	6 28	0 48	9
Hert	85	0 00	0 12	0 27	6 11	6	Surrey	89	0 40	0 56	6 51	8 45	5
Sussex	80	9 00	0 00	0 30	0 00	0	Hertford	79	2 49	0 36	4 26	8 40	3
Suffolk	78	11 86	0 12	5 26	6 37	7	Bedford	75	2 00	0 30	4 25	10 39	6
Cambridge	75	0 33	0 50	9 11	5 38	0	Huntingd.	76	11 10	0 52	4 22	0 14	2
Norfolk	76	6 46	3 30	0 25	5 06	10	Northampton	75	8 41	0 38	8 22	4 37	2
Lincoln	79	7 16	0 52	4 20	8 58	0	Rutland	76	0 51	6 25	7 00	0 00	0
York	79	2 18	0 31	7 21	11 46	4	Leicester	77	3 12	4 33	9 22	9 32	0
Durham	31	0 56	0 43	11 26	8 00	0	Nottingham	85	0 13	0 33	9 25	8 15	0
Northumb	73	0 16	0 37	1 24	7 00	0	Derby	87	5 00	0 56	6 24	4 50	0
Cumberl.	80	8 48	3 36	4 28	11 0	0	Stafford	90	10 00	0 39	5 29	6 14	2
Westmorl.	88	5 14	0 41	11 27	5 56	10	Salop	90	9 32	10 43	8 33	4 00	0
Lancaster	86	8 00	0 37	9	5 15	2	Hereford	91	1 51	2 38	1	11 47	5
Chester	84	7 00	0 00	0 33	8 00	0	Worcester	92	10 00	0 42	3 34	4 48	2
Gloucester	94	3 01	0 16	1 10	0 47	4	Warwick	88	4 00	0 45	8 51	7 46	2
Shropset	94	1 00	0 00	0 22	0 16	2	Wilts	87	4 00	0 35	8 27	2 50	0
Moumouth	100	6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	92	6 00	0 14	2 28	11 45	2
Devon	98	6 00	0 10	7 31	1 00	0	Oxford	86	1 00	0 34	1 37	4 12	0
Cornwall	92	0 00	0 13	7 28	10 00	0	Bucks	82	8 00	0 12	10 26	6 39	2
Dorset	86	11 00	0 35	6 00	0 00	0	WALES						
Hants	82	2 00	0 36	5 128	8 00	0	N. Wales	88	0 00	0 43	4 24	4 00	0
							S. Wales	95	4 06	0 45	0 18	4 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1811	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Observ.	1811	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Observ.
May 29	29.78	62	S	Fair	June 18	29.82	65	SW	Fair
30	29.99	62	SW	Ditto	19	30 12	61	NW	Ditto
31	29.50	62	S	Rain	14	30 04	62	SW by S	Ditto
June 1	29.73	64	SW	Ditto	15	29 87	64	SW	Ditto
2	29 48	58	N	Ditto	16	30.09	65	SW	Ditto
3	29.63	69	W	Fair	17	30.24	66	WNW	Ditto
4	29.84	59	SW	Ditto	18	30.37	67	SSE	Ditto
5	29.93	63	S	Rain	19	30 20	70	SW	Ditto
6	29.87	63	S	Ditto	20	29.94	65	NW	Ditto
7	29.96	65	S	Fair	21	29 72	58	NNE	Ditto
8	29.89	64	SE	Ditto	22	29 83	57	N	Ditto
9	30 02	60	SW	Ditto	23	29 77	59	N	Ditto
10	30.11	61	SE	Ditto	24	29.66	61	ESE	Rain
11	29.94	65	SW	Ditto					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
 AND
LONDON REVIEW,
 FOR JUNE, 1811.

MEMOIR OF SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY,

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IMRESSED with a just sense of the importance of the great source of amusement and information that has been opened to the literature of these realms, by the industry and ingenuity of a few of our learned countrymen, who have visited the Eastern Hemisphere, and explored the treasures of Oriental knowledge, we have peculiar satisfaction in offering the tribute of the following short memoir to the worth and erudition of Sir William Ouseley.

This gentleman has his descent from a family of ancient distinction in Shropshire and Northamptonshire. He was born in the year 1771. His earlier education was under several domestic tutors: the last of these, a gentleman of the University of Glasgow, possessing uncommon skill in the literature of Greece and Rome, and qualified to kindle in his pupil's mind a passion for the learning in which he himself excelled, was the director of his studies for several years.

In the year 1787, Mr. Ouseley made an excursion, in finishing his education, to visit Paris, and perfect himself in the knowledge and familiar use of the French language. After a residence of some months in that capital, he returned, through Normandy, to England.

In the year following, he entered the army, by purchasing a cornetcy in the 8th regiment of dragoons. He joined his regiment while it was quartered in Ireland; and, soon after, purchased a lieutenancy in the same corps.

The military profession, to a man of a truly ingenious mind, improved by early culture, affords advantages the most eligible for that study, observation and practice in the varieties of so-

cial intercourse, which are to endow the intellect with its truest wealth, are to bestow the last maturity upon judgment, and the highest polish of sentiment.

Mr. Ouseley having entered the army with a fit turn of mind and character, naturally sought in literature a resource for amusement in the leisure of country-quarters. The study of antiquities, which presents so many images of grandeur and tenderness to interest the imagination and the heart, was that for which he first conceived a passionate curiosity. It led him insensibly into the kindred study of the ancient languages of the East; the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

What, indeed, can be more natural, than to proceed, by such a gradation, from inquiries concerning the monuments of the history of the ancients, and the remains of their arts, to the study of their languages? The power to trace the relations of etymology, is one of the master-keys which open to the knowledge of antiquity. The history of the origin, the descents, the filiations, and the cognations of words, if philosophically written, might involve the whole history of human arts and institutions. We cannot examine the ancient and modern languages of Europe, without tracing them all to the three grand sources of the Celtic, the Gothic, and the Slavonic; and among these, again, we easily discern so many things to be in common, that they must be considered as radically one and the same: while, in the Persian, the Hebrew, and the Arabic, we can discover an agreement, in primary words, with the Celtic, Gothic, and Slavonic, that may seem almost to conduct us up to the

knowledge of one original, universal language, on which all others are variously engrafted, without the destruction of the stem. Erudition is, amid such investigations, exalted into philosophy: and, the study of languages expands and elevates the mind by filling it with the noblest conceptions, and by teaching it to embrace, as it were at once, the history of all ages and of all nations.

In the retirement in which Mr. Ouseley began the study of the Eastern tongues, he had no helps in this study but those of books. But the famous Cienard began his acquisition of a skill in the Arabic language, by reading, in an Arabic version of the psalter, those proper names which he might suppose to be the same in the Arabic as in the Hebrew, and thus labouring to distinguish the forms and sounds of the different characters in which the names were in the unknown language expressed. Sir William Jones was much more indebted to his own ardent industry and genius, than to any aid of instructors, for the success with which he conquered all the difficulties of the most abstruse oriental learning. Mr. Ouseley was not less boldly industrious, and therefore not less fortunate in the same studies, than either of the authors of these two illustrious examples.

Early in the spring of the year 1794, the regiment to which he belonged was ordered on foreign service. At Ostend, under the immediate command of General Richard Whyte, they joined the Austrian army. The French, however, with whom they were soon engaged in different skirmishes, prevented their junction with the troops under the Duke of York. On the 8th of May, a general action was fought between the allied army and the French, in which the 8th regiment of dragoons had a conspicuous part. At a village between Wervick and Commines, a squadron of the British cavalry was nearly cut in pieces; and among the losses of the 8th regiment, so many of the superior officers fell, that Mr. Ouseley remained first lieutenant, after the engagement of the day was over. By General Whyte, and by Colonel Hart, who had the command of the regiment, he was warmly recommended to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to a troop of which the command was vacant. But his wishes, and these good offices of his friends, were disappointed.

At the close of the campaign, therefore, he obtained leave to sell his commission, and left the service. He spent some of the winter months at the University of Leyden, where he took pleasure in the inspection of the valuable oriental manuscripts preserved in its library, and renewed his studies in Hebrew, under a learned Jew of the Synagogue of Port.

On his return to London, he began to prepare for the press, a curious work, which he made public, under the title of *Persian Miscellanies*, in the year 1795.

Persia, a country later in the origin of its population, it may be, than Hindostan, Assyria, and Egypt, was, however, for as much as can be discovered from the monuments of ancient history, occupied by human inhabitants sooner than almost any other region of the surface of the globe. At an early period in the history of Persia, as a seat of dominion, it appears to have had letters, and an order of priests, the guardians of the knowledge and literature of the country. Yet, from the Jews, who, of the nations from whom the west has been illuminated, had the first intercourse with the Persians, we have little or no information concerning their literature. The Greeks have commemorated the philosophy and theology of Zerdusht, the existence and some of the actions and practices of the magi, with a few of the revolutions of civil and military power, but are not known to have transported any Persian manuscripts into Europe, and have not preserved translations of any Persian books. The ruins of Persepolis shew the ancient written characters of the Persians to have been of a peculiarity to which we can scarcely yet find a key, and in which there are now few or no other remains. Chronicles were regularly kept, even before the Grecian conquest, of the transactions of the Persian court and government. But, even till the Roman and Parthian conquests destroyed the Greek empire in Asia, the language and learning of the Persians had made small progress toward that exact state in which they exist at the present day. It is, since the era of the Parthian conquests; under the succession of those monarchs who were contemporary with the emperors of Rome and of the lower Greek empire; and the Mahometan princes who have reigned there, since the Per-

sians became proselytes to the law of Mahomet; amidst the progress of the arts of luxury, the extension of trade, and the fluctuations of dominion; that the Persian language has, gradually, become one of the most elegant, the most copious, and the most universally prevalent of those in the East; while all the spoils of the history, science, and literature of the East have been, from time to time, deposited in its books. By the communications of trade from the Persian gulph; by the colonizations of those who are, in India, called the Parsees,* the worshippers of fire; as well as by the events arising from the Mogul conquests; the Persian has become the favourite language of trade, politics, and elegant literature, even from the confines of Arabia and Syria to the western limits of the Chinese empire. The study of it furnishes a passport, by which the traveller may obtain access to all that is most respectable, in the higher orders of society in the East; and it unlocks the stores of almost all modern oriental learning and history. In France, the Persian language was studied, with some success, even in the latter part of the 17th century, by the disciples of that seminary, in which Louis XIV. wished to form persons who should serve as interpreters in his embassies to Turkey and other parts of the East. It was studied also at Rome, for the sake of the propagation of the Gospel; by the Portuguese, in consequence of their intercourse with India; and by the Dutch, while they pursued the same career of trade and conquest, and strove to occupy exclusively the dominion and navigation of the Persian gulph. By the British, it was neglected almost till the era when the East India Company became great territorial lords in Hindostan. An acquaintance with it has been since that time, indispensably necessary in at least a certain proportion of the civil and military servants of the Company. To Dow, Gladwin, Scott, Sir William Jones, and a multitude of other eminent oriental scholars, we owe translations of Persian books, and didactic works introductory to the knowledge of the Persian language, which encourage us to expect, that the whole treasures of Persian literature may be, at length, transfused into English; and that, on the other hand, to the advantage alike of our

learning and our trade, Englishmen may be soon, at least, as generally masters of the language of Persia, as they are of the Greek, the Italian, or the German.

Toward this use did Mr. Ouseley contribute his Persian Miscellanies. Of that work, it was the immediate object to facilitate to beginners the reading of manuscripts in this language. The *nishki*, the *tahk*, and the *shekeste*, are three sorts of hand-writing in use among the Persians. The *nishki* is common to the Persians with the Arabians among whom it had its origin. The *tahk* is the classical hand-writing of the Persians, which they prefer in all those cases in which we should be disposed to employ the most splendid and elegant printing. The *shekeste* is the running hand of business, in which the rules and formalities of the correct *nishki* are carelessly violated, and the modes of the *tahk* are, likewise, freely intermingled. Contractions and combinations of letters, scarce guided by any certain rule, abound in all these species of writing, to a degree that makes it long extremely difficult for the student to read them at sight. In the first chapters of the Persian Miscellanies, Mr. Ouseley explains those varieties in the location and abbreviation of the letters in words, which are the most likely to defy the skill of a reader of small experience. This humble part of grammatical literature he has contrived to adorn with flowers of biographical anecdote, and of criticism on the beauties of works of taste in the Persian language. As he proceeds through the series of his chapters, he rises, still more and more, from the mere elucidation of the difficulties and contractions in the graphical art, to elegant literary anecdote, and to the exposition of some of the peculiar beauties of the Persian poets. On the whole, it would be difficult to imagine the existence of a book better adapted to serve as an assistant to the student struggling and hesitating, amid the pain of his first attempts, to decypher the obscurity of Persian manuscripts; or fitter to allure one onward to explore the whole treasures of Persian learning, by filling the whole fancy with the most captivating anticipation of its charms. To these merits this publication adds also that of being written with uncommon elegance of English style, with justness of reason and of taste, with the happiest propriety of sentiment. It was received

* See an account of this sect in p. 29 of this volume.

with due favour by the public, who deemed it an honour to the name of a British soldier, that there should have been in the army, a gentleman who, before he was full five and twenty years of age, could distinguish himself by professional skill and gallantry, to merit, on the most critical occasions, the high approbation of his commanding officers, by a skill so nice and critical in the most useful of the languages of the East, and by such power of manly, unaffected eloquence in writing in his native English tongue.

Soon after this period, Mr. Ouseley, obtaining the rank of Major in the Ayrshire regiment of fencible dragoons, joined that corps at the city of Carlisle. At Carlisle in the beginning of the year 1796, he married a young lady, of great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of Colonel John Irving, and niece to General Paulus Emilius Irving.

In the continued study of oriental literature, Major Ouseley became the purchaser of several large collections of eastern manuscripts. He wished to render his possession of these treasures, as immediately and as highly as possible, of use to the public. In the year 1797, therefore, he published from those manuscripts chiefly, the first number of *Oriental Collections*, &c. a work which has been since, at intervals, continued in nine succeeding numbers. These collections, containing, beside extracts and translations from manuscripts in the editor's own possession, likewise dissertations by himself and others, on various obscure and interesting topics in the learning and history of the East, accounts of unpublished works in the oriental languages which were not in Major Ouseley's own hands, illustrations of difficulties in the ancient history of some of the nations of the west by the light of eastern learning, with other articles equally adapted to make Persian, Arabian, and Sanscrit literature popular in Europe, have been received with great and deserved favour by the public in both Britain and India, and have procured to their editor very high estimation among the erudite scholars of the present age.

His regiment being, after some time, reduced; he fixed his residence in London; and with unremitting perseverance continued his accustomed studies. In 1799, he gave to the world another fruit of these, under the title of an "Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia;" a work of great utility,

though in a form peculiarly modest and unobtrusive.

His writings were read and admired by men of learning in various countries, who were not backward in public testimonies of their just esteem for the author. He was hence, without solicitation, adopted as an associate by the members of various academies, and favoured with honorary graduation in different universities. Of these there was none in itself more honourable, none we believe more acceptable to Mr. Ouseley, than a diploma for the degree of doctor of laws, presented to him from the University of Dublin. The rules under which the honours of graduation are there usually conferred, preserve degrees, with remarkable vigilance and jealousy, from being prostituted to the unworthy. And, so rarely does the University overstep those rules, to bestow its distinctions on extraneous literary merit, that, as was, on this occasion, justly observed, Dr. Samuel Johnson was the last person who had received from that body the same testimony of esteem with which they now honoured Mr. Ouseley.

He went, in consequence of this, on a visit to Dublin, to offer his thanks personally to the members of the University. During his stay there he waited on the Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his court at Dublin Castle; and had the honour to present to his Lordship a volume of the *Oriental Collections*. The Marquis Cornwallis, from the circumstances of his own services in India, knew the importance of encouraging zeal so ardent as that of Mr. Ouseley, in the culture of oriental literature. He, therefore, bestowed on him, in the honour of knighthood, a distinction that might well be grateful equally to the scholar and the soldier.

In the year 1800, Sir William Ouseley had the honour to present to his Majesty, at St. James's, a copy of a new fruit of his learned labours, a translation of the "*Oriental Geography of EAV HADRAH*." This work appears to have been written in the beginning of the tenth century of the Christian era. Excluding those parts of Africa which were inhabited by negroes, strangers to the Mahometan faith, and that part of Europe which was possessed by the Christians; it sketches the geography of the rest of the world, from Gibraltar eastward to India, comprehending all the countries in which Mahometanism

was then professed. The author, of whose personal History there is now little known, appears to have been, like Herodotus, a great traveller. He has visited many of the countries which he describes. Their political divisions in the tenth century, their natural boundaries, the states of freedom and dominion in which their inhabitants were respectively placed, many of the traditional fables in the antiquities of their history, and many particulars respecting the state of their arts, manners, and customs, are in this work interestingly displayed. Its translation into English is, to us, like the effusion of a sudden light across a part of a cavern that had been entirely hid in darkness, or like to the recovering of the ruins of another Pompeii or Herculaneum from under the lava by which it was overwhelmed. It is true, that Ebn Haukal is often incorrect in his estimation of distances, and that the historical facts which he mentions do not always appear with the evidence of sufficient credibility. But, even in these imperfections, his work has a value, as affording an instance of what was the precise state of knowledge and liberal inquiry among the learned Mahometans of the age in which he lived.

Sir William Ouseley's next publication furnished a specimen of the manner in which the moralists of the east often contrive to use those fictions in which the vulgar and ignorant delight, as vehicles of ethical and political instruction. It was a translation of a Persian work, named *Bakhtyar Nameh*, or, "Tales of Bakhtyar and the Ten Viziers." We have perused it with great pleasure; and are satisfied that it must long be a favourite with English readers. It is contained in a single octavo volume.

Beside those three species of handwriting which have been mentioned as being in use in Persian literature, there is another more ancient, which, since the Mahometan conquest of Persia, has gone into disuse, and is now no longer certainly understood. It is denominated the *pehlavi*, and appears still in some ancient inscriptions. In 1801, Sir William Ouseley, in a paper of learned and ingenious "Observations on some Gems and Medals bearing inscriptions in the Pahlavi or ancient Persick characters," produced a specimen of his diligence to introduce new light even into the deepest obscurities of Persian literature, and an incontestible

proof that there was in this province nothing too dark or arduous for the perspicuity of his understanding, and the energies of his genius.

By the University of Rostock, Sir William Ouseley has been created a doctor in philosophy. He has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a member of the Asiatick Society at Calcutta, a member also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Göttingen, and of several literary societies. The authors of the Journals of Criticism, which are published in London, and in France, and Germany, have reviewed his learned works with the testimony of the most liberal applause. Dr. Vincent, the learned Dean of Westminster, Mr. Eyles Irwin, the author of the Pursuits of Literature, and other eminent men of letters, have in their writings equally expressed warm approbation of the zeal and the success of his oriental studies.

We regret, that to this account of the merits and fame of a scholar whose proficiency in oriental learning is more remarkable even than that of Sir William Jones, because it has been attained without the same advantages of academical leisure and assistance, we cannot add the mention of encouragement conferred by his sovereign or by the East India Company, in official employment, or in pecuniary rewards.

But although, for the diplomatic, for the military, for the commercial, and for the judicial service of this country, in the east, it be of the highest importance that we should have always among us a great number of men of worth and talents, expert in every branch of oriental learning, and capable of speaking and writing in the eastern languages with facility and elegance; though France have derived extraordinary advantages from the institution of Louis XIV. for educating at Paris men who should be qualified to serve as interpreters to his oriental embassies; though incalculable mischiefs have arisen to the interests of Britain from the necessity in which we have generally been, whether in Turkey, India, or China, of trusting to the interpretation of strangers in the ultimate transaction of business; though a school for the eastern languages might be, for an expence comparatively small, established at the India-house; though one should imagine, that, for the education of those who are best need for the public service of their country,

a new Institution for the Persian, the Samaritan, and the Chinese languages should be added to every university in these kingdoms; though in France, the most zealous and magnificent patronage is given to this and every other part of learning and science; yet, in Britain and Ireland, oh shame! there is nothing publicly done to promote the knowledge of a literature, intimately connected with the government of more than twenty millions of our subjects,—nothing that is not absolutely extorted from our supremely barbarous aversion and indifference, by the invincible necessity of nature and of business. Sir William Jones, had he not found other recommendations than his abilities as a lawyer and his skill in oriental literature, might possibly have seen the chief justiceship at Calcutta denied to him, that it might be bestowed on any of the most illiterate of his brethren at the English bar; and it were delusion in us to hope, that those who possess the patronage in India affairs, should, in the instance of Sir William Ouseley, exercise in favour of their country, a discernment and a noble disinterested preference of merit, which they have not hitherto shewn.

But, this gentleman has now a reputation in these studies to sustain, the care of which no discouragement should tempt him to abandon. Having done so much at so early an age, he has thus justified expectations in the learned world, which are not easily to be satisfied; and has virtually contracted obligations towards it, which it will require the most ardent labours of his whole future life gloriously to discharge. The task is arduous; but high and sure is the prize, of conscious utility, and of indestructible reputation; Enough—enough to an exalted and generous mind; though every meaner and more sordid reward should be entirely withheld!

Sir William Ouseley frequently regretted the want of public encouragement for the more interesting objects of his oriental studies. He had projected the translation of the greater historians of Persia, which would have thrown a new light on the brightest era of Grecian History. The conquest of Persia by the heroes of Greece, is well known to us from the Grecian historians; the Persians have their tale yet to tell. The Persians are necessarily viewed to great disadvantage in Grecian History; but the Grecians

were not the worst of themselves to have been so. The Persians, whom they attacked, were contemptible multitudes. They have been defeated; their boasted victories would be diminished, and the glories and exploits of Alexander would no longer be only known to us through the colouring medium of deodandary panegyric, in a narrative evidently embellished by invention—that of Quintus Curtius.

With these grave labours Sir William proposed to intermix the more elegant effusions of the Persian Muses; and the celebrated Romance of *Hasid*, of the loves of *Zulfi* and *Mujnoon*, had long been the favourite object of his poetical taste. We have long wanted an extended specimen of a genuine Persian fabulous narrative. The "*Hau Kiou Choum*," or the pleasing history," is a genuine Chinese novel, and exhibits a faithful picture of their nation. The interesting story of *Laila and Mujnoon* is known to the public by the beautiful narrative of Sir D. Israch, who, in his "*Romances*," has acknowledged the assistance he received from the Persian stores of Sir William Ouseley; and the style of that romance seems to have been formed at the suggestion of the learned William Jones, who recommended, "a version in modulated prose or preference to rhimed couplets."—A mode of translation which Sir William has always adopted in a great number of poetical pieces, from the Persian. With such interesting subjects in contemplation, it is deeply to be regretted, that during the retirement of Sir William, none of them at least were not finished; but it is probable that the failure of public curiosity suspended his more elegant pursuits. We have hopes that hereafter, when Sir William shall have returned from that splendid embassy, with which he stands so closely connected, the public will receive most valuable accessions of oriental literature, and a picture of Persian manners, taken from actual observation, by which Sir William will justly merit the title of the English Chardin.

To the Editor of the European Magazine

SIR,
I SHOULD be glad to be informed by some of your local readers through the medium of your widely-extended correspondence, in cases of slavery, the committing of

gistrates are empowered to bind over to give evidence prosecutors and witnesses in a heavier recognizance than the usual one of *forty pounds*. The fact is notorious, that all the regular systematic thieves spare no pains nor expence in what is termed by them *Stalling off* *It* *in* *nesses*.

I remain your humble servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

June 16, 1811.

*** Our Correspondent mentions a particular instance of a notorious pickpocket having paid 350*l*. to get rid of a prosecution that would have transported him for life, had it been persevered in, but as his communication is anonymous, and comes to us unattested, we decline specifying the case.

On the Properties of the Wood of the
LABURNUM TREE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOU are, perhaps, unacquainted, that the *Laburnum** is used by our neighbours on the continent, as also by our countrymen in Scotland, for different kinds of ornamental furniture. A person who, a very few years ago, had occasion to travel into the highland part of Scotland, was shown chairs made of that wood, which equalled the finest mahogany in beauty. No shrub is more easily raised. It will thrive from seeds or suckers, but is seldom found in this part of our island of sufficient size for any of the purposes above mentioned.

The author in France call it the *chêne de l'Espagne*, when finely polished by the hand of the artist, it bears a striking resemblance to green ebony.

M. du Hamel acquiesces, that it has been planted in cold ground, and even flourished there very luxuriantly, and he has seen it used for handle of knives.

If these hints encourage any curious gentleman to make trial of the *laburnum* for furniture, I shall think my pains not bestowed in vain. W. D. A.

SOLUTION of MR PERCY'S ALGEBRAICAL
PROBLEM. in p. 96.

BY comparing each of the first three Equations with the fourth equation, we shall find $xy = 11$, $xz = 36$, & $xu = 48$;

hence $xy \times xz \times xu = 12 \times 36 \times 48$; that is, $x^3 y z u = 20736$; and $\frac{x^3 y z u}{xyzu} = \frac{20736}{5184}$; and $x^2 = 4$; and thus $x = 2$, $y = 6$, $z = 18$, and $u = 24$. W. S.

On the MECHANICAL CRITICS.

DR. DRAKE prefaces his inquiry into the critical abilities and taste of Addison, by a history of ENGLISH CRITICISM, to the time of that elegant writer. Of these remarks, now of rare occurrence, some are undoubtedly curious in our literary history; some are valuable to the poetical antiquary from their intrinsic merit; while others have acquired an adventitious value, by preserving many personal and local notices, and many allusions to our domestic manners. If any, however, be safely asserted, that nothing was produced which approached the form of legitimate criticism till DRYDEN delighted the world of readers by his celebrated preface. The controversy also respecting the ancients and the moderns, though now forgotten, is important in the history of our own, and the rival literature of France; for, in estimating the contested merits of the ancients and the moderns, considerably improved those of the latter. Those works first excited the literary curiosity of our nation, and exercised the elegance of THOMAS, the good sense of WATSON, the wit of SWIFT, and the taste of BOYLE.

Yet it was ADDISON, when he commenced a series of critical papers, who first scattered the light seeds of taste in the public mind. But *Modern Criticism*, ranking itself in a superior order, has sometimes alluded to contempt his elegant taste and vivid emotions. They are deemed loose and metaphysical, because connected by no artificial system, they are the simple transcripts of his pure and spontaneous feelings.

Alluding to this higher mode of what is called *Philosophical Criticism*, Dr. DRAKE has timidly apologised for the deficiency of ADDISON. Let us, before we allow of the ostentatious pretensions of the new race of critics, at least ascertain their real claims to our attention. The inquiry is curious, perhaps important, whether criticism ought ever to have been reduced to a science; or rather, whether it can be? and finally, whether

3 G

* *Celtis Atrpinus latifolius, flore racimosa pendula.* (TOURNEF.)

Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. June, 1811.

the congenial criticism of *sentiment* and *taste* a not more practically useful in the studies of genius, than those of the most acute *reasonings* or most elaborate *theories* of the mechanical critics?

Let us state the history of Criticism. LONGINUS, "an ardent judge," with the unerring consciousness of *native feeling*, pronounced, without the medium of an argumentative process, on what excited his delightful or his painful emotions, while ARISTOTLE, whose scientific genius had nothing to trust to, but the accuracy of his demonstrations, painfully collected his precepts, as he found them practised by the poets. Every thing with him rests on *authority*. KAMES exclaims, "Why did they not go deeper, and discover how far those *rules* agreed with *human nature*?" This was the germ of *Philosophical Criticism*.

Philosophical Criticism professes to be a science which investigates the *causes* of those emotions we derive from the productions of the imagination, by tracing its rules of Criticism, not servilely from authority, but from their primary principles in the constitution of the human mind, its faculties, its feelings, and its operations. Theoretical principles are illustrated by numerous examples from the best authors; the principles and the examples mutually elucidate one another; or, by another process, according to KAMES, we may "*ascend gradually to principles, from facts and experiments, instead of beginning with the former handled abstractedly, and descending to the latter.*"

Of *theoretical Criticism*, extravagant hopes were cherished; it was imagined that by *theories* the science of Criticism would reach its perfection. The scientific genius of the age was introduced into the province of the imagination, without ascertaining whether science has any connection with the impressions we receive from *intellectual* productions? They worked their "Elements" and their "Philosophies" in imitation of the demonstrations of Euclid, and the analyses of the chemist—the orders and classes of Linnaeus. HORN observes, that the unconnected criticisms of ARISTOTLE might serve, as "collections of natural history," or in a *systeme de la nature*. GILBERT describes them as "a series of newspapers, compared with a system of politics;" while another would arrange the conceptions of genius, as so many cases in medicine, which serve as materials for that science!

Some grave and ludicrous blunders were the result of this systematic criticism. Sometimes it happened, that the critic, excelling in acuteness of penetration, strong logic, and scientific arrangement, but wanting all along *native feeling*, in accounting, by a system of principles invented *a priori*, for the pleasures we derive from the fine arts, it afterwards proved that these principles had had no influence in their productions; or sometimes they referred the emotions of beauty or grandeur to principles with which they were unconnected! By such speculative refinements, and often by a metaphysical jargon, that revived all the babble of the schoolmen, and the paradoxes of the sophists, they converted the art of criticism into a mystery, which consisted of teaching others to blaine or to admire what they themselves did not understand. They *reasoned* earnestly, but they only affected to *feel*. KAMES, therefore, abounds with the most erroneous decisions respecting the fine arts. On *theoretical principles* he pronounces "the humming birds to be one of the most perfect tragedies!" and demonstrates what every votary of the Muses knows to be false!

Thus, it was that for a long while *sentiment* and *taste* were dragged before the tribunal of the most unfeeling and incompetent judges; those who attempted to reduce the principles of taste to the mere arbitrary decisions of dogmatic pedantry.

Other philosophical critics only presumed that their *reasoning* powers were to form the boundary of the *imagination*; and consequently, the criterion of genius was to be that quality, in which they themselves excelled. But we have discovered the fallaciousness of substituting *reasoning* for *feeling*; the regular deductions of the understanding, for the rapid *impressions* of active sensibility; and the most logical heads have been detected not to have been the most finely organised. To the philosophical Locke, Blackmore was an epic poet. *Reason* is indeed the best critics, provided they have first felt. Johnson is an unrivalled arbiter between the contending geniuses of Dryden and Pope, of whose works he had such a perfect comprehension; but his injurious criticism to another school, remains a mournful but instructive record of the incapacity of the most vigorous intellect to decide on the finer

imagination. Critics there will always be, whose minds are so constructed as to believe the reasoner Johnson of much greater authority, than the poets themselves!

Thus the classifying principles of the *theorist* are fallacious; and in the arguments of the *reasoner* we cannot confide. What then is the ultimate test of the productions of the imagination? *feeling!* The sole source of criticism with Horace consists in the rapid impressions which agitated him, and is *being* more than an appeal to his own feelings. The passage is well known:

Ille per extensum, &c.

This *feeling*, though duly cultivated in the studies of the original works of genius, will still remain an occult cause, and be considered as a blind uncertain guide to critics who turn over their "Elements" and their "Philosophies." We can only appeal to every artist of genius for its reality. It is experienced in the excitement of their ideas, in the enthusiasm which absorbs all their faculties, and, what has been confirmed by the testimony of genius itself, even in the beating of their pulses, and the vibrations of the brain!

This subject will, however, form a controversy which will never terminate, because we have to convince some very sensible men, that they are deficient in a *sense!* They want *ear*, and we are appealing to the *musical!*

It is well, notwithstanding, to put young students on their guard; they often fly to the mechanical critics, to learn those secrets in their art, which are not to be discovered among them. Their metaphysical labours are mere curious amusements, and will not avail in the production of genius. To account for the *causes* of our emotions, seems to require a very opposite talent to that which produces them. Of little practical use then is the science of philosophical Criticism; for when the artist would operate, he must dismiss the principles from his mind, for abstract principles are absent from the mind in the act of invention. He must study Nature and himself. Such criticism as those of *Kaimes*, *Hurd*, and others, however ingenious, from their own unproductive nature, can never generate genius—the warm congenial criticism of *Longinus* and *Addison* diffuse over their feeling page its enthusiasm, its natural pabulum, its perpetual nourishment!

Clio.

ΑΥΚΟΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

Τμήμα αβ'.

Ὅδ' Ἀργυρίππαι, Δανυῖαν παγκληρίαν,
Παρ' Ἀυσονίτι Φυλαμῖν δομήτεται,
Πικρὰν τείρειν ἐπιπρωμένῃ ἰδὼν
Ὀϊονόμικτον μοῖραν, οἱ θαλασσίαν
Δάϊταν αἰνήσουσιν παλαιῶν δίκην.
Κ' ἄνοισιν ἰνδαλδύγες εἰ γῆλοις κομῶν
Ῥάμρι-- ὅ γ' ἠρώσονται ἰλλόπων βοροῦς,
Φερίνυμον ὑπὸ Νεῦσσοντα πρὸς ῥόμον,
Θεατρομόρῳ πρὶς κλίται γεωλόφῳ
Ἀγνισπλαστήσαντι ἱμῖτι δαι τομαῖς
Πικρὰς καλῖς, Ζῆδον ἐκμιμοῦμαινοι.
Ὅμοῦ δ' ἐς σφραγ καπ. καὶ τῶν νῆσων
Ν κτωρ στείλονται πειτὰ φε ἡντας ἐργῇ
Καρχῆνον ἔχλον, ἐν δὲ Γραικίταις πετλῶσι
Κόλπων ἰαυθμο εἰ γὰρ καὶ οἰχόμενοι
Κ κρίμαα χειρῶν κρηιδόρπον τ' φρε
Μ εἴη
Τῆς πρὶν διαίτης τλήμονες μιμνημένοι.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Scct. 32.

Diomede's emigration from Ætolia to Apulia in Italy—his companions turned into birds—frequent the city Diomedea—their attachment to the Grecians.

But Argyrippa's town, with Daunians fill'd,
He near Ausonian Pyramus shall build,
Whose comrades' fate beholders shall sur-
prise,
When, mix'd with birds, on buoyant plumes
they rise;
When, bright-ey'd swans resembling in their
form,
They face, like fishers, ocean's angry storm;
Force their firm beaks beneath the briny
flood,
And search for fishes' spawn, their grateful
food.
They to that isle their airy flight shall aim,
Thit bears their leader's memorable name:
There, on the lofty cliff's projecting side,
That arching rises with theatric pride,
They, Zethus' rivals in the builder's skill,
With plastic nesc some cavities shall fill,
I eager to shun the fierce barbarus sight,
They in the forest's maze shall prow! by
night;
And, bedded in the folds of Grecian clothes,
Seek their accusom'd and secure repose;
Feed on the cakes which Grecian hands re-
tain,
And tell in screams what amities remain:
Remembering still, tho' now a flock distress'd,
What food once nourish'd them, what friends
cares'd.

He near—] Diomede, after the capture of Troy, returned to his native country Argos;

where his wife, at the instigation of Venus, was planning his destruction. He afterwards steered his course to Apulia, a country named Daunia from Daunus its king. Here he built the city Argyrrippa.

Whose comrades?—] After the death of Diomedes, whom Daunus slew, his companions were changed into herons; or, according to our poet and Ovid, into some large water-fowl, resembling a swan.

—Zethus' rivals, —] The instinctive operations of these birds, in forming their nests, are compared to those works of art and labour, which Zethus, the builder of Thebes, had constructed. The productions of these very different artists have been noticed and compared together by other poets. Shakspeare has somewhere intimated the resemblance.

Remembering still, —] These birds are said by Aristotle to possess the passions of men. Our poet here represents them as retaining a sense of past favours, and flying for protection to their former friends, who dwell in the island, called from their leader Diomedea.

R.

BARBER'S BARN. HACKNEY.

[WITH A VIEW.]

The pencil brings long van sh'd domes to view,
And sculpture builds then ancient forms anew.

[T is a pleasing and, at the same time, a useful study to trace the vestiges of antiquity which still remain either in reality or in recollection: as it makes us acquainted with the local manners, customs, arts, and sciences, of our ancestors, induces comparison, and shews us how much we have, in the lapse of centuries, gained or lost; how we have improved or receded; and, in what respects the system of our lives, our domestic habits, and domestic conveniences, are superior or inferior to those of our precursors. These subjects open a wide field for speculation; a field which we have often beaten, we hope, with some degree of success: and this success has encouraged us in the pursuit of our researches, and led us to a more minute investigation of things than has been in general attempted. Of the fruits of this investigation many instances already have, and it is probable that many more will speedily appear: at present, our attention is turned to the View which embellishes this Number of our Magazine, and which, the reader will observe, exhibits the form of an ancient mansion, that was termed Barber's

Barn, or, rather, Barbour Barn: it was situated on the east side of *Mare-street*, very near the Grove, Hackney; and is stated* to have "been built about the year 1591, upon a spot of ground called *Barbour Berns*: by which name, or rather that of *Barber's Barn*, the house has been since described in old writings."

Contemplating this house, as it appears to us in the View to have been exactly delineated,† we cannot help giving to some parts of its architecture an earlier date than the latter: yet the reign of Elizabeth. Its front had evidently been modernized; but the general construction of the building would, were there not strong evidence of the date of its erection, in contemplation, carry our ideas back to the period of the wars of the *White and Red Roses*, or, at least, to a century before the date above stated.‡ Tradition, and the tradition of a village is always of some value, says, that it was the *oldest house* in Hackney; that it had been inhabited by adherents of the party of *York and Lancaster*, had belonged to the church, and had come into lay possession, with other ecclesiastical demesnes, at the time of the Reformation; and as there is no reason to believe that it was granted by Henry VIII. after its conveyance to Lord Audley, &c. which will be subsequently noticed, as many estates consisting of abbey-lands were, that it descended to his son Edward VI who, about the year 1552, consigned the estate, which we think, for the reasons that we shall presently offer, terminated on that side, at *Barbour Berns*, to the Hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark.

In this account, the former part of which floats upon the pinnons of oral tradition, and the latter rests upon the indelible basis of records, FALSEHOOD and TRUTH are most probably blended:

* By Lysons, vol. ii. p. 460.

† Mr. Conrad Loddice, its late proprietor, to whom the view of this ancient mansion was shewn, knew it directly, and allowed it to be a correct representation of its form.

‡ It has been said, that the Duke of York, during the civil wars, once resided, or slept in it.

§ The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate-street, dated 1480, is exactly in the same style of building. Sir Paul Pindar's house, in the same street, exhibits the fanciful improvements in domestic architecture that marked the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

but it is to be observed, that ~~the~~ re-

It then reverted to the crown, and from that time was called **THE KING'S HOLD.**

requently involve the essence of *certainty* it is, therefore, historically necessary to see how far those that we have stated, and in inference which we shall consequently draw from them, are, by *local circumstances*, confuted or established. To do this with perspicuity, we deem it proper to recur to first principles, or, in other words, to give some account of the manor of *Hackney*, which has obtained the appellation of the **KING'S HOLD**, within whose ample verge the house in contemplation is situated.

The **KING'S LEIGERS**, it is historically certain, in ancient times, some possessions in *Hackney*. "In the year 1232, they purchased half a hide of land, with its appurtenances, of *Ralph de Burgham*, for sixteen marks sterling.* It appears, by an inquisition taken at *Hackney*, in the year 1108, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to enumerate, that the *Knight's Templars* had then other lands, water-mills, &c. and that, after the dissolution of the priory of *St. John of Jerusalem* this estate at *Hackney* was probably, in trust, granted to *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, who, in the year 1335, conveyed it to *Thomas*, afterwards *lord Audley* (*lord Chancellor*), and others, for the **KING'S** use †

* *Lysons' Court Roll of the Manor*. A hide of land was about 100 acres, and thirteen shillings and fourpence so that the fee simple of 50 acres of land was purchased for 10l 11s.

† *Lord Northumberland* however took possession of the manor house until his death, which happened, says the ancient record in the *Heralds' College*, at his manor of *Hackney*, now the *Kings' Theatre*, between two and three in the morning, on the 29th June 1337. The eldest son of this nobleman *John Percy*, was supposed to have been a lover of *Isabel Boleyn* (sister to her marriage with *Henry VIII*). But this is strongly denied by the *Earl of Arundel* who wrote *the History of Cromwell* (a) to be written by *Thomas Allen* to the *Fulcrum* Shrewsbury, 1516, there

(a) Dated *Newington green*, May 13, 1500. — "That is he denied that his son who was then dead, had been precontracted to *Anne Boleyn*. I never could think it is by mistake been asserted he supposed to apply to himself. The Earl was committed to the Fleet, because it was supposed he knew of his son's affection for *Anne Boleyn*.

this manor to the **Earl** subsequent transaction, nothing further to do; because, though it appears that although the manor itself was granted, the lands, &c. subject to manorial jurisdiction, were assigned by *King Edward I.* to the uses before stated, and it also appears, that the site of *Barbour Barns* was *freehold*, that the house stood in some degree insulated, and its demesnes surrounded by the lands belonging (by royal donation) to the hospital of *St. Thomas, Southwark*; for, about twelve or fifteen years since, this *freehold*, with its appurtenances, was purchased by *Mr. Conrad Fodder*, in whose possession it now is, and whose alterations of the spot we shall subsequently notice. At present, we wish to observe, that the name of *Barbour Barns*, or *Barber's Barn*, by which it is known in ancient records, seems to us to have been, not, as has been stated, from its appearance, for so elegant a house (considering the date of its erection), could never have been termed *a Barn*, but from its being what was termed a *Saxon*, the *Born*—in *French* the *Born*—in *Scotch*, the *Turne*—and in *English*, the *Poune*, or *boundary*, of the premises of *Barbour*, or *Barber*. But who this *Barber* was is the question, and this question we can only resolve by referring to the survey taken in the 30th year of reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, 1567, when *Thomas Lord Wentworth* was *lord of the manor*. In this record, it appears that the name of *JOHN BARBER* (tho' a *freeholder*) was connected with those of the *copyhold* tenants, and that he was one of the *principal*, among twenty others, appointed to

the passing. "The more after *Ascension day* the *Kings' Commission* the *Star Chamber*, there was examined my lord of *Northumberland* and so command it to *John*, and *Thomas* his son yet. In another letter, from and to the same person, it is said, "he" (*Dr. Foulsham*) "showed us to me that as this day the *John* of *Northumb* and shall be delayed out of the *Fleet*." The *Fleet*, it appears, obliged his son, *John Percy*, in order to do away all cause of suspicion, to marry the daughter of the *Earl of Shrewsbury* but he was still, as it also appears by another letter too cautious to suffer the young nobleman to come to court, though he had been married upon the subject.

† *Sir John Joles*'s name stands first; *Edmund Barber's* second.

"assign and execute such further acts, deeds, and assurances, for settling, confirming, and assuring, such further acts, deeds, &c. as may be necessary for confirming of the usages, customs, benefits, liberties, &c. of the said manor;" that he, with the others, "had power to grant leases (without licence or copy of court-roll)," and do such acts as places him, with regard to his situation, in the most respectable point of view. This *Edmund Barber* was, therefore, we presume, the possessor of *Barber's Barn*, or, rather, *Barbour Bernes*, and that, from him, its demesnes being *freehold*, and having a *town*, a limitation distinguished from the manor, it probably derived its appellation, which time, and the vernacular idiom of the people, perverted to the former term. Having now, as far as our materials will permit, etymologized the name, let us briefly consider the nature of the mansion itself.

Referring to our View, it will be seen, that its front had, as we have observed, been *modernized*; but we have little hesitation in believing, that the ancient building, of which the foundation of that delineated probably formed a part, was, in old times, termed the *King's House*, *Hackney House*, and the *Manor House*, of which it has been observed the site is not known; and yet in the grant of the manor-house to the *Earl of Pembroke* (temp. Edward VI.) the site is precisely stated; for it is said to be "situated near the *London-road*, and to be enclosed on the backside with a broad and deep ditch," which was, we believe, the case in former times. This ditch, of which part, we think, still remains, divided the demesnes of *Barber* from those granted to the *hospital of St. Thomas*. It was, in fact, if our conjecture be correct, *Barber's Boundary*. The ancient manor place is described as a "fayre house all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in, &c." This mansion, which, as we have already observed, tradition says, was inhabited alternately by the *Duke of York** and the heads of the parties in the wars of the *15th* and

16th centuries, was, it is probable, dilapidated, and, about the time already stated the house referred to was erected; this is indeed strongly confirmed by the symbols to be observed on the pannels of its northern wall, which is adorned with a rose, the cognizance of *Elizabeth*; her crown, which is of the same form with that worn by her successor *James*, whose cognizance, the thistle, is to be seen,† as also the imperial eagle and French *Fleur de Lys*. These symbols most unquestionably mark not the coronal union, but the royal visitors to, and the diplomatic personages‡ that had occasionally resided in this mansion, which we have little doubt was that referred to under the appellation of *Hackney House*, and considered as an appendage to the crown,§ which it pro-

† Had the rose and the thistle been interded to allegorize the union of the two crowns, they would have been twined together.

‡ It was formerly the custom of ambassadors to this country, as it still is upon the Continent, to exhibit their natural cognizances on their mansions. That of the *Duc deully* remained on a house in *Butcher-row* till its late dilapidation. The arms of *Spain* (a) were displayed on *Poker-row*. And we could, were it necessary, collect many other instances; some of which, we think, are to be seen at present.

§ In the British Museum remains a inventory of the goods in *Hackney House*, which appears to have been written about the time of *James I.* when it was in the possession of the *Countess of Oxford*, or soon afterwards, when it was vested in the crown. "My Lady's chamber" is mentioned; "Mrs. Norris chamber, &c." In the great parlour, a tory of *Mount Sion* on a table; one other table, with the story of *Moses and Aaron*. In the little parlour the story of the *Rich Man and Death*. In the hall *stained clothes*, (b) a

(a) Only those of *Castille*.

(b) *Stained clothes* were, we apprehend, canvases stretch'd upon frames, and painted in distemper, i. e. in water colours mixed with size, a species of hangings that were much in fashion in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James*, and are still in remote parts of *England* and *Wales* to be seen. These *Shakespeare* alludes to in the following colloquy: *Hostess*. "By this heavenly ground I tread on, I must be fain to pawn both my plate and the treasury of my dining chambers.

Falstaff. "Glasses, glasses, is the only drinking; and for thy walls, a pretty slight drillery, or the story of the *Prodigal*, or the *German hunting*, in water-works, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-but-tapestries."

Henry IV. Part 2d. Act II. Scene I.

* *Richard Plantagenet*. It is probable that the *Duke of Gloucester* and his party remained here in arms in the time of *Richard II.* while they sent the *Archbishop of York* and *Lord Lovell* (who resided near) to the king; which might have given rise to the tradition.

bably remained until the great rebellion; when, by means too well known to render it here necessary to state them, it came into the possession of Colonel John Okey,* of whom, as he made Barber's Barn his family residence, we shall say a few words. JOHN OKEY had, as we shall presently restate upon better authorities than our own, been a *drayman*, and then a *chandler*, in *London*, but appears to have been a man of considerable, though perverted abilities. His rhetorical, enthusiastical, political, and military talents, very early in the contention which *triges* our historical pages, recommended him to the notice of *Oliver Cromwell*, by whom he was employed, and promoted to the colonelcy of a regiment; he seems, in a bad cause, to have been a very active instrument; his name often appears in the transactions of those decidual times. His speech at the council of officers has been frequently observed on; and we find that, when the rebels were put to flight at the battle of Marston, and the subject of our view, some of the ancient furniture continued to the time of its dissolution, particularly the *top tray*, which is said to have been very beautiful: the hall and ceilings were decorated with coats of arms, and many other noble remains, which, combined with those exterior ones we have noticed, induce us to believe that it was the mansion known by the appellation of *Hackney House*, and in old writings recognized by that of *Barber's Barn*, or *Barber's Barn*.

* Colonel Okey, a famous commander in Cromwell's army, was first a drayman, and then a stocker in a brick house in this town (Islington). He was a person of more bulk than brains, and more strength than wit. Being entered into the Parliament army, he passed through the several military degrees till he became a colonel of dragoons, and much in Cromwell's favour; who, unknowing to him, inserted his name amongst the king's judges, in which he was forced to act, for fear of displeasing Cromwell, whom yet he left when he saw him aiming at the government alone. At length upon a foresight of the return of King Charles the Second, he fled into Holland, and, with Miles Corbet and John Barkstead, settled at Delft, where they were all three seized by Sir George Downing, his Majesty's resident at the Hague; and being sent to London were sentenced to death, and hanged, drawn, and quartered, April 19 1662. Yet his quarters were interred by his relations, and not hanged on several gates, as other men were, because in his last speech he had spoken dutifully of his Majesty."—*Magna Britannia*.

about to turn their arms against each other, he ranged himself under the banners of *Lambert*, after whose capture by Colonel *Ingoldby*, &c. Okey, Ardel, and Cleer escaped. He was one of the commissioners of the mock tribunal that in 1618 sat in judgment upon their monarch, and signed the fatal warrant. He consequently on the approach of the restoration of CHARLES II. fled to the Continent; the circumstances of his being taken with others, and the subsequent proceedings, are so correctly stated by *Hume*, that we shall quote his words upon the subject.

"The festivity of these espousals was clouded by the trials of criminals. *Barkstead*, *Corbet*, and *Okey*, three regicides, had escaped beyond seas, and, after wandering some time concealed in Germany, came privately to Delft, having appointed their families to meet them in that place. They were discovered by Downing, the king's resident in Holland, who had formerly served the Protector and Commonwealth in the same station, and who once had been chaplain to Okey's regiment. He applied for a warrant to arrest them. It had been usual for the states to grant these warrants, although, at the same time, they had ever been careful secretly to advertise the persons that they might be enabled to make their escape. This precaution was eluded by the vigilance and dispatch of Downing. He quickly seized the criminals, hurried them on board a frigate which lay off the coast, and sent them to England. These three men behaved with more moderation and submission than any of the regicides that had suffered. Okey, in particular, at the place of execution, prayed for the king, and expressed his intention, had he lived, of submitting peaceably to the established government. He had arisen during the war from being a chandler in London to a high rank in the army; and in all his conduct appeared to be a man of humanity and honour. In consideration of his good character and dutiful behaviour, his body was given to his friends to be buried." At the time of the attainer of John Okey the house called

† Those of CHARLES II. and the INFANTA of PORTUGAL, celebrated May 21, 1662.

‡ Sir George Downing.

§ Teyburn.

¶ *Hume's Hist. England*, 8vo. ed. vol. vii. p. 360.

BARBER'S BARN, HACKNEY, was in his tenure; but his interest in the premises, whatsoever it might be, being forfeited to the Crown, it was granted to the Duke of York, who by his indenture, dated 1683, most generously and humanely assigned his right in them to the said *Okry's* widow.

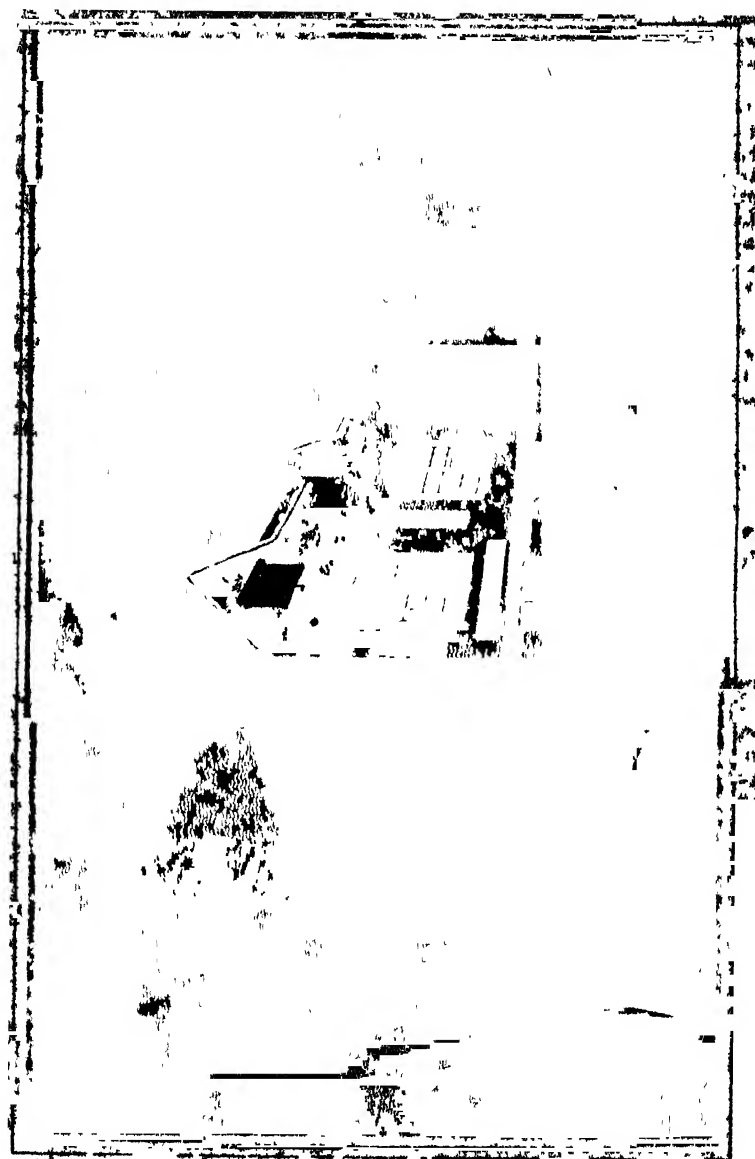
We have not been able to trace the immediate possessors of BARBER'S BARN, after the death of *Mrs. Okry*. Within living memory it has been inhabited by a *Mr. Bowen*; a very opulent quaker; after his decease, it became a boarding-school, and antecedent to its being purchased by *Mr. Loddige* it was let in tenements. This gentleman about six years since had it taken down, and on its site erected four very handsome houses. His dwelling-house is near, and his spacious nursery-grounds and garden, which abound with a beautiful collection of curious exotic shrubs, and an infinite variety of flowers and plants, include part of the garden of the ancient mansion, the site of which is, as we have observed, freehold; although the land behind, and on the side of it, as we have stated, is held under a lease, or leases, from the Governors of S^r. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK. M.

REFLECTIONS on the Arts practised for HELPING the MEMORY.

THE knowledge of the means that may serve for perfecting the Memory is called the *mnemonic art*. Four of these means are usually admitted; for we may either have recourse to such physical remedies as have been thought proper for fortifying the mass of the brain; or to certain figures and schematisms, which cause a thing to be better grav'd in the memory; or to technical terms, which easily recal what has been learned; or, lastly, to a certain logical arrangement of ideas, by placing each so as that they may follow in a natural order. As to what regards physical remedies, it is not to be doubted but a regimen of life well observed may greatly contribute to the preservation of memory; as, on the contrary, excess in eating, drinking, and pleasures, must weaken it. But the same cannot be said of other remedies recommended by certain authors; such as powders, the use of tobacco, cataplasms applied to the temples, potions, purgations, oils, baths, and strong odours: all these remedies are very justly suspected; it be-

ing found by experience, that their use was often more pernicious than salutary; as it happened to Daniel Heinsius, and others, who, far from receiving any advantage from those remedies, found at last their memory so impaired, that they could not remember their own names, nor those of their domestics. Others have had recourse to schematisms. It is well known that we retain a thing more easily, when, by the means of the external senses, it makes a more lively impression on our mind; for this reason some have endeavoured to help the memory in its functions, by representing ideas, under certain figures, which, in some measure, may be expressive of them. Thus it is that children are taught not only to know the letters of the alphabet, but also to make familiar to them the principal events of sacred and profane history. Some authors, also, by a singular predilection for figures, have applied these schematisms to philosophical sciences. Winckelmann, a German, has published all Aristotle's logic in figures. The title of this book is "*Logica memorativa, cujus beneficio compendium logicæ peripateticæ brevissimi temporis spatio memoria mandari potest.*" Memorative logic; by the help of which, a compendium of the peripatetic logic may in a very short time be committed to memory. He also defines logic in this manner:—Aristotle is represented sitting in a profound meditation, which is to signify that logic is a talent of the mind and not of the body; he holds a key in his right hand, to denote that logic is not a science but a key to the sciences. In the left hand he holds a hammer, to shew that logic is an instrumental habitude; and, lastly, before him is a vice, whereon is a piece of fine and a piece of base gold, importing that the end of logic is to distinguish truth from falsehood.

It being certain, that our imagination is of great assistance to memory, we cannot absolutely reject the method of schematisms, provided the images have nothing extravagant nor puerile in them, nor are applied to things that are not in the least susceptible thereof. But herein several have failed in many respects; for some would fain have specified by figures, all sorts of moral, and metaphysical things; which is absurd, because these things require so many explanations, that the labour of memory is thereby doubled; others have



BARRERS BARN HACKNEY.

given such absurd and ridiculous images, that far from rendering science agreeable, it became by their manner highly disgusting. Those who begin to make use of their reason should abstain from this method, and endeavour to help memory by the means of judgment. The same may be said of what is called technical memory. Some have proposed the imagining of a house or town, and of representing to themselves therein the different parts wherein were placed the things or ideas they designed to remember. Others, instead of a house or town, made choice of certain animals, of which the initial letters compose a Latin alphabet. They divide each member of every one of these beasts into five parts, where to they affix ideas, which furnishes them with 150 distinct places for as many ideas as they imagine are affixed. Some others have had recourse to certain words, verses, and the like; for example, to remember the words Alexander, Romulus, Mercury, and Orpheus, they take the initial letters that form the word "Armo." All that can be said on this head is, that all those words and technical verses appear more difficult to be retained, than even the things themselves of which they were designed to facilitate the study.

Logic furnishes us with the surest means of perfecting memory. The more clear and distinct idea we have of a thing, the more easily we shall retain and remember it when required. If there be many ideas they are disposed in their natural order, so as to have the principal idea followed by the accessory ideas, as so many consequences; and with this some other contrivance may take place. For instance, if any thing is composed to be got afterwards by heart, care should be taken to write it down distinctly, to mark the different parts by certain separations, and to make use of initial letters in the beginning of a sentence. This is what is called local memory. To get by heart, retirement into some silent and sequestered place is next recommended, and there are some that make choice of the night, and even go to bed.

We find mention made of the mnemonic art in several passages of the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Cicero attributes the invention of it to Simonides. This philosopher, being in Thessaly, was invited to an entertainment by Scopas. When the guests were all at table, two young men de-

sired Simonides to be called out to speak to them in the yard. Simonides had scarce accosted them when the dining-room, where the others remained, fell in and killed them. When their friends wanted to bury them, they were so disfigured that they could not be distinguished; then Simonides recollecting the place where each person sat, named them one after the other, which made known, says Cicero, that order was the principal thing for helping the memory.

Strength of memory seems to have been a quality highly esteemed among the Romans; Pliny often mentions it, when he draws the character of his friends, as in the number of their most shining talents; and Quintilian considers it as the measure of genius—*tantum ingenui*, says he, *quantum memoria*. The extraordinary perfection in which some of the ancients are said to have possessed this useful faculty is almost incredible. Pliny speaks of a Greek philosopher of his acquaintance, who, after having delivered a long harangue extempore, would immediately repeat it without losing a single word. Seneca says he could in his youth repeat two thousand names exactly in the same order they were read to him, and that to try the strength of his memory, the audience who attended the same professor with himself, would each of them give him a verse, which he would instantly repeat, beginning with the last, and so on to the first, to the amount of two hundred. He tells a pleasant story upon this occasion, of a certain poet, who having recited a poem in public, a person who was present claimed it as his own, and in proof of its being so, repeated it word for word, which the real author was not capable of doing. (*Sen. Controv.* 2. 1. *See Edit.*) Numberless instances might be collected from the ancients to the same purpose. To mention only a few more:—It is said of Themistocles that he made himself master of the Persian language in a year's time; of Mithridates, that he understood as many languages as he commanded nations; that, no less than twenty two. Of Cato, that he retained the names of every single soldier in his army. (*Quint.* 1. 11. 2.) But the finest compliment that ever was paid to a good memory is what Tully says of Julius Cæsar, in his oration for Ligarius, "That he never forgot any thing but an injury." M. N. G.

ESSAY ON THE DIGNITY OF MAN.

(By the Author of the *Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith.*)

Homo sum; et humani amentum pulchrum.
TERENCE.

"I am a man; and nothing which relates to man can be foreign to my bosom."

THE dignity of man is composed of that part of his natural mind which approaches nearest to purity, and of that part of his manners which is so chaste and proper that it disgraces not, nor deforms the express image of his Maker, which he is declared to be. All the dignity of man is, therefore, derived from virtue, that is from God, and from manners proceeding from purity and excellence. As man is an imperfect Being, this dignity cannot be complete; but it may be so much so as to give delight, great security, power, honour, and true happiness to the possessor, and to enable him to bestow love, relief, comfort, and joy on his fellow-creatures. This dignity belongs to no particular rank, nor depends on any particular circumstances; it may appear in the honest front of the peasant, as well as on the brow of the prince; it will rule in adversity as well as in prosperity; and is the kingdom of that MIGHTY MONARCH known by the name of MAN.

What peace! What comfort! What protection! What advice! What consolation can the dignity of man bestow. On every occasion, the eyes of him who is blessed with this benignity express an anxious concern for your safety and happiness, and sparkle with an honest and triumphant joy at the bare mention of your success. The imagination of such a man is continually at work for the good of his fellow-creatures, and his understanding deciding for their benefit and advantage: his hand too, whenever he can afford to spare, follows the noble impulse of his heart; and the narrow precepts and officious advice of the niggard avail nothing to prevent the bounty he designs, which he has himself measured according to unerring rules from the sacred word of infinite wisdom, of a generosity warranted by discretion, and of a due regard to his circumstances, being first just, then generous, and in abundance munificent and magnanimous. What is it the dignity of man cannot achieve? What miracle can it not perform? How often is it able to forgive sins, how often to cast out devils, how often to say to the sick

arise and walk, how often to remove mountains: nor is it wonderful that his dignity should resemble that of the Saviour of the world, since he derives and acknowledges his power from the same source—from ABOVE.

The dignity of man yields to no powers nor principalities of darkness; hath no trust in the princes of the earth; ascribes nothing to chance; fears nothing from man; nor thinks that any thing can prevent or further its designs but OMNIPRESENCE and OMNIPOTENCE.

When the man blessed with this dignity of character enters the house of sorrow, a light springs up in the darkness; the gloom disperses; the faces of the dejected brighten; fear flies his presence; and hope may be collected from eyes which display love, and promise relief: the celestial emanation shines from his countenance; glory seems to encircle his head; the Creator is acknowledged in the creature, and God is seen in man.

The admirable Crichton, possessing as he did all the perfection of natural form, beauty, and strength, and enriched as his mind was with science and endowment, still was deficient of the true DIGNITY OF MAN; his character wanted the gentleness and benevolence of Christianity to adorn it, and the wisdom of the just for its embellishment. His challenges of disputation at the gate of the college of Navarre and at Rome, shewed only the pride of learning, not the mild dignity of religion; while his consent to become the tutor of Don Vicentio de Gonzago, a prince of loose manners and turbulent disposition, and his perambulation of the streets of Mantua at the time of the Carnival with a guitar in his hand, agreed but ill with the character of an instructor; being attacked, and his defeating the masked bravoes, and discovering one of them to be his pupil, and then offering the point of his sword to the princely assassin, who was base enough to plunge it in his bosom, all displayed the effects of that disorder and licentiousness which throws every thing decent and proper off its point, and distracts the fair and noble career of the true dignity of man. The representation of Crichton on horseback, with a lance in one hand and a book in the other, only wanted, that that book should have been the Bible, and then Crichton might have lived safe, and died happy; since true wisdom consists in the knowledge of the best means

of safety, and of the best materials for happiness.

What is the dignity of man in the prince? Let us see how it gives effulgence to the diadem. The prince, armed with the power to save and to destroy, tempers with mercy the severity of penal laws, and is satisfied with *killing the vices*, not the *man*; he views the criminal fallen among his brother men, and himself the object of admiration and esteem; but the dignity of man; and of the prince, has faint lustre indeed before the splendour of the Almighty presence. The prince even remembers then his *secret sins*, and exclaims, "*Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.*" The dignity of the prince is lost that shines only in solitary grandeur; it is by extending to numerous lesser objects that the brightness of its virtues is reflected, and that it is seen the sun and glory of his country.

Let not despotism, let not aristocracy, let not the proud and misplaced assumptions of democracy lay claim to *power*; in those circumstances only, it belongs not to *one*, or *many*: many may be mean, and *one single* execrable tyrant, whose arrogance may appear like *power*, but who *knows himself* in private, and *is known* in the secret thoughts of the silent as a *cheat* and *impostor*, imposing on himself and on all the world.

What is the dignity of man in the private station? See how it gives grace and grandeur to the poor labourer, embracing his healthy offspring, or leaping forward with the strength and activity of an Hercules, to dart on oppression overpowering innocence, or to save the exhausted and drowning man from the torrent, or showing the traveller his way, or giving refreshment to the weary or to the famished; or last, not least, dignity working hard for his *daily bread*, and contented with the wish of Hagar, with too much dignity to go in debt, too much pride to rob, deriving from his manual labour the blessings of rest and peace, that belong not to pomp and grandeur.

And is the dignity of man denied the merchant and the honest tradesman?

No: see the first fairly and honourably supplying the foreign markets by the *tariff* of commerce, at the usual and fixed exchange, getting wealthy without the tricks and frauds which may be denominated the *safe crimes* bad men

peruse, because no *penalty* is attached to them by law, or because they can *evade* the law. The British merchant was the pride of the universe. May the fictions of credit cease to debase the character, and the pure dignity of the English merchant be again restored.

The honest tradesman, or the humblest mechanic, may have much of dignity: seeking an honest livelihood, contented in his station, loyal to his king, many a one ranks as high as the Roman citizen, and deserves for his *industry* and *patriotism* even the *civic crown*.

The good man of every station, high or lowly, holds a rank in the creation which all allow and suffer. Those who imagine themselves superior, from the pride of circumstance or of talent, yield to the *true* dignities and mild influences of the good man: even the king and the prince bow before the superior Being, who may be called the MAN OF GOD.

If men properly estimated the value of this dignity, and how easily it may be impaired, they would preserve it with more than common care; they would wear it constantly in their bosoms, and never suffer it an instant out of their keeping. While independence lasts, the dignity of man is secure: let that once be sacrificed, and there is an end of it; whether the sacrifice of it be made to political party, to the Great, to a slavish regard to the fashions and follies of the fashionable, or to that torment of Sisyphus rolling the stone up the mountain, pecuniary involvement, by having incurred the plague of debt, which occupies all the time, and at length destroys all the dignities of man; so that being in debt is more a detriment than a disgrace, and whose punishment is severe enough from its imprisonment of the mind alone.

Unhappy is that man whose noble dignities have suffered by the loss of character; a poison to the most virtuous energies, and which renders abortive the best designs of the heart;

— "Of one whose hand,
Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away
Richer than all his tribe."

SHAKESPEARE.

The sweet independence of such a man is at an end; his economy of life is disturbed, his industry is impeded, his hopes are blighted, his power of doing good sadly limited, his best intentions are doubted and denied; and if at any

time the native worth would display itself again, it is immediately destroyed by the gangrene of foul report; for even the abjects speak against him, and are attended to; he only is not attended to. If he would plead for the falsely accused, his defence is their detriment; if he would relieve, his circumscribed means refuse to assist the impulse of generosity; he can no longer afford to give; he can only say, "*I wish that I had the power*: he can dispense few blessings; he dares scarcely plead for the oppressed: if he speaks truth, he is not believed; if he would be just, unjust motives are ascribed to him; if he would repent his faults, the watchful eye that could penetrate into his errors is instantly shut, lest it should be compelled to see worth, where it had, in the pride of its discernment, discovered only indiscretion and crime. The energies of his mind are all unbraced; he bears all oppression, lets every thing go as it will: a wretched pittance of pride only remains, that serves but to show the ruins of a noble structure. It is in vain that such a man regrets the loss of his kingdom, the *paradise* of the mind.

Yet let not even such a man despair: he may restore his dignity to himself; and, though not acknowledged by the world, when once he can divest himself of the enchantments with which it has deceived him, he will not be sorry that it *denies* him here, since that very *denial* may secure his happiness hereafter. He finds that he has been guilty of a gross idolatry; that he has worshipped titles and riches merely; and the fallen dignity of man in this world rises to a dignity far superior, fitting him by a purer heart and mind for another and a better world; nor even will he be utterly *discouraged* and rejected in this, since all good men will accept and acknowledge him who is accepted and acknowledged by his Mediator. It is his vanity only that will suffer; his reason and his religion will not lament the loss of senseless and useless idols. He may, as a further consolation, recollect the remarkable words of Sir Thomas More, who, on being pressed by his wife to give up his principles to obtain a pardon, inquired of her how long she thought would be the probable duration of his life, and who answered, "Perhaps twenty years."—"And am I," replied he, "to set so small a space as twenty years against eternity?" Let

man but remember that every hour takes something from even the insecure security of health; and let those who stand farther in the world, to subdue their arrogancies, recollect their own infirmities, and that in a few months and years another judgment than that of the world will decide on themselves; the recollection of their secret faults would then abate their complacency to themselves, they would shudder at what the world had never known; and mildness and charity to others would supply the place of harshness and severity.

But to return to the unimpaired dignity of man: What an opportunity is afforded to him who is proud enough to judge for himself, who has been so correct in his own conduct that scandal only imputes to him any thing wrong, who is admired, held in esteem, and listened to with attention and respect, with good sense and discernment; and polished manners: what an opportunity has such a man to save and to redeem, to check the progress of calamity, to bring *good out of evil*, to draw the *sting* of self reproach from the wounded bosom, and to *heal the sick at heart*. Such a man can almost turn the common occurrences of life, can abate their malignity, can almost, like the Almighty Providence, *pay debts without money*, and perform miracles every day. Yet do men, too often forgetting real dignities, suffer day after day to pass in an useless, vain, and empty attendance on trifles, fashions, and opinions, that grow of less consequence every day we live, and must end with life.

It becomes every man to consider, for his own sake and the sake of others, whether he has not suffered frivolities to occupy the greater portion of his time; and whether those things which should have the highest place in his consideration have not been too much neglected. Let such learn that no amusement can be safe, or even enjoyed, that is not pure from the impression of having neglected higher duties for its attainment; nor is there any notion more false, or more unjust, than that serious subjects prevent the enjoyment of diversion; for diversion is then most valuable, and has its greatest perfection. The truth is, the good man would prefer that all the sentiments of his mind on the side of virtue should be constantly kept in play; he would desire that his charity, his love, his gen-

ready, should be called on continually; and that his amusements even should have such purity as well as pleasure, as to make their continuance desirable, destitute of that bitter and poison which is mixed up with the false pleasures of the world.

That the dignities of man belong not exclusively to the dignities of rank or fortune is certain, from many instances of the perfection of the human mind and character in humble individuals, who have deserved the monument of the hero and the praise of futurity even to the end of time. Among such instances may be ranked the following, which is recorded by *M. Linquet*, in his *Annals*, Civil, Political, and Literary:

"In those remote ages which have been rather improperly denominated fabulous, there were men so animated with love for their fellow-creatures as to devote themselves to their service; and both Hercules and Theseus were the champions of mild and peaceable individuals, whom Nature had not blessed with either their natural strength or prowess.

"In after times, in well-regulated republics, that is to say, in those where the people were held in some estimation, one of the principal cares of the government was always thus to place the citizens under the protection of each other. In Egypt, whoever saw one of his countrymen in danger, without giving him his assistance, was liable to be punished with death. At Rome, the legislature adopted, probably, a still more efficacious method, to support and encourage in every heart this fraternal enthusiasm, which was, to give an honourable reward to those who succoured a fellow-citizen. The civic crown was one of the most flattering monuments with which a Roman could decorate his house.

"In those days, the word *Patria* (one's native country) had some signification; it was a tender parent, loving with equal affection all her children, and who, served with ardent attachment by them, believed she could never enough shew and mark her gratitude to the hand that spared her tears, and saved any of those who were so dear to her.

"In modern times, these institutions are quite out of date, or no longer thought of. All the members of the large, and once united family, are become strangers to each other; they are become the servile instruments of courts

which have enslaved them, or of governors who have usurped the rights of nations. The reciprocal interest and attachment is no longer a principle among men. Every one strives as much as possible to contract all his interests within himself. If, therefore, there is the smallest risk, he can see with indifference a neighbour perish whom he might have saved; and consoles himself for the accident, by reflecting, that he may be noticed in the newspaper as a witness, and that he would derive no greater honour, or would it be of the least use to himself, to be mentioned as his neighbour's deliverer.

"Nevertheless, it must be admitted that this apathy is not universal. The city of Dieppe, in the year 1777, was witness to an example of courage and heroism of this kind, which was so much the more to be applauded and admired, as it preceded even the hope of any recompense.

"During a stormy night in the month of August, at ten o'clock, a confused sound of cries of distress was heard from somewhere near the Jetty. The sea rose dreadfully, and raged with great violence, beating to pieces a vessel which had stranded: the crew, by their cries and lamentations, seemed rather to be taking their leave of life, than to be calling for help; for that it appeared absolutely impossible to afford them.

"A river pilot belonging to the port, whose name was Bousard, at this instant threw himself into the waves, alone, with a rope which he had made fast on shore. Bousard reached the ship. No just idea can be formed of the horrible rage of the ocean, particularly about the object which seemed to resist their violence; the spectators alone could judge of the imminent danger to which this humane hero exposed himself. Beaten every instant against the sides of the hull, and immediately driven back with the same impetuosity, it seemed as if the indignant waves had set themselves against his design, and threatened to overwhelm him for his presumption.

"Surrounded by broken pieces of the wreck, which also added to his peril, covered with wounds and bruises, Bousard nevertheless, by perseverance, reached the vessel, and made fast the hawser; he cheered and encouraged the crew, shewing them, by means of the rope, a way made for them through the midst of a tremendous darkness and

opposing waves, how to reach the shore. He even supported them when their own strength failed; he swam around them like their guardian angel; and wrestling with the furious and roaring waves, which contended for their victims, he succeeded in thus bringing fifteen safe to land.

"But this is not all: exhausted and overcome by his exertions, and his joy at a conquest over the opposing elements, he fell fainting to the earth: but while every one was using the means, and assisting to recover the brave deliverer, the cry of distress again struck his ears; one unhappy being had escaped his notice, in the midst of a night as dark as Erebus. The voice of humanity again re-animated his bosom, and restored his strength; he plunged once more into the foaming sea, to seek a wretched Being nearly sinking beneath the surge. Bousnard discovered him in time to save him, and carried him triumphantly to his home, followed by the fifteen others whom he snatched from the jaws of death, and who loudly proclaimed him their deliverer and saviour.

"There is, probably, no example, since the days of Codrus, Curtius, &c. of similar intrepidity: and it is also so much the more interesting and admirable, when it is understood that it was not a blind instinct of courage in Bousnard, or a simple impulse of fraternity, confirmed and strengthened by being in the habit of continually braving the dangers of the sea, and escaping them. In this truly great and worthy man, it was an existing principle, and determined resolution founded on filial piety; it was the practice of a daily devotion to the manes of his father, whom he had seen drowned before his eyes, without being able to save him: he had, therefore, made a vow to expiate this sort of involuntary crime, by attempting to save, at the risk of his own life, every one who was in danger of shipwreck; which vow he faithfully observed; so that his devotion became a double virtue, by keeping alive the strongest filial piety, and calling into action all his powers in the cause of humanity.

"It is not possible to feel greater veneration for a man than is excited by the wonders performed by the intrepid Bousnard. The public expressed their satisfaction by every testimony of admiration and applause, and the government by rewards. The minister himself

wrote to Bousnard a letter, dated from Paris, expressed in the following terms:

"BRAVE MAN,

"I was not till yesterday informed, by M. the Commissioner, of the courageous humanity which you shewed in your conduct on the 31st of August, and of which I immediately gave an account to the king, who directed me to express to you his satisfaction, and to communicate to you, from him, the grant of 1000 livres (about forty guineas English), and a pension of 300 livres. I have written, of course, to the commissioner. Continue to help the distressed when in your power; and offer up your prayers for your good king, who esteems brave men, and loves to reward them."

"There were two circumstances in this letter which must have been unpleasant to Bousnard; in other respects, it was of as much value to him as letters of nobility: first, the comparison of the date with the date of the event itself. If the granted liberality to the generous pilot was a debt of the state, it was not a pleasant recollection to reflect that it was withheld four whole months.

"Secondly, it appears, that a man who had, at the hazard of his own life, restored to the king sixteen useful subjects, was not one whom it was necessary to remind that he should in future be grateful and zealous.

"The minister of the naval department did not write, but he granted to Bousnard the pay of an invalid, which was also about 300 livres. Donations from the admiral and others added to the comforts and improved circumstances of this second *Hercules*; which name was appropriate in every sense of the word; for Bousnard was a very tall man, being five feet eleven inches in stature, and the exploit I have related not very far unlike those which are ascribed to the conqueror of the Hydra of Lerna.

"Bousnard walked afterwards with difficulty, being lame of one leg; but this local infirmity was also honourable, as it was the effect of a wound he received in the service.

"Bousnard was shown to the king, who had expressed a desire to see him, and who spoke to him in a way flattering to his feelings, giving him the epithet of *Arave*, by which title the minister had before distinguished him.

"Possibly it may be regretted, that strict etiquette did not allow of a more

particular presentation, and that a man endowed with so noble a soul might not enjoy an honour every day so lavishly granted to titled fools. It may also be regretted, that the rewards were confined to pecuniary recompence. Such a man might have as usefully served the state in the rank of an officer, as in the simple situation of pilot; and he who had conquered the waves, alone, within sight of the shore, would probably have conducted himself with as much glory if he had been honoured with the command of a ship: at any rate, the experiment might have been made."

Such was the history of the gallant *Boussard*, who, with all the courage of grandeur and high birth, had all the compassion and humility of the lowly, pursuing the career of glory without the love of fame, and for the love only of mankind.

It remains to consider how the dignity of man may be best preserved; and I believe that it will be the true assertion to say, that its greatest protection is *sobriety* of the imagination, *soberness* of judgment, and *soberness* of manners; that is, that few idle fancies may disturb or distract the first; few false notions, of what is necessary to happiness, mislead the next; and that no indecencies may offend the last. There are many ways of "*being drunk without wine*:" whenever the head is full of ridiculous ambition, the little plots of pride, or intrigues of vanity, or of schemes how to gratify passions and lusts, the mind is intoxicated. It is this drunkenness, as much as that of wine, which is fatal to the dignity of man. Selfishness, anger, peevishness, and all the train of tricks and fancies belonging to ill temper, destroy even the appearance of dignity.

The dignity of man may be found even in the most diminutive or deformed. The eye, the seat of character, frequently, in such people, displays the grandeur of the mind and the beauty of virtue: it is then that, by a sort of enchantment, the beholder loses all sense of ugliness, is charmed as by the power of magic, and the dignity of man is acknowledged. The idea is most certainly delightful, that at the day of resurrection the same shall become of excellent proportion; and that in another world, as soon as man's sins shall be forgiven him, the infirmities of his nature shall be removed, and moral and physical evil cease for ever.

G. B.

INQUIRIES respecting the ORIGIN of the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH ISLANDS, by the Reverend SAMUEL GRANTHERD, F. A. S. addressed to JOHN WILKINSON, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.

[From the "*ARCHÆOLOGIA*," vol. 16, just published.]

(Concluded from page 341.)

I ACKNOWLEDGE, that the collective testimony of Latin and Greek writers satisfies me, that the earliest inhabitants of Britain were of *Iberian*, and not, as has been generally supposed, of *Celtic* extraction; and that they received additional colonies, at a very early period, which were really *Celtic*, though they have not commonly been accounted such. The view, however, in which alone I have already been able to present the inquiry, is merely of a general, remote, and obscure description; and it could not be of effectual service to the elucidation of our remaining national distinctions of language and manners, if there were no medium to connect these distant objects of discussion, by filling up the wide interval of time that separates them. Happily, such links of the argument are not deficient, though but recently discovered, and (as yet) far from being generally known. The "*Archæologia of Wales*," published under the direction of Mr. Wm. Owen, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, comprises ancient and authentic documents on the present subject of inquiry. Some of these have been ably vindicated by Mr. Sharon Turner, a member of the same society. Of the authenticity of those to which I shall refer, as *internal traditions and records of our original population*, it may be necessary to premise a brief defence.

In numerous MSS. in the Welsh language, which have, mostly, till the present century, been secluded in private libraries, are collections of short detached memorials, consisting of three lines connected by a title, and therefore denominated *Triads*. Such, at least, seems to me to have been the original form, in general, of these simple records; although many of them are now dilated by a comment explanatory of the manner in which later writers, who collected them, understood the subjects to which they relate. Some of the *Triads* record the mythological and moral systems of the ancient Bards; others, the institutions of British legislators; and others (to which alone I have occasion to refer) a succession of

events, from ages prior to the Roman invasion of Britain, down to the twelfth century. At that period when our native history may be said to have commenced this rude method of preserving important events and eminent characters from entire oblivion, appears to have fallen into disuse. It was, however, ill replaced by the fabulous ornaments with which Geoffrey of Monmouth disguised his extracts from chronicles of a somewhat earlier date. The Triads give no countenance to the extravagant fictions of Brutus and Corinthus, or to the romantic exploits of Arthur; although they fully establish the existence and the celebrity of the latter chieftain, as well as the truth of many events inserted in Geoffrey's narrative. Their internal evidences of veracity, the extreme simplicity of their form, and its fitness for their preservation *memoriter*, according to Cæsar's account of the practice of the ancient Druids, (Bell. Gall. vi. 13), incline me to think it much more probable, that those Triads, which relate to the remotest events, were transferred from memory to writing, when Christianity first prevailed over the Druidical superstitions, than that they should have been invented at a later period, when literature had made some progress in our country.

It is to be regretted, that the very curious contents of the Welch Archaeologia, are still couched in a language, which is uninviting to the classical scholar, though by no means undeserving of his attention. I can, however, testify, that a slight application to the Welch tongue, would suffice for the examination of those documents which immediately relate to the present inquiry. They are almost wholly included between pages 57 and 60, of the second volume of that publication: it will therefore be unnecessary, as it would be inconvenient, to cite every Triad separately, for circumstances that are recorded in them.

From a comparison of them, it appears, that when Britain became known to the Romans, it was inhabited by *several* distinct colonies; of which the first three were emigrants from Gaul, and closely connected with each other. The earliest were the *Cymry*, from whom the Welsh, who still bear that name, are chiefly descended. An attempt, which one of the expositors of the Triads has made to ascertain their ori-

ginal situation, demonstrates only his ignorance of it. To Britain, they came directly from *Llydaw*, or Armorica; and seemingly from the northernmost part of the Gallic coast, (to the whole of which that name was commonly applied), since it is added, that they crossed the *Mor-tawch*, or Hazy Sea, as the Welch denominate that which is on the eastern side of England. It is strenuously asserted, that they migrated to Britain for the sake of peace; and as it was this very people which Tacitus represented to be of *Iberian* origin, it appears to be a necessary inference, that the Iberians (who in Strabo's time retained possession of Aquitaine) had formerly occupied the northern, as well as the western, coast of Gaul. It may also naturally be concluded, that the *Cymry* withdrew to Britain from the pressure of a *Celtic* invasion. The name of their conductor, *Hu gadarn*, or Hugh the mighty, was preserved, and highly venerated, by these early emigrants. As he is called by a very ancient Welsh writer *Hu ysgrwn*, or the exalted, he was probably the *Hiscion* of Nennius, and the *Engynnys* of an old Chronicle, whence Geoffrey of Monmouth, and William of Huntingdon, fabricated their *Ascanius*, the supposed father of Brutus.

Part of the *Cymry* remained in Armorica, when Hugh conducted his colony to Britain; and they seem to have maintained their position, while the Celts were penetrating to the western coast of Gaul. The progress of the latter, was the most likely cause of a *second* emigration to our island. This consisted of the *Llugerwys*, from *Gwasgwyn*; names which indicate the river *Liger*, or Loire, and *Gasconne*; and imply this party to have been immediate neighbours of the Aquitanians. They were of near affinity to the *Cymry*, and spoke the same language. They appear to have occupied the southern and eastern parts of England; the *Cymri* retiring beyond the river Severn, and to the north-western coast. The old *Cornish* are stated to be the remains of the second colony; and *Lloegr* is the name by which the Welsh have always designated England.

The *third* colony seems to have been the chief remains of the *Cymri* from Armorica; being formed of the *Brython*, an appellation which the *Welsh* have occasionally assumed. The *Britanni*, who in the time of Pliny, were seated near Boulogne, were probably

a part of these which remained there, and submitted to the Belgæ. The southern districts of our island being previously occupied, the Brython appear to have settled northwards: and the small kingdom of *Strathclyde*, which existed till the tenth century of our era, seems to have been derived from them.

Thus, most of the maritime Iberians apparently eluded the yoke of their invaders, by the advantages of their situation for removing; but it is likely, that multitudes of the same nation were spread over the interior of Gaul, and were successively conquered by the Celts and the Belgæ. Those warlike tribes, to whom classical writers assigned the same origin with that of the Germans, had degenerated in their stature, and deviated in their customs and language, from their neighbors beyond the Rhine, at the period when the Romans found them in Gaul. These changes are most naturally accounted for, by their intermixture with the natives whom they had subdued, and who might still constitute the chief population of the country. On this principle, alone, it appears to me, that the adoption of *Druidism* by the Belgæ and the Celts of Gaul, while it was unknown to the Germans, can be satisfactorily explained. Cæsar assures us, also, that they procured their Druids from Britain; where he, consequently, supposed the system to have originated: but it seems more reasonable to conclude, that the emigrants had conveyed thither their chief priests, as to a place of freedom and safety; that the institution had flourished there, while it declined, amidst the ravages of war, in Gaul; and that the Celtic conquerors, having adopted the religious rites of the populace, found it necessary to send to Britain for priests. Similar events are not uncommon in history.

The Brython appear to have once inhabited most of the low country of North Britain: but the highlands remaining vacant, a foreign colony, called *Celyddon*, was admitted peaceably to settle in that barren territory. The name implies them to have been the *Caledonians* of Tacitus, and a principal division of the *Picts* of later writers. He states them to be German; and their British appellation is synonymous with that of *Celts*. The other branch of the *Picts*, mentioned by Roman authors, can only be explained by British records, of the *Gwyddyl*, a colony from *Europ. Mag. Vol. LIX. June, 1811.*

Ireland, which was likewise peaceably allowed, at a very early period, to settle in North Britain, seemingly beyond the Grampian Hills, which were then occupied by the *Celyddon*. The latter, therefore, appear to have been the Southern, and the former the Northern *Picts*, of our earliest historians. The *Picturones*, who are ranked with the *Dicæledones*, as *Picts*, by Ammianus Marcellinus, are indeed commonly supposed to have been situated more southward in Scotland; but I know of no higher authority for that opinion, than Richard of Cirencester; who wrote in the fourteenth century of our era, and was induced to assign that station to them to identify them with the *kenicones* of Ptolemy.

The transplantation of a colony from Ireland to Britain, implies the former island to have been at least as fully inhabited at that distant period, as our own. The ancient British records, and the oldest Irish traditions, concur to oppose the plausible conjecture, that Ireland was first peopled from Britain. The native Irish are, certainly, of the same original nation with the Welsh; yet vary from them so greatly, as to imply their separation to have occurred at a very remote distance of time, and their subsequent circumstances to have been very different. The Irish tradition, which states their ancestors to have come from Spain by sea, (notwithstanding the absurd fables, with which, like most early traditions, it is mingled) appears worthy of credit. The state of navigation, at the time when their migration must have been accomplished, renders it more likely to have been accidental, than by a direct course across the ocean. Having proceeded from the north of Spain along the coast of Gaul, they might be blown off to Ireland, in attempting to cross the British channel. The Celts had seized the eastern parts of Spain, before the age of authentic history: and it was easier for the northern natives to escape by sea, than by crossing the Pyrenees. Julius Cæsar, long afterwards, witnessed the sailing of a numerous party from the same country, on a similar occasion. The first removal of the *Gwyddyl* from Ireland to North Britain, is likely to have been occasioned by their internal discord. The north-western islands of Scotland seem to have formed part of their earliest settlements.

Whatever may be the genuine ety-

mology of the name of *Picts*, its application both to the Celydhon and the Gwydhyl, who were of distinct nations, probably arose from their being usually allied in hostilities against the southern Britons; whose local advantages were likely to be a temptation too powerful for the sense of gratitude which their guests ought to have retained. That these foreign tribes also intermixed with each other, may be inferred from the title of *red-haird*, which the Welsh applied to this colony of the Gwydhyl, in distinction from one which long afterwards settled in Scotland. The *Caledonians* were similarly described by Tacitus. In the course of the fifth century of our era, the northern and southern Picts became united under the same monarchy: but although the latter had shortly before been converted to Christianity by Ninian, the former did not receive the Gospel for 150 years after; probably on account of their difference in language, as they were then converted by the celebrated Columba, and his disciples, from *Ireland*. Bede, in the eighth century, still distinguished them as the Northern and Southern Picts; but he reports what he had heard of their first arrival in Britain, in a manner which seems to confound those two distinct tribes. He says that they came from *Scythia*, (as Germany was often called) but first reached *Ireland*, and thence came to Britain; and that, being without women, they obtained them from *Ireland*. If the facts which I have cited receive credit, the question which has been so violently agitated, whether the Picts were *Irish* or *Gothic*, will admit of an easy and amicable decision: they were *both*. Many other arguments might be adduced in its confirmation.

The original Britons experienced early molestation, not only from their northern inmates, (against whose treachery they bitterly inveigh) but likewise from *barbaric* invaders. The first of these were the *Corranii*, who established themselves on the river Humber, and the adjacent sea coast. They are said to have come from a country called *Pygi*, perhaps *Holland*. They afterwards coalesced with the Northumbrian Angles; which renders it probable that they were a *German* tribe.

The only remaining colonists of our island who preceded the Romans, were the *Welsh*, whom *Cæsar* found on the southern coast, and whom the Welsh call by the same name as the *Welsh*.

colony, which Henry I. introduced into Pembrokeshire, the men of *Galedin*. They first came peaceably, being expelled from their own country by the inundations to which it was peculiarly liable; and the *Lloegrwys* assigned them lands in Hampshire. It is probable that they gradually spread eastward along the southern coast; but not that they ever extended far into the interior country, as some modern writers have imagined. The *Belgic* colonies in *Ireland*, called by the natives *Fir-Bolg*, might arrive there on the same occasion, being too numerous to be accommodated, with the former, in Britain. The *Thaith de Danon* of the Irish traditions seem to have been the *Ianni* of Ptolemy, and were probably the Brythons, whom the Celydhon compelled to take refuge in the north of Ireland. It appears that the Southern Picts occupied Galloway at a later period; and thus cut off the communication of the Strath-clyde Britons with their brethren in Cumbria.

At the time of *Cæsar's* invasion, the south-eastern coast of Britain was occupied by the *Belgæ*; and part of the eastern by the *Organiid*, another *Celtic* colony: the south-western, and interior parts, by the *Lloegrwys*: Wales, and the north-western coast of England, by the *Cymrys*; and the southern part of Scotland, by the *Brythons*: three *Latin* colonies from *Gaul*: the *Grampian* Mountains, and perhaps part of the low lands, by the *Celydhon*, a *Celtic* tribe; and the northern extremity of the island by the *Gwydhyl*, an *Latin* colony from *Ireland*. The order in which these several migrations occurred, is indicated; but their *epochs* are uncertain. A comparison, however, of some events that are mentioned both in the *Triads* and by Roman historians, inclines me to apprehend, that the *Cymry* arrived in Britain about 700 years before the Christian era, and the next four colonies within two centuries after. That all of them were subdivided into various subordinate tribes, appears certain. The *German* colonies were first brought into a state of confederation, and subordination to one supreme authority, by *Frydais*: who appears to have reigned in the fifth century before our era. It is said, that on this account, our island was called after his name; which the Welsh still assign to it. The invasion by the *Corranii* seems to have occurred about two centuries later.

The lists of British kings, preserved in some chronicles and ancient genealogies, probably related to those of the *Loegrian* colony; as they begin with *Loerius*, the fabulous founder of that race; and as one of the most eminent among them, *Dyngwal Mo Imud*, a celebrated lawgiver, was of *Cornish* extraction. I have no satisfactory evidence, that three tribes ever obeyed one sovereign, except in times of public danger, when they elected a commander in chief. Such, after the Roman invasion, was the celebrated *Caractacus*, or *Caradoc*; whose captivity is recorded to have been the occasion of Christianity being extended to Britain, earlier than to most parts of Europe.* His father, *Brân* (or *Brennus*), with the rest of his family, remaining seven years at Rome, as hostages for his fidelity to the empire; they received the Christian faith, and zealously promoted it among their countrymen on their return.* *Claudia*, the British wife of *Pudens*, mentioned for her piety by an apostle, and by a poet for her beauty, was probably a junior member of this family.†

The only remarkable accession to the inhabitants of Britain, which intervened from the Roman conquest to that by the Saxons, consisted of a second colony from Ireland; whom the Triads call *Gwaelchyl Phichti*, apparently on account of their subsequent union with the Picts. These invaders appear to be the *Dalryads*, who seized Argyleshire about the middle of the third century; and, altho' expelled by the Picts, two hundred years after, they appear to have reoccupied that district in the sixth century, and to have since remained there. I suppose them to have been the *Attacotti* of Roman authors. During their retreat in Ireland, they were converted to Christianity, with other inhabitants of that island, by the ministry of *Patrick*, a British ecclesiastic. In the ninth century, they became united with the Pictish monarchy, to which their sovereign probably acceded by inheritance. The name of Picts was soon afterwards superseded by that of *Scots*, which properly belonged only to the *Irish* colonists. The affinity and neighbourhood of the Dalryads and the Northern Picts, gave occasion to Bede, and most later

writers, to blend together these two colonies from Ireland; but the Triads, by clearly distinguishing them, remove the principal difficulties which have embarrassed the *British* history.

The *Normans*, during the same century, wrested from the Picts the northern extremity of Scotland and all the adjacent islands; and seized the eastern coast of Ireland, with the *Isle of Man*, which, also, the *Irish* had occupied. Their conquests, however, chiefly affected the population of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, in the former, of which groups they are said to have exterminated the inhabitants, who were of both the Pictish nations. In those islands, the *Norwegian* language was used, till the last century. The effects of the *Danish* conquests in Britain and Ireland, of the *Norman* in England, and the *English* in Ireland and Wales, do not require an enlargement of this investigation. It is to the Saxon conquest of England, that a revolution, unparalleled, not only in our country, but perhaps in any other, may justly be attributed. Till that event, I apprehend, the southern part of our island remained almost wholly *British*. I doubt whether the *Belgæ* did not, in England (as they appear to have done in Ireland) adopt the language of the natives. The *Romans* so completely evacuated Britain, that they are reported, by the Triads, to have left behind only women, and children under nine years of age; and these became *British*. To the Saxons, multitudes of the *Loegrians* are said to have remained in subjection; and to have received the language, as well as the laws, of their Gothic conquerors. Many of them, notwithstanding, fled to *Armorica*; where, with others who had settled there at the close of the fourth century, they remained distinct from their French neighbours, and are still obvious in the *Bas Bretons*. Many of the *Loegrians* took refuge also in Wales; as did also many of the *Brithon*, and *North-western* *Cymri*, when their respective territories became subject to Scotland. In *Cornwall* only, the *Loegrians* made a permanent resistance: and although subjected at length to the Saxon monarchy, continued for many ages to be a distinct people. At present, it is only in *Wales*, in the *Highlands of Scotland*, in the *Isle of Man*, and in the western parts of *Ireland*, that the posterity of the earliest inhabitants of our islands remain distinguished; chiefly by

* Arch. of Wales, Vol. II. page 63. Tr ad 45.

† St. Paul, 2 Tim. iv. 21. MartiaJ. Ep. xi. 34. iv. 13.

the dialects which they use, of a language which was once spoken extensively on the continent of Europe. A comparison of these dialects with each other, with our own language, and with the languages of several European nations, in which traces of the ancient British may be discerned, concurs, in my apprehension, with the evidence of classic authors, and with the original and progressive state of our population, which has here been rapidly sketched, to evince, that the earliest Britons were *Thursans*, and distinct from the great *Celtic* nation which first peopled the northern and middle countries of Europe.

In order to complete the plan, which I proposed in discussing the original population of the British Islands, it remains to be ascertained, whether the national distinctions, especially of language, which subsist among us, coincide with the historical details, which have already been presented, respecting the earliest inhabitants of our islands.

I need not enlarge on the importance of *glossology* to the elucidation of antiquities. Mere etymological conjecture is, indeed, too vague, however plausible, for the foundation of any hypothesis. It is only in conjunction with the historical facts, which have already been deduced from classic authors, and from ancient British documents, that I consider the analogy of languages, spoken in our islands, with those of other European countries, as decisive in the present case.

On the subject of the original identity, or difference, of the languages that are used in the British Islands, the most opposite opinions have been expressed. Some of the best foreign grammarians (among whom is the learned *Blue*, author of the *Sino-Gothic Dictionary*) have regarded the *Welsh* language as only a dialect of the ancient *Cymric*; while *Dr. Johnson* and *Mr. George Cooke* have asserted, that the *Welsh* and the English tongues have nothing in common. Nothing is more easy, than to refute the latter opinion. The former is founded on the similarity of a considerable number of terms in the *Welsh*, and in the remains of the ancient *Celtic*; but, to conceive, that the resemblance is not too great to be accounted for; first, from the well-known fact, that several terms are common to almost all European, and many Asiatic languages; and, secondly, from that

intermixture of the ancient *Celtic* and *Hebian* nations, which the preceding historical investigation shows to have existed from a very remote epoch. On the other hand, for one term that is common to the *Welsh*, *Irish*, or *Armorican*, and to the *Teutonic*, *Gothic*, or any other dialect, a thousand terms in which they totally differ might be adduced: and the prevailing characteristics of these remains of the ancient *Hebian* and *Celtic* languages, are so dissimilar, that, to ascribe them to the same original source, is inconsistent with the admission of more than one radical language having ever existed in the world.

It would not be difficult to demonstrate, from the nature of language, as well as from the constant tenor of history, that the diversity and contrivety of speech which exist in various countries, proceeded (as the *Mosaic* history asserts) from a supernatural cause; unless, as the ancient heathens imagined, men had sprung from the soil of the different regions which they subsequently inhabited. Taking it, however, for granted, that languages radically different from each other, have existed, I proceed to assign the grounds on which I regard the *Welsh*, the *Cornish*, the *Armorican*, or *Bas Breton*, the *Crish*, the *Gallic*, and the *Manx*, as dialects of one radical language, which I have called the *Hebian*; the *German*, *Danish*, *Swedish*, &c. as dialects of another radical language, the *Gothic*; and the *English*, the *low Land Scotch*, the *Dutch*, the *French*, the *Italian*, and the *Spanish*, as also the *Cantabrian*, or *Basque*, as mixed languages, which are composed of several, rather than dialects of any one radical language.

So extensive a field must be very rapidly surveyed. Demonstration is impracticable in a letter; and a cursory perusal is all that I can attempt. For the opinion that I offer, I request only the credit of having founded them on examination, and the indulgence, that they may not be rejected, till they shall have been brought to that test.

Although language properly consists of *words*, and *orthography* is artificial and capricious, the latter is of no small importance in tracing the mutations, and consequently the analogies of different languages. The *Hebian* and the *German* tongues vary so much in pronunciation, that natives of the different countries are not readily intelligible,

Yet, that these are dialects of the same language is evident, since one third of the radical Irish words are common to the Welsh; and the orthography is so similar, that a person who is well acquainted with either dialect, may discover the sense of what is written in the other. The Welsh has a greater mixture of *Latin*, the Irish of *Teutonic* terms. The former abounds with *aspirated guttural sounds*, which are frequently suppressed in the latter, although the symbols of them are retained in its orthography. The Welsh is singularly defective of *sibilants*; having no other sound of that kind than the acute sound of our *s*. The Irish has, moreover, that of our *sh*; but is still deficient of sibilants that were common to other dialects of the same language.

The *Gaelic*, which is used in the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides, and the *Manks*, which is peculiar to the Isle of Man, are evidently subordinate dialects of the ancient Irish; their deviations from which, are indeed less than might have been expected to arise from local circumstances.

Of the three Iberian dialects which were first used in Britain, the *Cymraeg*, or Welsh, is the only one still commonly spoken. That of the *Brigions*, or Britons of Strath-Clyde, is wholly lost; except that it may have contributed to the difference of the speech of North-Wales, or *Gwynedd*, from that of South-Wales, or *Dechenbarrth*. This is so great as to render it difficult for the northern and southern Welsh to converse together; for it consists, not only in difference of pronunciation, but in the use of various terms, that are peculiar to one or the other district. In Montgomeryshire, formerly *Powis*, who are distinctions of dialect; and in those counties west of the Severn, which are now attached to England, are some, which approach to the ancient Cornish, or *Lloegrian* language.

It is much to be regretted, that we have so few remains of this interesting branch of the ancient British. That it is not utterly lost, we are chiefly indebted to the learned, ingenious, and indefatigable Edward Lloyd; whose *Archæologie Britannica* comprises an invaluable treasury of information respecting the original language of our island. In his time, the Cornish was yet so commonly spoken, that he was able minutely to describe the differences of its sounds, from those of the

Welsh. In all these, the Cornish is remarkably agreed with the *English* pronunciation, that there is scarcely a sound in our language, in which we vary from other European nations, that may not be traced to the Cornish, or ancient Lloegrian dialect. In several instances, such deviations of the Cornish from the Welsh, may reasonably be ascribed to the greater influence which the *Helic*, the *Latin*, the *Anglo-Saxon*, and the *French* languages, had on the former, than on the latter dialect: but, in other cases, the sounds which were common to the Cornish and the English tongues, are foreign to any of those languages which could affect our own; and can, therefore, only be derived from the Lloegrian: Thus, the sound of *f*, or *g* soft, which is used (I think) only by the Italians and ourselves, was common to the Cornish: and I apprehend that the Italian language, as well as the English, derived it from the Lloegrian (or *Ligurum*) Gauls.

The *Bas Breton*, or Armorican dialect, which is spoken in the north-western part of France, is compounded of the Welsh, the Cornish, and the modern French. It so nearly resembles the first, that it is practicable for natives of Wales and of Bas Bretagne, to converse together. So great a similarity implies, that it has been preserved by emigrants from Britain, rather than by original inhabitants of Gaul.

The Cantabrian, or *Basque* language, which is used in some northern districts of Spain, has been hitherto so little known in Europe, that the most opposite opinions concerning it have been expressed by learned men of various countries. I have stated it among the sacred European languages, rather than with the dialects of any one radical language, because, although I have had sufficient opportunity to ascertain, that the ancient Iberian, whence the preceding dialects were formed, was the ground-work also of the Cantabrian, yet the latter has, in common with other languages of southern Europe, received such vast accretions from the Latin, as to lose its original character. The greater part of its terms are Latin, and it has lost the peculiarity, by which every dialect of the Iberian is still distinguished, of changing the initial consonants of words, according to the connexion, or relation, in which they stand; somewhat in the manner of the *Masoretic* Hebrew. Its radical terms, how-

over, are usually to be found in one or another of the Iberian dialects; and some of them in all of these, as well as in the English, and other languages which partake of them. It retains, also, in the most striking manner, the Iberian characteristic of conjugating and declining the *present* and *imperfect* tenses of *verbs actives*, not by inflections, but by the use of *auxiliary verbs*. Hence we can still say in English, *I do speak*, and *I did speak*, instead of *I speak*, and *I spake*: whereas all the *Teutonic* dialects vary the tenses, persons, and numbers, by inflections, in the present and imperfect forms, as well as in every other part of the verb; in the same manner as those languages of southern Europe, which imitate the Latin conjugations of verbs. After these patterns, both the Welsh and the Irish admit of inflections in all the tenses; but in *practice*, they more usually retain auxiliary verbs, as in the Armenian and the Cantabrian.

To enter on a full description of the Cantabrian language, would too much extend this letter, and would depart from its immediate purpose. I should not, however, have presumed to oppose General Valancy's, and Captain Lator D'Auvergne's sentiments of it, and even to devalue from Lloyd's judgment respecting it, without adequate means of deciding its real character. For these I am chiefly indebted to My Lord Macclesfield; who, at the instance of Lord Leicester and the Bishop of Durham, has favoured me with the use of some exceedingly curious and valuable manuscripts, comprising a Latin and Cantabrian Dictionary, and a version of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, in the latter language. I have also Larramendi's Grammar, in the Basque and Spanish tongues, from which alone General Valancy formed his judgment of the entire dissimilarity of the former and the Irish. Lloyd, on the contrary, found so many terms common to both those languages, that he supposed the Irish to be compounded of the Cantabrian and the Welsh. Yet, of nearly four hundred Cantabrian words, which are inserted under several divisions of his Glossology, almost as many resemble Welsh, as Irish terms. The very peculiar and complicated formation of this language, accounts for the differences of opinion that have been entertained concerning it. It is only from the *radical parts* of its words, that a

judgment of its real origin can be formed: but this criterion, when ascertained, is *absolutely decisive*. It is branched into several dialects; the principal of which are the *Biscayan*, and the *Gaspusian*. In the former of these, the manuscripts before-mentioned are written: Larramendi's Grammar is adapted to the latter. The natives of Biscay (who greatly resemble those of Wales) call their own language simply *Euscara*, which signifies *vernacular*. It is evidently the origin of the *Spanish* and the *Portuguese* tongues, the latter of which most resembles it; but both these languages are still more strongly impregnated with Latin, than the Cantabrian is. The Portuguese has moreover derived accessions from the modern French, in consequence of the means by which Portugal was recovered from the Moors.

The French language abounds with Iberian terms, to a degree, which, in concurrence with historical events that have been alleged, leads me to apprehend, that the Belgæ and Celts of Gaul adopted, in a great measure, the speech of the original inhabitants whom they subdued; especially as the Dutch language, also, is impregnated, though less fully, with Iberian words. It may appear more remarkable, that the modern *Italian* should approach much nearer to the Iberian, than the Latin did. This probably arises, in part, from the influence which the French court has usually assumed in Italy; but it is certain, that Lombardy was mostly peopled by the Gauls, in the earliest era of history; and, as the *classic* language declined, (with the power of the imperial city) the *provincial* dialects would naturally become predominant. It appears also, from Livy, that the ancient Gauls detached colonies into Germany and Tacitus distinguished some tribes, which, though surrounded by Germans in his time, retained dialects resembling those of Gaul and of Britain: but I am uncertain whether traces of such a difference are still discoverable.

From this comparative view of the ancient British dialects, with the mixed languages of southern Europe, it might be inferred, even if the preceding historical details were deemed insufficient to establish the fact, that Spain was originally possessed by a nation distinct from the northern inhabitants of Europe, which spread thence to Gaul, Britain, and the north of Italy. From the tes-

timony of classic authors, this nation appears to have been, *not Celtic*, but *Iberian*; and from our internal history, the mutations of the Iberian colonies in the British Islands, have been ascertained, from their first arrival, in a manner that perfectly accords with, and seems to account for, the distinctions of language by which they are still characterized.

Some brief hints on the origin of the Iberian language, may be expected, before I discuss the subject; but these must evidently be in a great degree conjectural. It can hardly be doubted, that it passed into Spain from *Africa*. General Vallancey has endeavoured to demonstrate, that the Irish dialect very closely resembled the ancient *Punic*, or Carthaginian. That language, however, is well known to have had much affinity to the *Hebrew*; and the celebrated Bochart reduced a Punic speech, preserved by Plautus, to Hebrew words; without doing great violence to its orthography, or deviating widely from the sense of some Latin verses of Plautus, which appear to have been designed for a translation of the Punic. General Vallancey's interpretation, on the contrary, retains no similitude of the form of Hebrew, and scarcely any of the sense of the Latin version. His comparison of Irish and *Maltese* terms, is much more satisfactory. The proximity of Malta to Africa, renders it very probable, that the island was first peopled from that coast, by the *Getulians*; and an anecdote which I have heard from good authority, tends to confirm the conjecture, that the Iberian language was spoken by that nation. Mrs. Logie, a Welsh lady, who was well known to some of my friends; and is believed to be still living, formerly resided at Algiers, where her husband was British consul. At one time, while she lived there, she was astonished, on hearing, in the *Barary*, some people, from the interior country, conversing in a language so similar to the Welsh, that she could understand much of what they said. She then addressed them in her native tongue; and found that she could make herself intelligible to them. I shall only add, that the *Getulians* are, by Josephus, (Ant. l. i. c. 6.) derived from *Havilah*, the grandson of *Ham*; whose posterity certainly peopled Egypt, and some neighbouring countries of Africa: and that *Megasthenes*, as quoted by the same author, (l. x. c.

11.) asserts, that the conquests of *Nebuchadnezzar* extended to *Lybia* and *Iberia*. If the latter name then designated some part of *Africa*, instead of *Spain*, his report might probably be true.

I have already had occasion of intimating that, in some respects, the Iberian dialects resemble the Hebrew, and corresponding Oriental languages. In the Cantabrian, are a few words purely Hebrew: * but the disparity, on the whole, indicates, that, if the Iberian originated from Phœnicia, it has been greatly mixed with other languages in its progress thence to the west of Europe. This is, indeed, (as might be reasonably expected) the case of every European language; so much, as probably to frustrate all attempts to trace them *decisively* to their Asiatic sources.

The affinity of the English to the languages of northern Europe, for the greater part, is too obvious to require discussion. It must, however, be remarked, that the Gothic dialects vary among themselves, not only in their terms and inflections, but much more in pronunciation. The *German* abounds with aspirated guttural sounds; while the *Swedish*, like our own language, is wholly destitute of them. Such sounds, indeed, appear to have been used, in all the Gothic dialects, formerly, more than at present: the letter *h*, which, before a consonant, was probably guttural in some degree, being retained in their orthography, though it is now wholly suppressed by them in speech. The *Alamo-Gothic*, (as preserved by Ulfilas's Version of the New Testament) used both this letter; and the Greek *χ*. The latter of these is replaced by the German *ch*, which has a very strong guttural sound. The *Anglo-Saxon*, on the contrary, used only the simple *h*, in words which we spell with *gh*, although we either wholly suppress the sound of these letters, or change it to that of the aspirated labial *F*, as in *rough*. The substitution of these letters (which we adopted in common with the Cornish, the Dutch, and the Irish) for the Saxon *h*, implies the latter to have been gutturally pronounced; but probably in a slight degree, as the proper sound is now wholly lost in our language; not

* For instance *Aquila*, a staff from *Lybia*; the initial of which, other nations changed to *B*, as *Barbaros*, *Baculus*.

only as it is spoken in the southern counties of England, but even throughout Yorkshire, except on the borders of Lancashire, where it seems to have been retained from the Britons of Cumbria.

The pronunciation of the *low land Scotch*, presents a very striking contrast, in this respect. So precisely does it resemble that of the German language, that I have known a Scotchman, speaking in his own dialect, make himself understood by Germans who were unacquainted with English. Reasons have already been assigned, for regarding the low-land Scotch as descendants of the ancient Caledonians, whom Tacitus described as a German colony: and the strong resemblance of their pronunciation to that of the Germans, with its disparity from that of the Scandinavians, concur to refute the imagined descent of the Caledonian Picts from the latter: instead of the former branch of the Celtic nation. Scandinavia, on the contrary, was probably the real origin of the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles; who came from the borders of the Cimbrie Chersonese, and whose pronunciation appears to have been very slightly guttural. I suspect, also, that the *Belgic Gauls* were derived from the same source; and that they advanced from the Chersonese, to the estuaries of the Elbe, the Veger, the Ems, and the Rhine; whence they spread over the northern part of Gaul. Their admission to the southern coast of Britain, was probably the first step toward the suppression of those guttural sounds which are still retained so familiarly by the Welsh: the Roman conquest, doubtless, contributed to promote it; the Anglo-Saxon continued it; and the Norman succession so completely affected it, that we have now no aspirated guttural in our language.

The *English* tongue may, therefore, be regarded as having its foundation in the *Lugurian*, a Cornish dialect of the Iberian language; but as having derived great accessions from the *Belgic* and *Anglo-Saxon* dialects of the Gothic, or antient Celtic language; and also from the *Latin*, both from the Romans, and through the medium of the French; the peculiarities of whose language, equally compounded as the English, have finally contributed to the copiousness, variety, and irregularity, which render both the idiom, and the pronunciation of our language, so difficult to be acquired by foreigners.

The perfect accordance of the state

of the English tongue, as here represented, with the historical details formerly adduced, will not, I apprehend, need further illustration. With a slight intimation of the apparent source of the Gothic language, I shall, therefore, close the investigation. The origin of the German and the *Mæso-Gothic* dialects is well known to have been the same; and the Goths are acknowledged, I believe, universally, to have descended from the *Gætes*, who in the time of Herodotus, were the principal inhabitants of *Thrace*. That author, who knew the *Scythians* better than any of his historical successors, always distinguishes them from the *Thracians*; and represents the *Sarmatians* as correlative with the *Scythians*, and as speaking a dialect of the *Scythian* language. The modern *Sclavonic* nations, inhabiting Russia, Poland, and Rulmania, are allowed to be descendants of the *Sarmatians*. Their language, therefore, and not the *Teutonic*, (or Gothic) is the proper representative of the *Scythian*. The *Scythians* came (about seven centuries before Christ) from the eastern parts of Asia, northward of the Caspian Sea. The *Thracians* seem to have crossed the Hellespont, into Europe; and were probably, as Josephus asserts, descended from the youngest son of Japhet, *Thiras*, by whose name the river Danester appears originally to have been called.

So far as these premises are admitted, a substitution of the term *Iberian* for *Celtic*, in our national antiquities, seems unavoidably to result from the preceding discussion; and, if so, the appellation *Celtic* may justly designate those colonists of our islands who have usually been denominated *Gothic*; the antient Celts, and the more recent Goths being only successive branches from the same primordial stock. Hoping that such attention may be excited to our *Original Population*, our *Early History*, and our *Radical Glossology*, as shall relieve these interesting subjects from the obscurity and confusion in which they have been involved; and gratefully acknowledging the regard with which my feeble efforts for this purpose have been honored by the Society of Antiquaries,

I remain, dear sir,

Your obliged friend and servant,

SAMUEL GRANTHEED.

To John Wilkinson, M.D.

E.R.S. and S.L.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1811.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Works of the Right Reverend Philip Porteus, D.D. late Bishop of London. With his Life. By the Rev. Robert Hodgson, A.M. F.R.S. Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty. In Six Volumes, 8vo. 2l. 8s.

MR. HODGSON, the author of this publication, is a nephew of Mrs. Porteus. He was, for some years, chaplain to the Bishop, and was presented by his venerable patron to the living of St. George's, Hanover-square. Nobody could be better qualified to write the Bishop's life. No other person knew so well the different occurrences of it, or could so properly form an estimate of his lordship's character. Mr. Hodgson's task, however, has been considerably lightened, and the value of his book much increased, by having in his possession several manuscript volumes, in Bishop Porteus's own hand-writing, containing a great variety of facts and observations on the principal incidents of his life. From these volumes we are favoured with many extracts.

The Bishop was certainly a very sincere, worthy prelate. He had a great desire to do good, and spared no pains in the prosecution of his object. He was a man of superior abilities and attainments, and will ever be revered as an ornament of the Bench. He seems to have done his duty without fear or favour, and always to have remembered that he had a labour to perform for the advantages which he enjoyed. He was never inattentive to the duties of his sacred function. On some occasions, his zeal was manifested with apostolical intrepidity.

The Bishop was born at York, in the year 1731, and was the youngest but one of nineteen children. His parents were
Europ. Mag. vol. LX. Jan., 1811.

natives of Virginia, who removed to England, with a small fortune, in 1720. He was sent to a private school at Ripon, and afterwards to Christ's College, Cambridge. When he took the degree of A.B. his name appeared upon the tripos as tenth wrangler, and the Chancellor's prizes for classical merit having been just at that time instituted, he obtained the honour of the second. He was chosen fellow of his college, and ordained at the age of twenty-six. Soon after ordination, Mr. Seaton's prize was adjudged to Mr. Porteus's poem on *Death*; a composition which has been long and justly admired. In the year 1762, Archbishop Secker appointed him one of his domestic chaplains, and he quitted college, where he had lived for fourteen years, to reside at Lambeth. In 1765, Mr. Porteus married Miss Hodgson, of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire; and in the same year he was presented, by the Archbishop, to the two small livings of Hucking and Wittersham, in Kent, which he afterwards resigned for the rectory of Hutton, in the same county, in addition to a prebend at Peterborough, which had been given him by his Grace before. Upon the death of Dr. Berne, 1767, he obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and, soon after this, took the degree of D.D. In 1769, he was appointed king's chaplain; and, shortly after, was made master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. In 1776, he lifted his Majesty's hand on his promotion to the see of Chester; a preferment, says Mr. Hodgson, on his own part, perfectly unsolicited, and so entirely unlooked-for, that, till a short time before it happened, he had not the smallest expectation of it. He now very honourably resigned the living of Lambeth, which he had permission to retain, that he

might be able to give an undivided attention to his episcopal duties. On the death of Bishop Lenth, in 1787, Dr. Porteus was translated to the see of London. He received on this occasion the following letter from Mr. Pitt:

"MY LORD,

"In consequence of the death of the Bishop of London, which took place yesterday, I lost no time in making it my humble recommendation to his Majesty, that your Lordship might be appointed to succeed him. I have this moment received his Majesty's answer, expressing his entire approbation of the proposal, and authorizing me to acquaint your Lordship with his gracious intentions.—I have peculiar satisfaction in executing this commission, and in the opportunity of expressing the sentiments of high respect and esteem with which I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,

"W. PITT."

"This important communication," Mr. Hodgson observes, "made in such flattering and gracious terms, was most gratifying to the Bishop's feelings; but yet the high station to which he was raised did not for a moment enervate his thoughts from the great and only Disposer of all earthly good. Much as he felt the honour conferred upon him by his sovereign, he looked beyond this world, up to Him, who is the King of kings; for, subjoined to a copy of the preceding letter, are written in his own hand the following words:—'I acknowledge the goodness of a kind Providence, and am fully sensible that nothing but this could have placed me in a situation so infinitely transcending my expectations and deserts.'"

"This appointment, like all that he had before filled, was, on his own part perfectly unsought-for and unsolicited. So far, indeed, from being desirous of a change of station, he had, on the contrary, many substantial reasons for wishing to retain the bishopric of Chester. During his residence in that city, the attention he had uniformly shewn to all ranks of people; the ease and affability of his whole deportment; his kindness to all who needed his assistance; the warm interest he took in the affairs of his clergy; his endeavours to promote in every way the cause of religion, and the good of those committed

to his charge; all this had placed him high in public estimation, and rendered him in every part of his diocese respected and beloved. It was not therefore without much regret, and a hard struggle with his own feelings, that he quitted a situation to which he was most sincerely attached, to enter upon another, where the duties were more burthensome, and the responsibility greatly increased.

"In addition to this, he was under the necessity, by accepting the see of London, of giving up his living at Hunton; that calm, delightful retreat, where he had spent so many years of happiness, and which, I am persuaded, no accession of dignity, no increase of revenue, would have ever induced him to resign, had it not been for the high and honourable principle, which in all circumstances governed him through life—the relinquishment of private enjoyment for the sake of public usefulness. To those who knew him well, as it was my privilege to do, it is superfluous to say, that he quitted this favourite residence with minute regret. His own words will best express what he felt upon the occasion.

"When I took my leave of Hunton early in the morning, and cast a parting look on the rich vale below (the sun shining gloriously upon it, and lighting up all the beauties of that enchanting scene), my heart sunk within me; and as I went slowly up the hill, I could not forbear repeating and applying to myself those exquisite lines of the *Musgrave*,

O! how canst thou renounce the boundless
store

Of charms, which Nature to her votive
sheds;

The warbling woodland, the resounding
shore,

The pomp of groves, and garniture of field;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,

And all that echoes to the song of Even;
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom

shields,

And all the dread magnificence of Heaven,
O! how canst thou renounce, and hope to

be forgiven?

"It was, indeed, a long time before I could forgive myself. But various circumstances rendered this sacrifice necessary; and, by degrees, custom reconciled me to a scene very different from that to which I had been so long accustomed, and which it cost me no small pain to renounce."

Bishop Porteus had much at heart the improvement of the condition of the negro slaves employed in the cultivation of the West India islands, and their instruction in Christian knowledge. We are informed, and we believe, that "he did all that the most active and unwearied zeal could do, to advance in every possible way" this great object. As the ecclesiastical superintendent of the colonies, he, at various times, and in the most earnest manner, impressed the necessity of attention to the religious instruction of the negroes on the governors and proprietors of the different islands. His benevolent mind was much interested in the abolition of the slave trade, and when this happy event was brought about in the year 1807, his sentiments and feelings were thus expressed on paper:

"The Act," he says, "which has just passed, has at length put a period, in this country, to the most inhuman and execrable traffic that ever disgraced the Christian world; and it will reflect immortal honour on the British parliament and the British nation. For myself, I am inexpressibly thankful to a kind Providence, for permitting me to see this great work, after such a glorious struggle, brought to a conclusion. It has been for upwards of four and twenty years the constant object of my thoughts; and it will be a source of the purest and most genuine satisfaction to me during the remainder of my life, and above all at the final close of it, that I have had some share in promoting, to the utmost of my power, the success of so important and so righteous a measure. It ought to be remembered, however, in justice to a most worthy man, no less remarkable for his modesty and humility than for his learning and piety, I mean Mr. Granville Sharp, that the first publication which drew the attention of this country to the horrors of the African trade, came from his pen; and that at his own expense, and by his own personal exertions, he liberated several negroes from a state of slavery, who were brought over by their masters to England, with an intention of carrying them back again to the West Indies.

"Upon the whole, long and severe as this conflict has been, the labour of it is amply repaid by the immenseness of the benefit obtained by it. It is nothing less than a total change in the

condition of one quarter of the habitable globe, containing many millions of inhabitants; a change from the lowest abyss of human misery, to ease, to freedom, and to happiness. What a glorious work for this country to have accomplished! and what a contrast is there between the conduct of the common Enemy of mankind, and that of the English Government—the former desolating, enslaving, and deluging with blood, the Continent of Europe—the latter giving liberty, not merely political liberty, but real, substantial, personal liberty, to the continent of Africa!

"It was said by Mr. Pitt, that the slave trade was the greatest practical evil that ever afflicted the human race; and, if this be true, the annihilation of that trade is the greatest practical good that can be conferred on man; and so I firmly believe that it will prove to be. There never was, I am persuaded, from the beginning of the world to this hour, a single instance, in which so great a quantity of evil was ever exterminated from the earth, and so great a quantity of good produced, as by this one act of the British legislature. It will call down upon us the blessing of millions, not only now in existence, but of millions yet unborn; and, what is still more important, it will draw down upon our arms the blessing of Heaven; and be the means of securing to us the favour of that Being, whose hand outstretched in our defence can alone carry us safely through the dangers that surround us!

"Of the conduct of Mr. Wilberforce in the prosecution of this great cause, I cannot express my admiration in adequate terms. The applause he received was such, as was scarcely ever before given to any man sitting in his place in either House of Parliament. But, had it been even greater than it was, he would have deserved it all, for the unceasing efforts, the firm, unshaken, intrepid perseverance, with which he maintained, and finally brought to a successful issue,

"How perfectly applicable to this country, with a few slight alterations, is that eloquent eulogy of the Greeks upon the Roman people. The former exclaimed with exultation, 'Ise equum in terra gentium, que sua impensâ, sua labore ac periculo, bella gerit pro libertate aliorum; hoc bene finitum, aut propinquum sibi in tali hominibus, aut totis commentis finietis pro rebus, nostra tragediam, ne quod toto orbe iterarum ingruant.' At it ubi quæ sit potentia mutant? XXXIII. c. 38.

the most glorious battle that ever was fought by any human being."

The following is the Bishop's interesting account of a visit which he paid, in autumn 1801, at the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales:

"Yesterday, the 6th of August, I passed a very pleasant day at Shrewsbury House, near Shooter's Hill, the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The day was fine; and the prospect extensive and beautiful, taking in a large reach of the Thames, which was covered with vessels of various sizes and descriptions. We saw a good deal of the young Princess. She is a most captivating and engaging child, and, considering the high station she may hereafter fill, a most interesting and important one. She repeated to me several of her hymns with great correctness and propriety; and on being told, that, when she went to South-End, in Essex, as she afterwards did for the benefit of sea-bathing, she would then be in my diocese, she fell down on her knees and begged my blessing. I gave it her with all my heart, and with my earnest secret prayers to God, that she might adorn her illustrious station with every Christian grace; and that, if ever she became the Queen of this truly great and glorious country, she might be the means of diffusing virtue, piety, and happiness, through every part of her dominions!"

We will venture to give one more extract from this most entertaining publication; particularly as it relates to an interview which the Bishop requested with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; an interview which has been much talked of, and the object of which has been misrepresented. The venerable subject of these Memoirs was at this time in his seventy-eighth year.

"I had for some time past," he says, "observed in several of the papers an account of interesting, chiefs of military gentlemen, at an hotel at the west end of the town, which was regularly announced, as held every other Sunday during the winter season. This appeared to me, and to every friend to religion, a needless and wanton profanation of the Christian Sabbath, which, by the laws both of God and man was set apart for very different purposes; and the bishops and clergy were severely censured for permitting such a glaring abuse of that sacred day to pass without notice or reproof. I determined

that it should not; and therefore thought it best to go at once to the fountain-head; to the person of the highest and principal influence in the meeting, the Prince of Wales. I accordingly requested the honour of an audience, and a personal conference with him on this subject. He very graciously granted it; and I had a conversation with him of more than half an hour. He entered immediately into my views, and confessed that he saw no reasons for holding the meeting on Sundays, more than on any other day of the week; and he voluntarily proposed that the day should be changed from Sunday to Saturday, for which he said that he should give immediate orders."

"Thus auspiciously ended this interview; and during the whole time, I was charmed with his fine, open, manly countenance, the peculiar mildness and gentleness of his manner, the elegance of his language, and the clearness and precision with which he gave me the history of the whole meeting."

"Surely," adds the Bishop, in language the truth of which will be universally acknowledged, "it is in the power of such a man, in a station of such eminence, and formed as he is to be the delight not only of this country, but of all Europe, so to win the public affection, as 'to bow the hearts' of all the people of England, 'as it were the heart of one man!'"

"Within a very few days after this interesting occurrence at Carlton-house, a visible and alarming alteration took place in the Bishop's already shattered and exhausted frame; and it became evident to those most constantly with him, that nature could not much longer sustain the shock. He was himself indeed strongly impressed with the conviction, that his end was fast approaching; and he contemplated the event with all that calm, composed resignation, which nothing can inspire but a deep sense of piety, and a devout, religious submission to the will of God. On Thursday, the 10th of May, I saw him for the last time; and never can I forget the affecting solemnity of voice, and look, and manner, in which he begged my most earnest prayers for his early and easy release. He said little more to me, for his mind seemed wholly absorbed in the near prospect of an eternal world. The following day he was, at his own desire, removed to Fulham; and, for a

short time, the change of air and scene appeared to cheer and exhilarate him. As he sat the next morning in his library, near the window, the brightness of a fine spring day called up a transient glow into his countenance; and he several times exclaimed, "O, that glorious Sun!" Afterwards, whilst sitting at dinner, he was seized with a slight convulsion, which were happily, however, of short duration; and he then fell, *as it seemed*, into a gentle sleep. It was the sleep of death. From that time he never spoke, and scarcely could be said to move. Without a pang or a sigh,—by a transition so easy as only to be known by a pressure of his hand upon the knee of his servant, who was sitting near him,—the spirit of this great and good man fled from its earthly mansion to the realms of peace!

"How truly were his own prayers accomplished, thus beautifully expressed many years before, in his Poem upon Death:—

— — — "At Thy good time
Let Death approach; I reck not:—let him
come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance
arm'd.
Too much for man to bear! O! rather send
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his grief!
Thou shed thy comforts o'er me, then put on
The gentlest of thy looks; then deign to cheer
My fainting heart with the consoling hope
Of Mercy, Mercy, At thy hands!— And I know,
Whom soft-eyed Pity once led down from
heaven
To bleed for man, to teach him how to live;
And, O, till harder lesson I how to die;
Died, am not thou to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain! I give thy tear
That feeble Nature drops; calm all her
feels;
Fix her firm trust on thy triumphant Cross,
Wake all her hopes, and animate her faith;
'Till my rapt Soul, anticipating Heaven,
Bursts from the thralldom of incububing
clay,
And, on the wing of ecstasy upborne,
Springs into Liberty and Light and Life."

"In obedience to express directions, which he left in writing, he was removed to Sundridge, and there interred in a vault, in the church-yard, which he had some time before caused to be erected. The inscription on the tomb simply records, in compliance with his own wish, the dates of his birth and death; the former, on the 8th of May 1731; the latter, on the 15th of May 1806."

The Bishop left by will 300*l.* to be distributed, within three months after

his decease, to the poor of the different parishes with which he was connected; and the reversion of 8,400*l.* 3 per cent. stock, at the death of Mrs. Porteus, to different public charities. He left to his successors, the Bishops of London, the portraits of his predecessors in that see, together with his own by Hoppner, his collection of books, and, with the exception of 500*l.* applied to another purpose, the value of the copy-right of his printed works, as the commencement of a fund for the erection of a new wing for an episcopal library, to correspond with what is now the episcopal chapel at Fulham palace.

Numerous were the acts of liberality and benevolence which the Bishop performed in his life-time. Of many of these the public have not, nor ever will be, told. He erected and endowed a chapel of ease at Ide-hill, in the parish of Sundridge, in Kent, and built a house for a resident minister. He transferred the sum of 6,700*l.* 3 per cents. into the hands of the four archdeacons for the time being of the diocese of London, the interest of which he directed annually to be distributed at their discretion, in sums not exceeding 20*l.* to a certain number of the poorer clergy in that see. He transferred 1,400*l.* 4 per cents. for the establishment of three prizes, to excite the emulation of the students at the college in Cambridge at which he had been educated. One of the prizes he directed to be given to the best reader of the lessons in the college chapel. These are works which will endear the name of Bishop Porteus to posterity.

We have only room to add, that Mr. Hodgson has acquitted himself, in this publication, with great ability; has written in a style worthy of his subject. He has brought together many interesting incidents, and placed them before us with scholar-like perspicuity. His own remarks are sensible and judicious; and his praise of his patron, wherever he bestows it, is extorted from him by the action of which he gives an account. He says, with great candour and feeling, "When the heart overflows with gratitude, such, I trust, as I shall ever feel, for a long course of uninterrupted kindness, friendship, and protection; it is, perhaps, impossible to direct the mind altogether of partiality. I am, not, however, aware that I have overstated any single fact, or ascribed to the Bishop a single quality which he

did not possess. AH, therefore, I can say is (and they are his own words as applied to Archbishop Secker) that if he really so lived and acted that the most faithful delineation of his conduct must necessarily have the air of panegyric, the fault is not in the copy, but in the original."

A neat engraving is prefixed to this volume; but it does not convey, to our eyes, a strong likeness of the good Bishop.

*Observations on the present State of the Currency of England. By the Earl of Ross.** 8s. 6d.

THE Report of the Bullion Committee has produced more discussion and controversy than any public document within our recollection; the pamphlets, indeed, published on the occasion are numerous beyond all example, and even beyond computation; and the chief question at issue is, whether Bank-notes have fallen in their value, or gold and silver risen. The Committee and their adherents endeavour to prove the depreciation of our paper; while, on the other side, it is maintained, that no alteration has taken place in its value, but that gold and silver have advanced in price on account of the disturbed state of the continent. The latter opinion is ably supported in the present pamphlet, both by the force of argument and the evidence of facts. It is at once the most clear and satisfactory publication that we have seen on the subject; and we have therefore selected it as such, and earnestly recommend it to the public attention. Those readers whose opinions have been unsettled by the contradictory statements of different writers will here see the question investigated with the greatest perspicuity, so as, we should hope, to remove all doubts and difficulties; and persons who have not yet studied the subject may gain sufficient knowledge of the question by this pamphlet alone, and thus save much time and trouble.

Lord Ross controverts the doctrines of the Bullion Committee with great force, both in very respectful terms; and his lordship exposes the ruinous effects which must follow the adoption of their plans with the probable way-

ing of a wise and experienced statesman.

"Two articles," (says Lord Ross, p. 42) "are of different value; Bank-notes and bullion. No one contests it; no one can deny it. The Committee say, that they ought to be made of the same value.—That is to be effected in two ways:—by lowering bullion, or by raising notes. Bullion cannot be lowered, for the reasons I have given. To lower it, you must either increase the import here, or diminish the export to the continent. The former I have just stated to be impracticable. The latter is nearly impracticable likewise. Gold will escape out of this country as long as there is a profit on exporting it. That profit depends upon two circumstances: the demand for it there, and the demand for continental articles here. The first I have already stated sufficiently. The second, the demand for continental articles here, is either for articles of luxury or articles of necessity. Luxury, as wines, &c. Necessity, as corn. You cannot stop the one or the other: your constitution will not admit such severe regulations as in France.—Will you destroy Continental wines wherever found? Will you make it death to import them? Will you authorize domiciliary visits? Will you line your shores with troops? and make your armies your custom-officers?—No; it is impossible! The French system is not to be grafted on English liberty. It is impracticable, therefore, here. Even in France, Buonaparte has been for years exercising all the inventions of despotism to bring it to perfection. And to do the same here, you must not only make equally rigorous laws, but equally despotic executors of them. And if you could effectually exclude luxuries from the Continent, could you exclude necessities? Does your country produce enough of corn for your consumption? Can you insure abundant harvests? Can you rule the heavens, and say when the sun shall shine, or the clouds rain? You must, therefore, import corn, when the necessities of your people require it. You may perhaps prohibit wines, and command the rich not to drink; but you cannot command the poor not to eat. I therefore say, that you will have luxuries from the Continent; that you must pay for them in gold and silver, for other articles will not be admitted: that you cannot, therefore, prevent bul-

* Formerly Sir Laurence Parsons, a distinguished member of the Irish House of Commons, and now a peer in Parliament.

tion from going out : that you cannot, as I have already shown, increase the bullion coming in :—that, therefore, the high price will continue, and probably augment more and more. In this unexampled contest and anomalous state of things, no one can say what will be its limit, or to what amount it may not arise. And then the question follows. Will you make your currency rise to the same value ? If you are disposed to do so, let us see the consequences of this — This is what the Committee propose ; this is their aim and object.

“ Since, then, the price of bullion cannot be reduced to the level of Bank-notes, let us see how the equilibrium may be accomplished in the other manner, namely, by raising the notes to the value of the bullion —and let us see what we should gain by this operation, if it were accomplished. The project of the Committee is this :—that the Bank should begin by contracting its issues of notes : that according as the amount of notes in circulation will be thereby diminished, their value will increase ; Bank-notes, like every other article, becoming dear or cheap in proportion as the quantity in the market is lessened or augmented. The Bank directors, at present, issue only on Treasury-bills, or on good bills of exchange. They must begin to contract their issues in both these ways. To carry the scheme of the Committee into execution, whatever may be the exigencies of Government in this extraordinary contest in which we are engaged, they must on any emergency withhold, or greatly abridge, their assistance. And whatever may be the demands of substantial merchants for discounts on solid and unexceptionable bills for the purposes of trade, they must deny a large proportion of them. What injury the country might suffer on such an emergency as I have been mentioning, by the Bank withholding its assistance from Government, I am not able to anticipate. It might be trivial ; it might be most important and injurious. But let us look at it in a commercial view.—The diminution of this great instrument of commerce must diminish the scale of commerce likewise.—What then would be the consequence ? Diminished trade : diminished, too, with those countries with which the balance is in our favour.—Diminished importations : and, therefore, increased price of bullion.—A diminished number of ships

employed in our commerce. A diminished number of seamen, who might seek from the enemy that employment which they could no longer obtain at home.—Failure of merchants, from being denied that accommodation from the Bank which they were wont to experience.—Diminished manufactures every where ; the country banks being obliged to contract their issues in proportion to the town.—Disappointment and distress overspreading the face of the whole island ! This is no fanciful picture.”

We regret that our limits will not allow us to give larger extracts from this excellent publication ; though, from the foregoing specimen alone, it may be presumed that our readers will not be satisfied with any thing short of the whole pamphlet, which cannot be too widely diffused at the present period.

The Madras School, or, Elements of Instruction Comprising the Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras, with its Facts, Principles, and Illustrations. To which are added, Extracts of Sermons preached at Annibith, a Sketch of a new National Institution, for Training up the Children of the Poor ; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. By the Rev Dr Andrew Bell, F.R.S. Ed. Hector of Saunage, Doctor ; late Minister of St Mary's, Madras, Chaplain of Fort St George, and Director and Superintendent of the Male Asylum at One volume, 8vo 10s. 6d.

Anyhow it has happened that circumstances, which we could neither prevent nor obviate, have, for a very considerable time, impeded our attention to the contents of this volume, yet it has been, in some respects, an advantage, because consideration has a still more strongly impressed their importance upon our minds, and reflection has convinced us of the stability of the system of education they include ; which, it is scarcely necessary to inform our readers, was, until experience, which has been properly termed the test of truth established it on the firmest basis, by many sceptical persons considered as visionary, so comprehending propositions which, however splendid in contemplation, however beautiful in theory, were deemed irreducible to practice.

These opinions have, in a manner which may be termed the *result of natural logic*, in a manner wherein *demonstration* shows its superiority over *hypothetic reasoning*, and *analogism* is conquered by *sense*, been confuted; the plan so admirably designed, the system of education so judiciously arranged by Dr. BELL, is now, under the most exalted, patronage, in full operation; and therefore, although, as we have observed, our remarks upon this volume have been suspended, this suspension will, it is probable, be rather of advantage than disadvantage to it; as, though in themselves of little value, they will serve, at this period, when its system is the theme of general conversation, to attract the attention of the public to its *original* inventor. PLUTARCH, observing on the education of children, lays down three rules, at first allegorically, but, in explanation, says, "the soul is represented by nature, the master who teaches it is the husbandman, and the rules, precepts, and examples, which he infuseth into the minds of his pupils, are the *scientific seeds*." He then apostrophizes Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, and continues, "Blessed is the man, and entirely beloved of the gods, who is furnished with talents commensurate to the arduous task;" a task which that ancient philosopher details in a manner that we might, in many instances, had we time to proceed in the research, compare to the documents of the modern philosopher Dr. Bell; and here it is curious enough to remark, that the *germ of knowledge* should again have been planted in, and transplanted from the *East*: Pythagoras lighted his divine taper at the lamp of wisdom nurtured by the *Egyptians*; and the author of this treatise, after it had, like the *Great fire of the Magi*, been for ages extinguished, revived the *ideal flame* among the *Hindus*, or, to speak less metaphorically, first promulgated his new system of education at the *Male Asylum in Madras*. This system of education it is now time to consider.

In the advertisement prefixed to this volume, which is, we find, the fourth edition, Dr. B. says, it is his design

"to form a record of the facts, proofs, and illustrations, which go to demonstrate the powers, as well as to exhibit the construction of the machinery, by which children are enabled to instruct themselves and one another."

And subsequently he observes, that,

"To have conceived the idea, undertaken the task, and with unlicked and puerile agents obstinately persevered in the face of prejudices, obstacles, and embarrassments, is the very head and front of his doings. It required no share of literature, erudition, science, or research, or whatever else of this sort men value in themselves, or wish others to value them for, to effect what, owing solely to the charge he had entered upon, and the circumstances in which he was placed, he happened to effect. But to withdraw from an experiment, as he has twice done (see second and third editions), its authentic vouchers, through a false delicacy as to the language in which they are expressed, were to sap the fabric built on that foundation."

We are not, respecting this passage, of the *disqualifying* opinion of Dr. B. on the contrary, we think that it requires genius, learning, perseverance, and, above all, a *philosophical knowledge* of human nature in its infantile stages, such a knowledge as the sages whom we have quoted possessed, to have formed the original plan, to have operated upon such incongruous, and sometimes discordant materials, to have adapted instruction to such various passions and propensities, to create and generate science, and, like the electric operation, cause the touch of one to spread through the whole class, and disseminate intelligence from one pupil to the other *ad infinitum*.

With regard to the importance of this philosophical art, the author speaks in the following terms:

"Even in the mere point of the health of the body, and the preservation of the animal life of man, vaccination, the most valuable discovery, in the physical art, of which this country or the world can boast, falls short of this invention, which provides the means for supplying a remedy for the disorders of filth, idleness, ignorance, and vice, more fatal to children than the ravages of the small pox."

"But this is its least recommendation: it is the store of mind which is its glory—its moral, religious, and political tendency, of these let its Indian pupils speak, for here all comparisons fail; and the greatest discoveries hitherto made for the improvement of human life sink into comparative insignificance."

* * * * *

"With such convictions on his mind, with such impressions on his heart, and with such an engine in his hands," Dr. Bell, after enumerating some of the benefits derived from his system, observes, that "he fears not now to tell aloud what eleven years ago he only whispered, when he put the original reports of the *Male Asylum* into the hands of his bookseller, and what he has never ceased to repeat to his friends, 'You will mark me for an enthusiast; but if you and I live a thousand years, we shall see this system of tuition spread over the world. But it was from his ashes he then expected it to spring up. He did not expect to live, as he has done, to see it patronised where he was most desirous of its being patronised, and established where he was most desirous of its being established. And yet he cannot dissemble, that this calculated success has not the effect which might be supposed. He still thinks nothing done by him, while any thing remains to be done. He is apprehensive that, like vaccination, it will be sooner carried to its just length in foreign countries than at home. He is fearful of being wanting to his own discovery, and of failing in that pitch of exertion requisite to bring it forward in due time.'"

The first part of this work contains "*The Madras System of Education*;" respecting which it is impossible within our limits, and indeed unnecessary, so frequently has it been expatiated on, to enter into the detail.

Part the second includes "*Practices of the Asylum*." The method of writing on sand is, as we take it, the revival of an ancient method of instruction, of which our memory furnishes us with several instances, in their effects the same. It seems, however, as an initiatory process, to be admirably adapted by Dr. B.; inasmuch as, from the instrument used (the fore-finger), and the alphabetical simplification, it is, however, feeling the characters, certainly calculated to make a *retentive* impression on the infantile mind.

The third part of this admirable work is intitled, "*The Mimes of the Madras System to the Education of the Poor, and to the Diffusion of the Gospel*." Under this head, some extracts from sermons are inserted: these are well calculated to promote the pious and philanthropic views of our author: his observations on the new, in his contrast of it with true philosophy, are, at once,

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correct and conclusive. Although we cannot follow him through the variety of instances and circumstances which he brings to bear upon the subject of *religious and moral education*, yet we will quote one passage, because we think, while it exemplifies the premises, it also contains, in a great degree, their sum and substance.

"Machinery has been contrived for spinning twenty skeins of silk, and twenty hanks of cotton, where one was spun before,* but no contrivance has been sought for, or devised, that twenty children may be educated in moral and religious principles, with the same facility and expense as one was taught before. The fruits and flowers in our gardens are multiplied and improved with great skill and labour; but the immortal spirits of our youths are suffered to languish and perish for ever, for want of due culture, and Christian education. It is thus we 'clothe the grass of the field, which soon withereth away;' and strangely neglect the human soul, which, according to the cultivation bestowed on it, shall abide for ever in endless happiness or misery."

"By confining instruction," Dr. B. subsequently observes, "in the elements of letters, and in that portion of religious knowledge which is useful and necessary to the great body of children of the poor, to a small part of the day (two half hours may suffice), and devoting the rest of the time usually spent in school to handicrafts, to trades, to gardening, to works of husbandry, or other manual labour, it bids fair to produce that eminence in art and skill and sleight which early practice can best effect, and to form the youthful character to economy, diligence, and industry."

Part the fourth contains "*The History of the original Experiment made at Madras—with Proofs and Illustrations*."

The whole of this part is exceedingly interesting, particularly the "simple tale of the experiment made at the asylum at Egmore," and "the progress of the discovery." These shew from what small, and ideally inadequate, begu-

* This might be still further elucidated by en, *no-mechanics*; some of these machines in the North operate upon thirty-two pieces of tape, ferret, galloon, or, generally speaking, what is termed small trade, at 1250 yards.

nings the most important, religious, moral, and indeed national consequences, may ensue. This mental experiment promises to improve the general system;

To dawn like day upon the darkest minds,
And teach their souls the noblest use of reason.

It promises to chain down the human attention to useful *sciences* and *arts*, to stimulate *industry*, to afford a pleasing and innocent resource from the fatigues of *labour*, and, more than all, to endue its votaries with the thorough knowledge of the divine tenets of the Christian religion; to teach them their duty to God, to their monarch, to their families, their neighbours, and themselves; to infuse into their bosoms sentiments of mildness and benevolence; and, consequently, to make them better husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, friends, and subjects.

To follow the author through the detail of his oriental experiment is, as we have stated, within our limits, impossible. We believe, indeed we observe, that "The history of the School of the Male Asylum, from its first establishment, is a detail of difficulties." Yet it is pleasing to reflect on the beneficial consequences of *perseverance*: by this, the difficulties which, we will allow, were at first sufficient to appal the firmest mind, have been subdued; the merit of the system has, in some degree, been its own *promulgator*, that is, it has infused into its operation an energy which will, nay which must, ultimately render it *generally* successful.

A most pleasing part of this volume is that which contains anecdotes of the "Occurrences out of School," "Proofs and Illustrations," "Addresses and Lists of the Occupations of Pymore Pupils." These, if we consider the materials, we do not mean *natural* materials, but those that were *artificial*, habitual, and, perhaps, in some instances, *mythological*, on which Dr. Bell had to operate, strike us with astonishment. If, at the first dawn of reason, the preceptor receives the human mind *unsullied*, he may, as he would on a blank sheet of paper, inscribe it with what characters he pleases; but if it has been *perverted*, if the *mental paper* has been *stained*, marked with *erroneous opinions*, if it has had *exaggerated* and *illusive images* drawn upon it, it is a task of tenfold difficulty

to *erase* them. If the passions of youth have been improperly biased, to reclaim them, to set them on the side of truth, requires not only the utmost stretch of philosophical intelligence, but that systematic arrangement and ardent perseverance which we have observed in Dr. Bell, and which is irrefragably proved by the good effects that his plan of tuition has had upon his *Indian pupils*; for although the names that appear to the addresses, &c. are all *European*, we may fairly presume that the benefits of the system were extended to those *Hindoo*s that were in situations to attract its influence.

The extracts of letters from William Smith* to Dr. Bell are extremely curious: while they give us a picture of Tippon Sultaun in his retirement, they develop some of the domestic traits of his inconsistent mind, and at the same time do the highest honour to the seminary which had sent to a court, once the seat of science, a *juvenile philosopher*, whose operations astonished the monarch, and taught the nobles.

The fifth part of this work is intitled, "Objections considered."

In the introduction to this consideration, Dr. B. says,

"To the system of education which I have now detailed, in its rise, progress, and effects, there have been made many and various objections. Of these it need only be said, in general, that, creatures of the imagination, they dwell in closets, in conversation, and in speculation, but have no place within the walls of a school, where they fall beneath the touchstone of trial and experience. Some of them, however, have been thought entitled to peculiar notice."

The general objections to the system, and its bearings in this country, Dr. B. had already anticipated: indeed, in its operation it had itself experimentally confuted the objection. There is nothing upon earth, however good, wise, virtuous, or beneficial, but may be misapplied; but to frame an argument

* William Smith was then a youth of seventeen years of age: he attended the embassy to Tippon Sultaun when the hostage princes were restored (1794), and went through a course of experiments in natural philosophy in the presence of the Sultaun, who was so pleased with him, that he detained him nineteen days to instruct two of his lords of requests after the embassy had taken leave.

from the *abuse* of a thing against its *use* is a species of reasoning (if it may be so termed) that we should not have taken *half* the pains which Dr. B. has to reply to. The other objections he has simply and sufficiently answered. He may say to his objectors in the language of Shakspeare,

"See how a plain tale can put you down."

And upon this he may also rely, that they cannot say any thing to him, against his system of education, of which its internal merit will not evince the fallacy; and as it has happened in the greatest *philosophical discoveries*, the greatest *improvements in arts and sciences*, as years roll on, as age succeeds to age, the futility of its opponents, will become more and more apparent, its merit will be firmer and triner established, while the name of its inventor, soaring far, far indeed beyond the *petty cavils of petty minds*, will be historically enrolled among those of the benefactors of mankind.

The Ninth Number of the Antiquities of the Metropolis and its Vicinity, three large plates, &c.

Our readers will probably recollect, that in our Magazine for April last, (note upon the description of *Christ Church, Surrey*) we mentioned this work, now in a course of publication, by Mr. WILKINSON, 55, Cornhill, with the commendation which it merited. The present, which is the ninth number, is a continuation of the *Collection of METROPOLITAN and COUNTRY Antiquities*. It consists of three plates, which are, we conceive, so curious, as to demand from us a description that we are sorry we cannot enlarge.

Plate 1st, which is large *folio*, represents an ancient and curious object. This is so well described in its explanation, that we shall quote it:

"ST. PAUL'S CROSS.

"An accurate delineation, the only correct vestige that remains, of this ancient and curious object as it appeared on Sunday the 26th of March 1620, at which time it was visited by KING JAMES I. his QUEEN, and CHARLES, PRINCE OF WALES, attended by the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, BISHOPS, OFFICERS of STATE, NOBILITY, LADIES, &c. &c. who were received with great magnificence by SIR WILLIAM COCKayne, Lord Mayor of London, as-

sisted by the COURT of ALDERMEN, RECORDER, &c.: when a most excellent sermon was preached from a text purposely selected by his Majesty (*Psalms* cii. ver. 13, 14.) by DR. JOHN KING, Bishop of London, recommending the speedy reparation of the venerable CATHEDRAL of ST. PAUL, which, with its unsteeped tower, and incumbrances of houses, &c. appear on the back and side grounds."

Plate 2d. A South View of the FALCOW TAVERN, on the Bankside, Southwark, as it appeared in 1805, celebrated for the daily resort of SHAKSPEARE and his dramatic companions.

This is the place

Where oft the Bard, whose thoughts expansive soar'd
From earth to heaven, unbent his ardent
mind;

Where Tarkenton jested, and where Burbage,
grave,

Relax'd his features in the social hour.

Plate 3d. exhibits the remains of the MANOR HOUSE denominated the LORDSHIP of TOTEN HALL, now vulgarly called TOTTENHAM COURT, and occupied by the ADAM and EVE tea house and gardens.

This house, of which there are two views, was rendered remarkable from its situation, so long ago as the reign of HENRY V. when, the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, assembled near it.

It became still more remarkable from the early part of the middle of the last century, by the circumstance of its being in the centre of TOTTENHAM COURT FARM: of course, it will elicit our future observation.

M.

A preparatory French Grammar with copious Exercises on each Rule; adapted to the humblest capacity and designed to prepare the Pupil for entering with ease and pleasure upon the Grammars and Exercises of Chambaud and Perrin, by Anne Lindley. pp. 129. 2s.

THE excellence and superiority of Chambaud's French grammar is universally allowed; but on being put into the hands of a beginner as a *first book*, the want of one more simple and concise has been generally felt. Now, though we are no advocates for a multiplicity of elementary books, as tending to confuse instead of instruct, yet we cannot but recommend the present little work as worthy of notice; much solicitude having been evidently displayed in the compilation.

A.

The French Scholar's Depository, in which are gradually developed the most important Elements of French Conversation, by Anne Lindley. pp. 81. 2s.

In this work, by the same compiler, the teacher as well as the scholar will find his labour abridged; it is therefore entitled, for the same reasons as the above, to equal consideration. A.

Familiar Letters addressed to Children and Young Persons of the Middle-Ranks. pp 123. 3s.

SOLICITUDE for the welfare of one particular family caused the author to take up his pen, together with an interest for the rising generation in general. These letters are well written; and though to the persons addressed they may not wear the air of amusement generally sought for in books by juveni-

lity, yet they are instructive, and, being couched in language more suitable to the capacity of youth, are worthy of perusal. A.

Peregrinations of the Mind, through the most general and interesting Subjects usually agitated in Life. By the late Mr. William Baker. To which is prefixed, a Biographic Memoir, &c. of the Author. Post 8vo. 6s.

This work is an interesting addition to our former stock of British Classics. It is constructed on that principle of practical utility which operates to make mankind wiser and better. Its philosophy is the philosophy of good sense, emanating from a mind of great sensibility, stored with knowledge, enlarged by philanthropy, and illumined by genius.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

HAYMARKET, MAY 25.—A Farce, in two acts, by Mr. T. L. Hook, called "THE TRIAL BY JURY," was presented for the first time; the characters being thus represented:

Wilkins	Mr. LAROC,
Twaddle	Mr. BARNES,
Tom (Mr. Sandford, } in disguise)	Mr. R. JONES.
John (Captain Mil- } ford in disguise) ..	Mr. ELLISTON,
Charlotte	Mrs. GILES,
Louisa	Mrs. BELLCHAMBERS.

The Plot of this trifle lies in a nut shell.—Mr. Twaddle has a niece (Louisa) who is possessed of forty thousand pounds; and this young lady has many suitors, as young Ladies thus happily circumstanced will. There are three gallants who come forth prominently upon the scene; two of whom make love in masquerade, and one in his natural habits, viz. John, Tom, and Wilkins. The first declares himself to be an Officer in the 10th Hussars (which seems too much of a scenic freedom). The second declares himself to be a young Gentleman of respectable connections; and hath have entered into the service of Mr. Twaddle; the officer as a footman, and Mr. Sandford as his gardener; each is thus metamorphosed to gain a sight of Louisa; and, being unknown to each other, they mutually disclose their secrets; which leads to equivocal, and some consequent laughter. Wilkins is a kind of city fop, who affects the dawdling mimic-pidmancy of a Broad-street Beau, monkey-like in his gestures, and unimpassioned in his nature. Mr. Twaddle declares himself to be an Alderman, who has recently filled the

civic chair, and to be haunted by the dread of *hoaxes*, since he was led by an imposture to visit a lady at the West end of the metropolis, with whom he had no acquaintance (which is another unwarrantable stage liberty, as it refers to an occurrence in the late Mayoralty). A discovery of the real state of the amorous competitors is at length brought about, by means not very probable or ingenious; and Louisa is bestowed by her uncle upon Sandford, who, at the end of the piece, we are given to understand, has gained a law-suit; and from that comes the title of "Trial by Jury."

This was a pleasant piece of stage equivocal, afforded abundant laughter, and was given out for repetition with unanimous approbation. It has since had a great run.

JUNE 10.—A new historical Play, from the pen of Mr. Limond, jun. was produced under the title of "THE ROYAL OAK;" the characters as follow:

King Charles	Mr. ELLISTON,
Col. Wyndham	Mr. EVRE,
William Wyndham	Mr. COOPER,
Sir Edward Cavendish ..	Mr. HILLINGTOY,
Sir Thomas Fairfax	Mr. R. JONES,
Captain Reuben	Mr. FINN,
Corporal	Mr. GROVE,
Wilmot	Mr. SMITH,
Arthur Maythorn	Mr. MAILLON,
Edy Wyndham	Mrs. GLOVER,
Claribel	Miss WHEATLEY,
Edgar	Mr. BARNES,
Duncy Maythorn	Mrs. GROVE,

The plot comprehends some of the leading points of the history of the Second Charles, before and after the battle of Worcester; in which the author has exhibited a more intimate knowledge of stage-effect than in any of his previous pieces. The play opens with a view of the interior of Wyndham Castle, where the Colonel and his family are seen deploring the anarchy of the country. Their son William, hearing of the approaching fight, rushes to the field of battle, which causes much distress to his father, his mother, and his mistress. In a subsequent scene the royal tent is discovered; when Keuben is introduced to the king, as a misive from Cromwell; he proposes terms in a strain of *haute-cœur*, which are rejected by his Majesty. Now the battle is presumed to be lost to the Royalists, and Charles is seen to climb the oak, from which he is rescued by Arthur, and eventually introduced at Wyndham Castle, whither he is pursued by the Parliamentary forces. In this dilemma, William undertakes to personate the King, and is taken before Fairfax; to whom Charles goes in disguise, and effects his deliverance, by an act of generous gallantry on the part of Fairfax. The scene at length changes to the sea-shore, from whence the King escapes in a schooner, amid the choral blessings of his friends.

The music, which is composed and compiled by Mr. Kelly, is appropriate and pleasing. Mr. Elliston, Mr. Mullinson, and Mrs. Glover, rendered great service to the Author, by their spirited and proper acting; and the piece was given out for a second representation without a dissenting voice. It has had a continued run ever since.

June 21.—A comic Opera, in Two Acts, was performed, for the first time, called "THE ROUND ROBIN."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Commodore Keuben... Mr. SHAW,
Lieutenant Watwater... Mr. PAINE,
Dick Glim Mr. MALINSON,
Sir Dermot O'Leveret... Mr. NOBLE,
Cleora..... Miss BELLA HAWKES,
Mrs. Bombazine..... Mr. GROVE,
Copperkin Mr. LISTON.

This little Opera is the avowed production of Mr. Dibdin; and we confess that we were pleased to hear another dramatic effort from the pen of that veteran, to whose fancy we have been frequently indebted for many a winning melody; nay, we will go farther, and aver that the very nation is indebted to him also; as, by his apt and inspiring nautical ballads, he has not only commemorated the heroism of our glorious navy, but has sweetened the actual condition of our brave tars, by furnishing them with such lyric ditties, to amuse

them at their messes, as highly contribute to endear them to their monarch, their country, and themselves. Mr. Dibdin's compositions are not, perhaps, in complete unison with the refined notions of the *dilettanti*; yet his minstrelsy may not be the less powerful in its operation upon the human passions, because it is less artful in its elements.

The Plot of this musical trifle is erected upon a somewhat similar basis with that of his own Piece, called *The Quaker*. The Commodore professes to love Cleora, who is enamoured with the Lieutenant, and consequently distressed at the suit of the Commodore; and after some immaterial incidents, the Naval Commander gives Cleora to the Lieutenant. There is some coquetting between Sir Dermot and Mrs. Bombazine, that commences in folly, and terminates in disappointment. The event of the *Round Robin*, from which it derives its title, was not sufficiently made out to the audience, on account of the interruption which the piece received from some boisterous malcontents in the pit.

Though the success of *The Round Robin* was not very flattering, we deem it incumbent upon us, from the just estimation in which we hold the talents of Mr. Dibdin, to say a word or two more upon it.

Perhaps, in the inferior branches of literature, the public are indebted to no living individual more than to Mr. Dibdin. By carrying a moral tone into familiar songs, he has very happily impressed virtuous sentiments upon our sailors and artisans; and every one who sings his songs, or who hears them, gives and receives a lesson even in their mirth. This is a great recommendation. In the theatre, they are honest or jolly; having a quaintness which pleases for the moment, but which has not strength enough to bear the fire of criticism. Mr. Dibdin has, for the present, withdrawn his new farce for revival; and hopes to present it again speedily, in a shape which may be thought more worthy of the public approbation.

The Round Robin had three good characteristic songs; the one, "The Echo and Horn;" the second, "The Sailor's Wife," who had comforted herself with three husbands; and a third, a song by Mrs. Liston; the music of which was very simple and pretty, but the words did not reach our ears.

POETRY.

THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA;
OR
BERESFORD AND VICTORY!
*Written by WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Esq.*

ON rush'd the foe, at break of day,
And found our men in firm array;
In numbers confident, and strong,
His horse-men scour'd the plain along;
'Twas then the work of death began,
And thousands overwhelm'd our VAN!
In the same rank they fought—they died,
Each by his brother soldier's side,
With all their honour'd wounds before—
Not SPARTAN VALOUR could do more!
Thus when the TEMPEST rends the wood,
The GIANT OAK falls where it stood!
No eyes beheld ONE BRUISED YIELD,
Or turn his back, or quit the field,
Oppress'd by numbers he must die,
But never—never—never fly!
Peace to your manes, gallant men!
You ne'er must see your home again;
Yet laurels, sacred to the brave,
Shall spring from ev'ry soldier's grave!
And will you car'd THE LAUREL TREE,
Who gain'd, by death, THE VICTORY?
Short is the triumph of the foe,
His ranks are thunn'd, his chiefs laid low:
FORWARD'S the word that strikes the ear,
And dreadful gleams the British spear!
Glowing with vengeance they advance,
To charge the boasted troops of France.
Heroic verse alone should tell
How HOGGARTON, cheering on his warriors,
fell—

CHIEF FAIN, your deeds shall live in fame,
Reflecting honour on your name;
And though TREACH'RY claims your dust,
Your country consecrates your bust!
Nor shall the youths of humbler lot,
BRAVE WALSH, and THOMAS, be forgot;
In life and death to honour just,
Neither rescu'd his sacred trust—
When all his comrades fell around,
The GALLANT ENEMY kept his ground.
"Your Standard yield," the Frenchman
cried,

BRAVE THOMAS answer'd "No!"—and died!
WALSH, when he felt the hostile dart,
Preserv'd the COLours next his heart,
And as he sunk by wounds oppress'd,
Still held them closer to his breast!
Such bright examples should be told,
Of hearts of more than mortal mould!
Though young in rank, and martial station,
The furor, the bulwark of the nation,
If all were nam'd who merit praise,
Endless would be the poet's lays,
For in this battle of renown,
Each hero shares the Victor's crown!
Dire is the conflict now, indeed,
And thousands upon thousands bleed;

'Till THE RED CROSS, so fam'd in story,
Triumphant waves for ENGLAND'S GLORY!
To BRITISH VALOUR SOUL gives way;
And BERESFORD has won the day!
For see, THE FRENCH the LAUREL yield,
And quit the hard disputed field.
The sons of PORTUGAL and SPAIN,
Their country's honour well maintain;
And on this day may proudly claim
To share with BRITONS, BRITISH FAME!
Hark! how our men in shouts declare,
Shouts that re-echo through the air!
Our COMRADES now aveng'd shall be,
By BERESFORD and VICTORY!

ODE TO CONSUMPTION.

A VAUNT, gay mockery of truth!
Thou canker in the bud of youth!
Thou gilded serpent, whose bright show
Conceals the poison bags below;
Consumption, hence! thou, hand in hand
With madness, broodest o'er the land;
Bright mi chief, hence! the churchyards
groan

With victims by thy power o'erthrown.
Insatiate thou of human blood,
Most delicate glutton in thy food,
The best and fairest chusing still,
And breaking hearts thou canst not kill.

Thine ear drinks heirless father's groans;
And childless widow's hollow moans;
And plighted maiden's agony;
And thus to thee is harmony.
Thou seest the parent first awaking,
Thro' hope's fond dreams seest terror break-
ing;

Seest doubt and fear come rushing on;
And markest, when all hope is gone,
Despair's fix'd look, and careless eye,
And quiv'ring lips, that breathe no sigh,
And this to thee is ecstasy;
Smiling mis'chief! angel bright,
Thy victim seems to human sight!
Beauty, her only warning given,
Thou tuckest out a bride to heaven.
So thin, she floats upon the eye
Like light clouds o'er the evening sky;
It seems as no terrestrial creature
Could so throw off all earthly feature.
Bright vision of the clement,
'Tis now thy dazzling fairness lent
The sky thy veins of softest blue;
The rainbow thy cheek's rosy hue;
The sun the lambent flames that fly,
Dazzling and burning from thine eye.
So beautiful thou art. 'Tis sad
To view thee. Beauty makes us glad:
But still as grows thy loveliness
Dread signs of woe our joys repress,
The pouting breath; the ghastly smile;
The short and frequent cough; the toil
With which thy gayest speeches come;
All have a tongue to speak thy doom:

The lightning flashes of thine eye,
Tell in their brightness thou must die!

O! many a mother who has trod
O'er one fur victim's funeral sod,
Watches, with sad and fearful glance,
The sister beauty's charms advance,
She trembles at the form's light grace
At youth's pure blush and lovely face;
Shivers to mark those eye beams clear:
Deems thee, thou cruel spoil, near,
And dies a living death in fear,
As he, once wreck'd, in summer's breeze
Dark rocks and hovering tempest sees.

Dreadful that fear: more dread the hope
When nought the husband's eyes can ope,
Which hung enaptur'd on the charms
That tear the lov'd one from his arms
Thy shaft is sped; she dies not yet,
Consumption soon thou'lt claim thy debt;
Stay thy fleet course, art can no more,
Love cannot heal, nor kill restore—
The woodbine thus, when some rude shower
Has snapp'd the fair but fragile flower,
Suspended by one slender thread,
Hangs mournfully its drooping head;
Then, if some maid in pitying guise,
To its lov'd tree the blossom ties,
Awhile it lives beneath its care
As sweet incense, in form as fair,
Again the fair one seeks the tree
Her renovated flower to see;
But drooping now the pill'd head,
Which late in flunting beauty spread;
But wither'd now, the tubes where store
Of sweets, the humming pilgrims bore;
But shrunk and with'd, the leaves whose green
Late glitter'd through the dew-drops sheer,
And the fair girl in pensive hour
Sighs o'er her desolated flower.

Such are thy works! I may not scan
The ruin thou hast wrought in man.
The cannonry in battle-field
To deathless glorious harvest yield;
They sweep the corn sheaves standing near,
Thou pluck'st from each the fairest ear
Thou throb'st in valour's pulses high—
Light'st treacherous fire in genius' eye,
And giv'st ambition strength to die!

MARY RUSSELL MIFFORD.
Bertram House, May 30, 1811.

CHORUS IN THE HICUBA OF EU- RIPIDES, LINE 900.

STROPHES 1.

OH, hapless Troy! my native land,
No more in strength renown'd afar,
Like some dark cloud, the Grecian band
Urge on the encircling storm of war;
Hide thee from view, and threaten ne'er
The vengeance of the spear, the spear
Shorn of her crown of tow'ns, thy crested
head,
Thy ruins scorch'd and stain'd with flame,
Sad city! vet thy woes proclaim,
Alas, where never more my steps shall tread!

ANTISTROPHE 1.

'Twas at the midnight hour I fell—
When gently o'er each mortal eye
Delightful slumbers love to dwell,
And crown the night's festivity,
Spent with the pleasures of the day,
My husband in the chamber lay;
The dence, the song, the sacrifice were o'er;
Nor view'd (for idle hung his spear)
The warrior throng approaching near
To Ilion, from the Trojan shore.

STROPHE 2.

Before the mirror's polish'd face
I stood, my curling locks to bind;
My locks, which curling fill the grace,
I re yet upon the couch of sleep reclin'd,
I loud thro' the town the din of battle heard;
Loud and more loud the shouts of battle
swell;
“When, when shall I frame, ye sons of Greece,
blast
The haughty hopes of Ilion's citadel,
And ye your homes regain, the glorious deed
to tell!”

ANISTROPHE 2.

With breathless hate my couch I fled,
(So flies so ne tender Dorian maid)
Light o'er my form swift wings spread,
And sought, ah! vainly sought, Diana's
aid
Before my feet my husband breathless lies;
While, mid the melancholy captive band,
Far, far at sea, I catch with eager eyes,
Some portion of the solit'ry strand
Where Ilion once had stood, my dear, my
native land.

EPODE.

Enough of grief—let rage to tears succeed,
And ev'ry deity my tears approve;
Be thine the punishment, fortune the deed,
Accursed sister of the sons of love!
And thou, unhappy It's shepherd boy,
Ill-omen'd Paris on the marriage day
No city's mirthful pomp, no festival joy,
But angry gods, and misrev'rant,
Which tore me from my country far away,
And all the sweets of home, to wretchedness
a prey.
False Helen! may the ocean's wave no more
In safety bear thee to thy native shore.

C. T. S.

FROM THE MIDEA OF EURIPIDES, LINE 193

FATHERS of each former age,
Fathers blest in wisdom's sight,
Say, why 'midst the joys of wine
I leave the choral song divine;
Why sounds the soul-enslaving strain
In feasts where joy and mirth forever reign?

Sweet harmony! do rather flow
To charm the throbbing breast of woe,
To bid internal tumult cease,
And hush the passions into peace;
Or guide to heav'n the purring breath,
And soothe the bitter pangs of death.

But first, the animating pow'r
Exert in spleen's distracting hour;
The heart, to fancied ills a prey,
Heal gently from itself away.
Oh, hear! nor pour the choral song in vain
'Mid feasts where joy and mirth for ever
reign! C. T. S.

ANECDOTES IN FAMILIAR VERSE.

No. LI.

The Steward.

A DASHING leader of the fashion,
Who had for every rage a passion,
Who ne'er did prodigality refuse,
But largely dealt with sharks and Jews,
And made them partners and partakers,
To squander his poor father's acres,
Which in his able steward's hands,
Had pretty smartly thinned his lands.

This sprig, for no one who has breath
Can tamper with the stroke of death,
Was suddenly so very ill,
That he resolved to make his will;
The easy task was soon decided;
For friends and followers he provided;
And, of the little that remain'd,
Some favourite portion gam'd.

His man of business wonder'd, he
His steward left no legacy;
And thought it hard, the very man
Who had suggested every plan,
Which, his profession to advance,
Had aided his extravagance,
And each expedient had projected,
Should be so shamefully neglected.
"Nay, I am right in what I did,"
Smiling, cried out the invalid;
"He be, who prompted every measure,
That right or wrong amassed my treasure,
And finger'd all the ready cash,
By which I cut so bold a dash,
Was so provident an elf
As not to take care of himself,
And keenly whet his pliant tool
For his own use—he was a fool."

BADINE.

No. LII.

The Martinet.

A YOUNGER son, a lad of spirit,
Whose father's fortune could inherit,
Was well provided in its stead,
By leaping o'er a veteran's head,
And promis'd glory to attain.
When he should try his first campaign.

Under a general of renown,
He learn'd how 'twas to sack a town,
To mount a breach, to lead a dance,
How to retreat, how to advance,
And every service to be seen
By soldiers who know discipline,
And who all sorts of tactics get,
To accomplish the true Martinet.

Orders arriv'd, compell'd to go,
They longed to seek a foreign foe;
They sail'd, they land'd, they encamp'd;
Yet nought our youngster's spirits damp'd,

For he, resolved to earn a name,
Ask'd all he met the road to fame.

A veteran said, his only plan
Was, to call out and kill his man.
Cried he, "That's admirably well thought!
I'm brave, yet have no duel fought;
The truth of your advice I see;
Adieu; you soon shall hear from me!"
So saying, to the general's tent,
Big with his scheme, he swelling went,
And told him that he was about
Some valiant hero to call out.
The general chuckled at the fun,
Said he could not have better done;
And that, his honour well to save,
The party could not be too brave.
"Of that, Sir, I was thinking too;
Suppose I take a touch at you!"
"Alas!" "Yes; in all our country's quarrels,
You've gather'd a whole grove of laurels,
Which, if successful my design,
When I've kill'd you, will all be mine."
"Bravely resolv'd, my forward spark;
But this time you have missed your mark:
On you hold mine, your courage try,
He has killed ten times more than I;
And, if you take away his breath,
You'll conquer one who laughs at death."
"My deare general, that's enough;
Oh, d—me, but I'll work his buff!
But one in fighting may be civil;
What's the address of this kill-devil?"
"Why, cried the general, in a rout,
He is the surgeon of the corps."

BADINE.

THE CATCH CLUB.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members
of the *Catch Club*, have unanimously
voted their *Gold Medal* this year for the best
Serious Glee to Mr. CONDELL: the words of
which are

A BALLAD OF WYNTER.

LOUD blowe the wyndes with blustering
breath

And snows fall cold upon the heath,
And hill and vale looke drear;
The torrents foam with headlong roar,
And tries their chilly loads deplore,
And droppe the icy tear.
The little birdes with wishfull eye,
For aimes unto my cottage flye,
Sith they can boast no board;
Sharp as mye house the pilgrims peep,
But Robin will not distance keepe,
So perche on my board.
Come in ye little minstrelh swete,
And from your feathers shake the sleete,
And warme your freezing blood;
No cat shall touch a single plume,
Come in sweet choir—nay—fill my room,
And take of ginn a treat.
Then flicker gay about my beams,
And hoppe and doe what pleasant seemes,
And be a joyfull throng.
Fill Spring may clothe the naked grove,
Then go and build your nests, and love,
And thank me with a song.

had ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, Sir, could withstand the brave squadron I had the honour to command. At twenty minutes past eleven A. M. the *Flora* struck her colours, and at twelve, the *Bellona* followed her example. The enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled state of his Majesty's ships would admit of, and the *Active* and *Cerberus* were enabled at 3 P. M. to compel the sternmost of them to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the *Corona* of 44 guns, and the *Bellona* of 32 guns (the French Commodore), the *Favourite* of 44 guns on shore, who shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion; the corvette of the enemy making all possible sail to the north-west, and two frigates crowding sail for the Port of Lessina, the brig making off to the south-east, and the small craft flying in every direction; nor was it in my power to prevent them, having no ship in a state to follow.

I must now account for the *Flora*'s getting away after having struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the *Bellona* was taking us; and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the *Bellona* and taking her, to losing time alongside the *Flora*, which I already considered belonging to us. I call on the officers of my own squadron as well as those of the enemy to witness my assertion. The correspondence I have had on this subject with the French Captains of the *Danne* (now their Commodore), and which I enclose herewith, is convincing, and even their own officers (prisoners here) acknowledge the fact. Indeed I might have sunk her, and so might the *Active*; but as the colours were down, and all firing from her had long ceased, both Captain Gordon and myself considered her as our own; the delay of getting a boat on board the *Bellona*, and the anxious pursuit of Captain Gordon after the beaten enemy enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered ships to come up with him, his rigging and sails apparently not much injured; but by the laws of war I shall ever maintain he belongs to us. The enemy's squadron, as per inclosed return, was commanded by Mon. Dubourdieu, a Captain de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honour, who is killed. In justice to a brave man I must say, he set a noble example of intrepidity to those under him. They sailed from Anapa on the 11th instant with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the Island of Lyssa. Thanks to Providence we have this time prevented them.—[Captain Hoste concludes with acknowledging in handsome terms the services of Captains Gordon, Whitby, and Hornby; of Sir D. Dana, his First Lieutenant, who was wounded; of Captain Moore, of the *Royal Marine*, of First Lieutenants Dick-

enson, Henderson, and Woolridge, who had been reported to him by their respective Captains; as having greatly distinguished themselves; and generally of every officer, seaman, and marine, on board the squadron. Captain Hoste was himself wounded in the arm, and received besides several severe contusions.]

The English squadron consisted of the *Amphion*, Captain Hoste, of 32 guns, and 254 men; the *Active*, Captain Gordon, of 33 guns, and 300 men; *Velace*, Captain Hornby, of 22 guns, and 175 men; and *Cerberus*, Captain Whitby, of 32 guns, and 254 men. Total, 124 guns, 584 men, from which deduct 104, being ships short of complement.

The French squadron consisted of *La Favourite*, Mon. Dubourdieu, Commandant de Division, Captain Dellamellet, of 44 guns and 350 men; burnt.—*Flora*, M. Peridier, Capt. of 44 guns and 350 men; struck, but escaped.—*Danne*, of 44 guns and 350 men; escaped.—*Corona*, M. Pasqualigo, Capt. of 44 24-pounders and 350 men; taken.—*Bellona*, M. Duden, Captain, of 32 guns and 224 men; taken.—*Caroliac*, M. Baratavick, Captain, of 28 guns and 224 men; escaped.—*Principe de Augusta* brig, Bologne, Capt. of 16 guns and 105 men; escaped.—*Schooner*, of 10 guns and 60 men; escaped.—*Schooner*, of 2 guns and 37 men; escaped.—*Xebec*, of 6 guns and 70 men; escaped.—Gun-boat, of 2 guns and 35 men; escaped.—Troop, embarked 500.—Total, 272 guns, 2655 men.

Total Officers Killed and Wounded.—On board the *Amphion*: Mr. Symmau, Midshipman, killed, and Messrs. J. G. Fute-well and T. E. Hoste, midshipmen, wounded.—On board the *Cerberus*: Mr. Davey, midshipman, killed, and Lieutenant G. Crumpton, with Mr. S. Goode, midshipman, wounded.—The *Active*, Lieutenant G. Haye, severely burnt, and Lieutenant J. Meares (of Marines) wounded.—The *Volage*: Mr. J. George, midshipman, killed, and Lieutenant S. Knapman, of Marines, wounded.—Total Officers and Seamen, 50 killed and 150 wounded.

A letter from Captain Hoste here follows, addressed to Mons. Peridier, Commandant of *La Flora* frigate, calling upon him to make restitution of that ship, she having struck to Captain Hoste, who might have sunk her had he not considered her as having surrendered. The answer purports to be written from on board the *Danne* frigate, Roads of Lessina, denying the above fact, but having neither a date nor signature. Captain Hoste hereupon returns the letter, appeals to Mons. Peridier and the English Officers for the truth of his assertions.

Another letter from Captain Hoste, dated Lissa, March 18, states, the surrender of the remainder of the French Commodore's crew and troops, to the summons of Messrs. Low and Kingston, two Midshipmen of the *Active*, who had been left in charge of prizes

at that port, and who afterwards recaptured a Sicilian privateer of 14 guns, which had struck to a 1-gun Venetian schooner. Capt. Hoste also mentions, that the *Corvus* caught fire in the main-top shortly after her capture, but that the fire was, with great exertion, extinguished.

A Letter from Admiral Sir G. Colton, closes the following:
Cambridge, off Rosas, April 18, 1811.

SIR,

I have great pleasure in sending to you, by the *Blissom*, the important intelligence of the surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards, on the 10th inst. and that St. Philip and Palmaros were taken possession of by the *Cambrian* and *Volontaire* on the 12th and 14th, the guns all embarked, and the batteries destroyed. I am now on my way to Rosas and Cadreus, and I have reason to hope the latter place, with Vilva, will also shortly be ours. The fall of Figueras roused the Spaniards who are arming in all directions, and Hostalrich and Gerona are at this moment garrisoned by Spanish troops. The only correct account I can learn is, that 400 *Carlinas*, with 200 French troops, were left to protect Figueras, and that the former, disgusted with the treatment they daily receive from the French and being wholly starved, opened the gates of the fortress to a body of Spanish troops (apprized of their intention), who rushed into the castle and put every Frenchman to the sword. At this moment about 2000 effective Spanish troops are in full possession of this important place, and General Salsfield is on his way with more, as well as supplies of every kind.

The French General D'Hilliers, who has the command in Catalonia, on hearing of the fall of Figueras, has abandoned all his holds in Spain, except Barcelona, and is collecting the whole of his force to attack it as well as to prevent supplies from getting in; but I am told a quantity of provisions was concealed in the town, unknown to the French, which have been given up to the Spanish troops in the castle, who are in the highest spirits possible. The Termagant continues to watch Barcelona, and I suppose remains on his guard with the *Volontaire*, ready for any thing that may offer; as regards all the existing circumstances, I think it likely Rosas may give up. I also beg to inform you, that a large sloop, deeply laden with grain for Barcelona, from Port Vendre, was, the night before last, most handsomely cut out from under the *Medes* Islands and batteries by the boats of this ship, led on by Lieutenant Conolly, without a man being hurt. I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the fall of Figueras, and the fair prospect it opens.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. BULLEN.

P. S. Since writing the above, I spoke a small boat from Begar, which tells me the French General had made a rash attempt to

recover Figueras two days since, and lost seven hundred men.

[The Gazette contains two other letters, one noticing the capture of two small Danish privateers off the coast of Scotland by the *Fancy* gun-brig. Lieutenant Sinclair, and of the French privateer of six guns and 45 men, with her prize, near Malaga, by the *Entrepreante* cutter, Lieutenant Wilkinson.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 21, —

Rear-Admiral Otway has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Peckle, of his Majesty's sloop *Rifleman*, giving an account of his having, on the 11th instant, captured the Danish cutter *Alban* (tells his Majesty's cutter of that name), of 12 guns and 75 men, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Danish navy, but twice days from Fairland, in Norway, without making any capture.

WHITEHALL, MAY 25, 1811,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint Philip-Matthias his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York to be Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25.

Despatches, of which the following were Copies, were this day received, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by Lieut. Gen. Lord Pitt Rivers, Wellington, K. B. dated Villa Ferrosa, 8th and 10th May.

V. Villa Ferrosa, May 8, 1811.

WE LEARN,

The enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Cullie and Leon, including about 900 of the Imperial Guard, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant. The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged, in the other three corps, excepting a division, consisting of battalions belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in Andujima; which division likewise formed part of the army. As my object in obtaining a position between the Coa and the Agueda, after the enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which place I had learnt from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and as the enemy were infinitely superior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they passed the Azusa on that evening, in the neighbourhood of Espéja, Carpio, and Callegos. They continued their march on the 8d in the morning towards the Duas Casas, in three

columns, two of them, consisting of the 2d and 5th corps, to the neighbourhood of Alameda, and Fort Concepcion, and the third, consisting of the whole of the cavalry, and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which had not already been drafted into the other three. The Allied Army had been cantoned along the river Duas Casas, and on the sources of the Azava, the light division at Callegos and I-pesa. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor on the Duas Casas with the British cavalry, in proportion as the enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th divisions were collected at that place; the 5th division, under Major-General Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; and Major-General Sir W. Luskine, with the 3th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Concepcion and Aldea D'Obrapo. Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Alameda; and had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with his corps of Spanish cavalry and infantry.

The light division were moved in the evening to join General Campbell, upon finding that the enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 4th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the enemy's left. Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3d, they attacked, with a large force, the village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 5th Light, 6th regiment, in command of the light infantry battalions belonging to Major-General Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-General Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Major Dick, of the 42d regiment, and the light infantry battalion in Major-General Howard's brigade, commanded by Major McDonnell, of the 92d regiment, and the light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Alley, of the 8d battalion of the 1st, and by the 2d battalion of the 83d regiment under Major Carr. These troops maintained their position; but having observed the repeated efforts which the enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the disadvantage which they would derive from the possession in their subsequent operations, I reinforced the village successively with the 71st regiment, under the 1st, Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the 24th regiment under Major Chamberlain. The former at the head of the 71st regiment, charged the enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession. Nearly at this time Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was unfortunately wound-

ed, but I hope not dangerously, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained in possession of the whole. I then withdrew the light infantry battalions and the 83d regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2d battalion, 24th regiment, to support them. On the 4th, the enemy reconnoitred the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas River, and during that night they moved General Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor. From the course of the reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the evening I moved the 7th division, under Major-General Houston, to the right, in order, if possible, to protect that passage. On the morning of the 5th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Scipion Cotton, to support Major-General Houston, who the 6th and 8th divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Tiron and Famos Rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps on the right of the Duas Casas. The 5th corps attacked Major-General Houston's advanced guard, consisting of the 94th regiment under Major Johnston, and the 2d Portuguese Cacadores under Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the enemy's cavalry turned the right of the 7th division, between Poya Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which last place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the cavalry charged. The charge of the advanced guard of the enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British dragoons, and the enemy were driven back, and Colonel La Motte, of the 13th Chasseurs, and some prisoners taken. The main body were checked and obliged to retire by the fire of Major-General Houston's divisions; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques under Lieutenant-Colonel Fustace, as behaving in the most steady manner; and Major-General Houston mentions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry. Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I was determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and light divi-

sions, and the cavalry from Pova Velho towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other two divisions. They occupied Pova Velho and the neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as provide for the blockade, which objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned the least important, and placed the light division in reserve, in rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the 1st division, and covered our communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Turon and that river. The movement of the troops on this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances, by Major-General Froustone, Brigadier-General Crauford, and Lieutenant-General Sir Simpson Cotton. The 7th division was covered in its passage of the Turon by the light division and a Brigadier-General Crauford, and this last, in its march to join the 1st division, by the British cavalry. Our position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The 7th division, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear of the right, the 1st division, in two lines, were on the right; Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the centre, and the 3d division, in two lines, on the left; the light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes de Honor in front of the 1st Division. Sir John's infantry occupied the 7th division in Foz de Azeite; and I sent him with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the enemy's communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The enemy's efforts on the right part of our position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon our advanced posts. The prequits of the 1st division, under Lieutenant Colonel Hill, of the 3d regiment of Guards, repulsed one of the latter; but as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was taken prisoner, and many men wounded and some taken, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support. The 2d battalion, 42d regiment, under Lord Maltby, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them. They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the ravine of the Turon to the right of the 1st division, which were repulsed by the light infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gulse, aided by five companies of the 9th, under Captain O'Hara. Major-General Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The enemy's principal effort was throughout this day again directed against Fuentes

de Honor; and notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; and these troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Ally; the 8th Portuguese Cacadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champlonde's Portuguese brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Lyell; and by the prequits of the 3d division, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Trevellick. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan. The troops in Fuentes de Honor were beside-supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 7th regiment, under Major Russell Murrell, and the 88th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's brigade; and on one of these occasions the 6th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy and drove them through the village; and Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Brigade Major Wyke, and Lieutenant-Adjutant Stewart, of the 68th regiment. The contest again lasted in this quarter till night, when our troops still held their post; and from that time the enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position. The enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-General Sir W. Luskine's post, at Aldeia del Bispo on the same morning, with a part of the 3d corps, but the Major-General sent the 2d battalion of the Lusitanian Legion across the ford of the Duas Casas which obliged them to retire. In the course of last night the enemy commenced to retire from their position on the Duas Casas; and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this movement is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of Almeida or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last. Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and scarcity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry with this part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir W. Beresford, owing to the failure of the measures reported to have been adopted to supply the horses and men with food on

the service. The result of a general action brought on by an attack upon the enemy by us might, under these circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken advantage of the collection of our troops to fight; thus action, to throw relief into Almeida. From the great superiority of the force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion, your Lordship will judge of the position of the officers and troops. The action was partial, but very severe; and our loss has been great; the enemy's loss has also been great, and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentis de Honor, and we have many prisoners. I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Camacho, and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and to that of Colonel MacKinnon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 24th regiment, and of the several officers commanding battalions of the line and of light infantry, which supported the troops in Fuentis de Honor. Likewise to that of Major McIntosh, of the 85th regiment, of Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, of the 3d Cavalry; of Lieutenant-Colonel Hueston, of the Chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blighy.

Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer, and all the General Officers of the Army; and from the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of their several departments, and those of my personal staff. From intelligence from Marshal Sir W. Beresford I learn that he has invested Badajoz, on the left of the Guadiana; and is advancing the stones for the attack of the place. I have the honour to inform you that the intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Bonaparte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not decided by the French officers that he is gone to Paris.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, Villa Real, May 10.
The enemy retired on the 8th to the woods between Espoja Gallegos and Fuentis de Honor, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and yesterday, with the exception of that part of the 2d corps which continued opposite Almeida. Last night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida in its fate. The second corps retired by the bridge of Barba del Puerto, and the 3rd of Val d'Espino on the Agueda. Our advanced posts are upon the Azava, and on the Lower Agueda; and the army will be to-morrow in the cantonments on the Duro Casas.

I have, &c. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Wellington, in the affair of Fuentis de Honor, in the evening of the 22d May, 1811.

Killed.—Lieutenant Cowell, 1st battalion, 71st foot, and Captain Imlach, 1st battalion, 79th foot.

Wounded.—Captain Krauchenberg, 1st K. G. Legion, slightly.—2d batt. 42d foot, Captain M. Donald, severely.—1st batt. 50th foot, Lieutenant Rodkin and Ensign Grant, slightly.—5th batt. 50th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, severely; Lieutenant Duchastelet, slightly.—1st batt. 71st foot, Captain M. Ingham and Lieutenant Fox, severely; Lieutenant M. Graw slightly; Luiga Krane, dangerously; Adjutant Law, slightly.—1st batt. 78th foot, Lieutenant Calder, slightly; Ensign Brown, severely.—1st batt. 92d foot, Lieutenant Hill, severely.—3d batt. 95th foot, Lieutenant Uniacke, severely.—6th Portuguese (Acadorna), Captain de Barros, Lieutenants de Moratto, Manuel Jonquin, and J. de Sante Annan; Ensigns Ferreira de Roxa, and Antonio Pinto; Adjutant Bento de Magalhães.

Total British Loss on the 2d.—One Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 privates and 4 horses killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 10 serjeants, 3 drummer, 145 privates, and 6 horses wounded; 21 privates and 1 horse missing.

British Portuguese Loss.—1 serjeant, and 23 privates killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 1 serjeant, and 25 privates wounded; 1 serjeant, and 1 private missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, in the action with the French Army on the 22d May, 1811.

Killed.—1st batt. 3d Guards, Ensign Cooke; 2d batt. 24th foot, Lieutenant Ireland; 1st batt. 71st foot, Lieutenants Houston and Graham.—74th foot, Lieutenant Johnson.—2d batt. 83d foot, Lieutenant Lewis.—85th foot, Lieutenant Robinson.—1st batt. 86th foot, Captain Irwin.—3d batt. 86th foot, Lieutenant Westby.

Wounded.—Major-General Nightingall, slightly.—10th Hussars, Lieutenant Kitzclerke, Alameda Camp to Major-General Stewart, slightly.—British Foot Artillery, Captain G. Thompson, Lieutenants Martin and Woodhouse, slightly.—1st Royal Drag. Lieutenant Foster, slightly.—14th Light Drag. Captain Knipe, severely.—Captain Mills, Lieutenants Gwynne and Hancock, Captain Filer, slightly.—10th Light Drag. Lieutenant Weyland, severely; Lieutenants Black, ditto, since dead.—1st Hussars, King's German Legion, Major Meyer,

slightly; Captain Graben, Lieutenant Krauckenburg, severely. — 1st batt. 3d Guards, Captain Othierow, slightly. — 5th batt. 80th foot, Major Woodgate, Lieutenant Wynne, slightly. — 1st batt 71st foot, Ensign Cox, slightly; Ensign Vandeker, severely; Adjutant Law, slightly. — 14th foot, Captain McQueen, severely; Captain Moore, Adjutant White, slightly. — 1st batt. 70th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, severely; Captain Fraser, slightly; Captain Davidson, severely, since dead; Lieutenant Sinclair, slightly; Lieutenants Al Cameron, Webb, and Robinson, severely; Lieutenant A Fraser, Ensign W. Cameron, slightly. — 2d batt. 83d foot, Lieutenant Verreck, severely; 85th foot, Captain Nixon, slightly; Lieutenant Brock, dangerously; Lieutenant Hogg, severely; 1st batt. 93th foot, Lieutenant M. Alphas, slightly; Ensign Hogan, severely. — 1st batt. 92d foot, Major Grant, severely, left leg amputated; Lieutenant M'Nab, severely, right arm amputated. — Chasseurs Britannique, Captains Freuler and Tournesotte, slightly; Lieutenant Blomer, slightly; Ensign Proto, severely. — 1st line batt. King's German Legion, Major Beck, slightly. — 2d line batt. K. G. Legion, Captain Muller and Decken severely. — 7th line batt. K. G. Legion, Ensign Bichelle, severely. — Brunswick Gren. Lieut. Zollkofer, slightly. — 21st Port Regt Ensign Francisco de Paula, slightly. — 3d Cazadores, Lieutenant Joao de Bredaque, slightly. 5th ditto, Lieutenant Colonel Sebastiao Pinto, Lieutenant Joze Vas, Ensign Joze Ferreira and Francisco Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Ferreira, severely, since dead. — 1st batt Coldstream Guards, Captain Harvey, slightly.

Missing — 10th Light Dragoons, Captain Belli. — 1st batt Coldstream Guards, Ensign Stothard. — 1st batt. 3d Grenads, Lieutenant, Colonel Hill. — 2d batt. 24th foot, Captain Andrews. — 1st batt. 50th foot, Lieutenant Ryan. — 1st. batt. 71st foot, Lieutenants Roy and Baldwin.

Total British Loss on the 5th. — 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Sergeants, 2 drummers, 139 rank and file, 45 horses killed; 2 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 21 Lieutenants, 7 Cornets or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 20 sergeants, 2 drummers, 282 rank and file, 95 horses wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign & sergeant, 2 drummers, 229 rank and file, 5 horses missing.

Portuguese Loss. — 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets or Ensigns, 12 sergeants, 140 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file, missing.

General Total. — 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 sergeants, 5 drummers, 175 rank and file, and 45 horses, killed; 3 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 4 Majors,

15 Captains, 28 Lieutenants, 11 Cornets or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 61 sergeants, 4 drummers, 908 rank and file, and 95 horses, wounded; 17 lieutenant (colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 9 sergeants, 9 drummers, 289 rank and file, and 5 horses missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-Gen. and Adjutant-Gen.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, MAY 28.

Despatches were this morning received at the office of the Marquis Wellesley from Mr. Stuart, His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 18th instant, by which it appears, that on the 10th, at midnight, the garrison of Almeida blew up the works of that fortress, and effected a retreat to Barba del Puerco with considerable loss.

Marshal Soult broke up from Gilesh on the 6th of May, at the head of 15,000 men, and his head-quarters were at Zaera on the 12th, where he effected a junction with the division of General Latour Maubourg, which increased his numbers to near 22,000 men. General Ballasteros immediately fell back and united his corps with that of General Blake, their combined strength moved from Xerez to Barcarotta. On the 13th, Marshal Beresford and General Custos concentrated their forces in Valverde, where it would appear they have been since joined by General Blake. On the 16th Marshal Soult attacked the combined army at Alboera, and, after an obstinate action, was repulsed with great loss, abandoning his wounded, and retiring to a position in sight of the British advanced posts. The loss on the part of the Allies is not specified, but understood to be very severe. Major-Gen. Houghton killed; Major-Generals Cole and W. Stewart, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Myers and Duckworth, killed.

The following is a Translation of the Telegrams, communications received at Lisbon,

MAY 17, 1811.

Elcor, half-past Eleven, A. M.

At nine yesterday morning Marshal Soult attacked our Army at Alboera. It was a great battle. Our armies were victorious. The enemy abandoned their wounded, and took up a new position in sight of our army.

Elcor, May 18, Seven P. M.

The battle lasted six hours and a half. It was contested. The armies maintained the same positions. The Allies had General Houghton killed and three Generals wounded. The enemy two killed and one wounded. At eight this morning General Houghton was buried.

This Gazette likewise contains the extract of a dispatch from Lord Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Formosa, May 15, with details of the particulars of the fall of Almeida, and the escape of part of its garrison; which, after blowing up

some of the works, fled from the place by night, and were ultimately fortunate enough to effect a junction with the main Viceroy's army, which had in vain attempted their relief. This lucky and brilliant escape of the enemy was accomplished by the assistance of well-informed guides, who led them unobserved through the bodies of troops stationed to support our pickets, and owing to an unfortunate mistake of the 4th regiments that had been ordered to occupy a bridge at Barba del Puerto, but where it did not arrive until the enemy had passed it; as it was, however, they were so closely pursued, that their loss was very considerable in killed, wounded, and prisoners; whilst ours, from the nature of the service, was but small. Lord Wellington in addition says, "since the 11th instant, the enemy have continued their retreat towards the Torres."

Total Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington at Barba del Puerto, on the 11th May 1811

Four tank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 tank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

1st batt, 4th foot, Lieutenant Robert McIntosh, wounded.—1st batt 96th foot, Lieutenant Moody, missing; Lieutenant Colonel P. Cameron, of the 79th Regiment, wounded on the 5th of May, 1811, died on the 13th May, 1811.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 1.

A letter from mittred by Admiral Sir C. Cuthbert to Captain Whitby, dated Cerberus, it read, Sir, I enclose, states the capture of four vessels, at Anthon under Viceroy's (Admiral), by the hargess of the ship and the Active, commanded by Lieutenant Hays, who cut them out under the guns of the Active, and with only one man wounded.—Another letter from the same gives the following account of a gallant and successful enterprise of the ship in Cuba.

His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, Feb. 13, 1811.

Sir, Having completed the water of His Majesty's ship under my command at Llan, on the 9th instant, I proceeded to reconnoitre the coast of Italy with the ship and Active, in hopes of intercepting vessels which were reported to have sailed from Apconia for Corin and taken shelter in various harbours along the coast, during the southerly winds just set in. On the morning of the 10th instant we discovered several vessels lying under the town of Brigno, and as the wind was light, the boats of both ships were detached under the orders of

Lieutenant Dickinson (First of the Cerberus), to bring them out if practicable. On the near approach of the boat to the vessels, a fire of six 12 guns and small arms was instantly opened from an armed trabaccolo (which was not till then observed), and soldiers posted on the beach, and all commanding the bay; our boats formed in close order, gave three hearty cheer, and in a few minutes cleared all before them, the men from the vessels and the troops on shore running in all directions.

To prevent any annoyance whilst the prizes were bringing out, Lieutenant Dickinson landed the marines under Lieutenant Mearns of that corps embarked in the Active, and a division of small arm men under Mr. James Rumb, Master's Mate of this ship taking a strong position on the hills and planting the British Flag at the very gate of the town, whilst the launch, under Lieutenants Hays and Campston with the barres on the Active, under Mr. James Gibson, Master's Mate of that ship were employed in covering them with the cannon and the judicious and advantageous movement of the greatest service to the employment of the service and kept the soldiers and the hitans, who had collected in great numbers, and allowed the vessels which had been so bravely captured to be brought to the shore, in addition to the crew consisting of 10 sail gun the vessel and with six guns) which was found in the harbour laden with grain and 8000 lbs of magazines filled with all sorts of powder and military stores destined for the use of Corin and which it is feared of that in need of) was most completely destroyed by fire; and I feel convinced the enemy will admit most secretly by two cup are is less must have been some time in making a collection. As I have seen it is quantified with the situation of the enemy's magazines, I am to state it is well able to form your own opinion of the difficulties that existed and in which our men and boats were not only exposed. The harbour is formed by a large projection into the sea, and connected with a range of hills leading to the town, and stands on the top of the highest point of the peninsula the vessel in the bay and road up to it, within the harbour to gain the strong point they had and to prevent being exposed to the severe fire of musketry were obliged to climb up the rocks by their hands, with a prospect of falling down a precipice ere they took.

Having detailed to you, Sir, the particulars of this service, I have much pleasure in adding that our loss has been only five wounded; and when it is considered that they were exposed to a tearing fire from the batteries and from the shore in the morning till three in the early noon, it will I trust be thought trifling in comparison with the advantage the enemy have received by the

capture and destruction of their magazines and vessels. I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Dickenson on this occasion; the style in which he boarded the *Trabaccolo*, armed with six guns, and full of men, with the gig of this ship, supported by the barge under Mr. Renne (of whom he speaks in the highest terms of praise), forms only a small part of his merit; his arrangements being so well made and so promptly executed by those under him, were such as to have ensured the most complete success, could it have been possible for the enemy to have collected any additional regular force, with that already opposed to them. No language I can make use of is strong enough to express the zeal and conduct of every person concerned. I feel particularly indebted to Captain Gordon for the judicious manner his ship was placed, by which means he prevented any body of the enemy from forming in the rear of our men, and the promptitude and zealous co-operation I have constantly experienced from him since we have been serving together. Enclosed is a list of the vessels captured and destroyed.

I have the honour, &c.

H. WHITBY, Captain.

To G. Eyre, Esq. Captain of
H.M.S. *Magnificent*, Senior
Officer off Corsu.

[Here follows a list of 10 Venetian vessels captured, laden with corn, oil, hemp, &c.]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 2.

Despatch, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated 11.45, 22d May, 1811.

On the night of the 15th instant I received from Marshal Sir W. Beresford letters of the 12th and 13th instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville and the approaches to that city by works, and that all his measures indicated an intention to remain on the defensive in Andalusia. I therefore set out on the following morning from Villa Permona; and having received further information on the 14th, from Sir W. Beresford, of the enemy's movements, I hastened my progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir W. Beresford had raised the siege of Badajoz, without the loss of ordnance or stores of any description; and collected the troops under his command, and had formed a junction with Generals Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the course of the 15th instant. He was attacked

there on the 16th by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult; and after a most severe engagement, in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir W. Beresford gained the victory. The enemy retired in the night of the 17th, leaving between 900 and 1000 wounded on the ground. Sir W. Beresford sent the allied cavalry after them, and on the 19th, in the morning, re-invested Badajoz. I enclose reports of Sir W. Beresford, of the 16th and 18th instant, on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle at Albuera; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability, the firmness, and the gallantry manifested by Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the officers and troops, excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favourable reports by Sir W. Beresford, of the good conduct of all. All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that part of the country. The battalions of the 9th corps belonging to regiments serving in the Corps d'Armee in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid. I send this despatch by Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was present in the battle of Albuera, and can give your Lordship any further information you can require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship."

Marshal Beresford's first letter to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 16, here follows. It appears that, after Badajoz was invested, and the communication between the different corps of the besieging force destroyed by the sudden flooding of the Guadiana, and the consequent destruction of the bridge, the French, under Latour Maubourg, were by dexterous manœuvring of our troops south of Badajoz, driven successively from Llerena to Guadalcanal and Constantino. Subsequently, the bridge having been restored, and the preparations for the siege being completed, the divisions of infantry fell back to invest Badajoz more effectually, leaving the cavalry in advance at Zafrá, Los Santos, and Villa Franca. On the 8th, the garrison of Fort St. Christoval made a sortie, and were repulsed by Major-General Lumley. On the 10th, another sortie was made to impede the construction of batteries against St. Christoval, which was repulsed by a part of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, after the enemy had obtained possession of one of the batteries, which was within 500 yards of the place; in the affair, our troops being exposed to the shot and shell of the town and fort of St. Christoval, and the musquetry from the latter, sustained considerable loss,

including the gallant Colonel Turner, of the 17th Portuguese regiment.—On the 19th, Major-General Bricqard, learning from General Blake that Soult had left Seville on the 10th and after forming a junction with Latour Maubourg, which increased his force to 15,000 men, had advanced and occupied Cadiz, Jerez, and Llerena, and avowed his intention to attack and compel the allies to raise the siege of Badajoz, immediately suspended operations against that place, and directed the removal of the guns and stores to Huelva, which by the exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, R. Eng., Major Dixon, of the artillery, and the Portuguese Governor of Alentejo (Lieutenant-general Latorre), was effected without the least loss, and all the troops, except Brigadier-general Kemmis's brigade, moved on the 16th to meet the attack, and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

MY LORD, *Albuera, 18th May, 1811.*

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that the allied army united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th instant, after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult, and I shall proceed to relate to your lordship the circumstances.—In a former report I have informed your lordship of the advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than by looking at two objects at once, to risk the loss at both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long summing every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to be object for the relief of Badajoz, and, for this purpose, he had drawn considerable numbers from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Schabstann, and also I believe from the French army of the centre. Having thus completed his preparation, he marched from Seville on the 10th instant with a corps then estimated at 15 or 16,000 men, and was joined on descending into Guadaluza by the corps under Gen. Latour Maubourg, stated to be five thousand men. His Excellency General Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th instant, where, having consulted with his Excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy, and give him battle.—On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of the Hon. Major-General G. L. Cole, which, with 2000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.—The cavalry, which had, according to orders, fol-

lowed back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamer had been always with it.—As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got, in this widely open country) at this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz.—The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th instant. The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th instant, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos Espagne, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action.—Our cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th instant to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition in receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the edge of the gradual ascent rising from that river, and covering the roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though your lordship is aware that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right in two lines, its left on the Valverde road, joined the right of Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz road; where commenced the right of Major-General Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the 2nd. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right, and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera—during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde.—Major-General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back. And the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front, which was done.—The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left and after a strong and gallant resistance on the Spanish troops, he gained the heights up

on which they had been formed ; meanwhile the division of the Hon. Major-General W. Stewart had been brought up to support them ; and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village.—As the heights the enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them ; and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly.—This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.—The right brigade of Gen. Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner, and finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet, and, while in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers (cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade when discovered for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon) turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The 1st regiment being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange, kept its ground, until the arrival of the 2d brigade, under Major-General Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the 2d brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, was not less so. Major-General Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the enemy's principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which was defended in the most gallant manner by Major-General Baron Allen and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-General Hamilton's division had been brought up there ; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it ; but by the able

manœuvres of Major-general the Hon. W. Lunley, commanding the Allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-general Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and received most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon the situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve here the fusilier brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense superiority of cavalry ; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.—[Marshal Beresford then thanks, in hand-some terms, Majors Lutman and Dickson, commanding the British and Portuguese artillery ; also of Captain Lefebvre's horse artillery, and of one brigade of Spanish artillery, all of which were well served and fought. The enemy took and carried off one howitzer attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne's brigade, with 300 prisoners, previous to the arrival of General Hoghton's brigade. The Portuguese division of Major-General Hamilton evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British ; and Brigadier-general Harvey's Portuguese brigade, when marching in line across the plain, gallantly repulsed a charge of the enemy's cavalry. After South's own attack was defeated, he retired in that on the village, on which he could never make any impression, or cross the rivulet, though the troops were reduced there in order to strengthen other points.—It is impossible to continue Marshal Beresford's encomiums every instance of discipline and valor shown on this severely contested day ; but never did troops more valiantly or more gloriously maintain the honour of their respective countries. Every individual most nobly did his duty, which is proved by the greatness we have suffered, though repulsed by the enemy ; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 15th regiment, were lying as they had fought, in tanks, and every wound was in the front.—The battle commenced at nine, and continued without cessation till two in the afternoon, when the enemy being driven over the Albuera, the remainder of the day was spent in cannon duels and skirmishing.—Major Beresford then mentions, in terms of high commendation, the following officers who materially conducted to the honour of the day. Major-general W. Stewart, who received two commissions, but would not quit the field ; Major-general Cole, Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, Major L'Estrange (3d regiment), Col. Inglis, Major-generals Lunley, Hamilton and Allen ; and Col. Collins, commanding a Portuguese brigade, whose leg was carried away by a cannon

shot. The deaths of Major-general Houghton and of Sir W. Myers, and Lieutenant-colonel Duckworth, are deeply lamented.—The Portuguese brigades of Brigadier-generals Fonseca and A. Campbell are likewise honourably mentioned.—Of the services which the Marshal derived from the officers of his own staff, those of Brigadier-gen. D'Urban, Q.M.G. to the Portuguese army, are particularly noticed. Lieutenant C. Harding, D. Q. M. G. to the Portuguese; Brigadier-general Moztintio, Adjutant-general; Lieutenant-colonel Rooke, Assistant-adjutant-general to the united British and Portuguese force; Brigadier-general Lemos, and the officers of his personal staff, are thanked for the assistance they rendered.—

The Marshal then states that the most perfect harmony existed between the allies, and that he experienced the most cordial assent and co-operation from Generals Blake and Castanos; the former took the command of the Spanish troops, and by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, greatly contributed to the fortunate result of the battle. Generals Ballasteros, Zayas, Don Carlos d'Espagne, and Count de Penne Villamar, are honourably mentioned. Marshal Beresford then, after acknowledging the services of Colonel Arbuthnot, and recommending him for promotion, concludes thus:—

"I annex the return of our loss in this hard contested day; it is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under his Excellency General Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about 2000 dead, and we have taken from 900 to 1000 prisoners. He has had 5 generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of Division Werle and Pefim; and Gazan and two others amongst the latter.—His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from 20 to 22,000 infantry, and he certainly had 4000 cavalry with a numerous and heavy artillery. His overbearing cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and with his artillery saved his infantry after its rout.—He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its fate. He left a number of his wounded on the ground he had retired to, and to which we are administering what assistance we can. I have sent our cavalry to follow the enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.—Thus we have reaped the advantages we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has al-

most stripped Andalusia of troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, a diminished reputation.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Marshal and Lieutenant-general.

P. S. Major-general Hamilton's divisions and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, march to-morrow morning to re-invest Badajoz, on the south side of the Guadiana.

Officers killed and wounded between the 8th and 15th May inclusive.

Killed.—Captain Smith, 3d battalion 27th foot, Captain Dickenson and Lieutenant Melville, royal engineers.—*Wounded on the 10th May*—royal engineers, Captains Ross and Roteler, severely; and Lieutenant Read, slightly.—3d battalion 27th foot, Lieutenant-colonel M'Lean, Lieutenants Gordon and Dobbins, slightly; Major Birmingham (since dead); Captain Pring, severely; Lieutenant Levings, Ensigns M'Conrd and Hanley.—1st battalion 40th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, Major Thornton, and Lieutenant Street, slightly; Lieutenants Thorburn and Strawbenzie, severely; Captains Heyland and Wood, Lieutenants Kelly, Butler, and Brown.—5th battalion 60th foot, Captain Prevost, severely.—97th foot, Lieutenant Coppinger and Ensign Downing, severely; Lieutenant Dault, slightly; Lieutenant Kettlewell and Ensign Dowman, lost an arm.—17th regiment Colonel Turner, severely; Captains Ruquet and Maxwell.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 16th of May.

Killed.—Major-general D. Houghton.—3d dragoon guards, Lieutenant Fox.—1st battalion 3d foot or buffs, Captain Burke, Lieutenant Herbert, Ensigns Chadwick and Thomas.—2d battalion 7th foot, Captain Erke; Lieutenant Archer.—1st battalion 23d foot, Captain Montague, second Lieutenant Hall.—29th foot, Captain Humphrey, Lieutenant Daguid, Ensigns King, Furnace, and Vance.—2d battalion 34th foot, Captain Gibbons, Lieutenant Castle, Ensign Sarsfield.—2d battalion 39th foot, Lieutenant Beard.—1st battalion 48th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Duckworth, Lieutenants Page and Ansell.—2d battalion 48th foot, Lieutenants Liddell, Loft, and Drew; Ensign Rothwell.—1st battalion 57th foot, Major Scott, Capt. Fawcett.—2d battalion 60th foot, Captain Henning, Lieutenant Shewbridge, Ensign Coulter.—2d light battalion King's G. L. Lieutenant Whitney.

Portuguese.—Staff, Surgeon Bollman.—23d regiment F. B. Bandeira, J. Joze Montro.

Wounded.—Major-general Hon. G. L. Cole, Major-general W. Stewart, Captain Egerton (2d battalion 24th foot, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general) Captain Baring (1st battalion K. G. L. aid-de-camp to General Alten), and Captain Hawker, royal artillery, all slightly; Captain Waller (103d foot, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general), Captain Roveria (Sicilian regiment, aid-de-camp to Major-general Cole), Captain Wade, (42d foot, aid-de-camp to Major-general Cole,) and Lieutenant Thiele (royal German artillery), all slightly.—4th dragoons, Capt. Holmer, Lieutenant Wildman, and Adjutant Chantry, slightly.—3d foot or buffs, Captains Marley and Gordon, Lieutenants Wood, Houghton, and O'Donnell, and Ensign Walsh, severely; Captains Stevens and Cameron, severely, and taken prisoners; Lieutenants Juxon, Shepherd, Hooper, Latham, Wright, and Titlow.—1st battalion 7th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Sir W. Myers, and Lieutenant S. R. Johnstone, both since dead; Captains Cholwick, Singer, and Crowder, Lieutenants Moultry, Wemyss, Henry, R. Johnstone, Gibbons and Moses, slightly; Lieutenants Prevost, Mullins, Jones, and Morgan, severely.—2d battalion 7th foot, Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Blake-ney, Captain Orr, Lieutenants Irwin, Healy, Wray, Orr, and Scaton, severely; Captain Magenis, left arm amputated; Captain Parleton, Lieutenants Penrice, Torcetz, Holden, Frazer, and acting adjutant Meagher, slightly.—1st battalion 23d foot, Lieutenant-colonel Ellis, Captains Hurdorf, M' Donald, Stanforth, first lieutenants Harrison, Treeve, and Tholpe, second lieutenants Castles, Haggis, Ledwith, and Adjutant M' Lellan, slightly; first Lieutenant Booker, severely.—2d battalion 28th foot, Captain Gale, severely; Captain Carrol, Lieutenants Crammer, Cottingham, Shelton, and Ensign Ingram, slightly.—29th foot, Lieutenant-colonel White, Lieutenants Stannus, Popham, and Briggs, Ensigns Kearney and Hamilton, and Adjutant Wild, severely; Major Way, Captains Tod and Nestor, Lieutenant Brooke, and Ensign Loyelock, slightly.—2d battalion 31st foot, Captain Fleming, Lieutenants Butler, Gettin, and Cassell, and Ensigns Wilson and Nicholson, severely; Captain Knox, slightly.—2d battalion 34th foot, Captains Widrington and Wyatt, Lieutenants Hay and Walsh.—2d battalion 39th foot, Captain Brine, Lieutenants Hart and Pollard, and Ensign Cox, severely.—1st battalion 48th foot, Captain Parroas, severely; Captains Wilson, French, Bell, and Morrisett, Lieutenants Crawley, Herring, Wright, O'Donnaghu, Duke, M' Intosh, and Vincent, Ensign Collin, and Adjutant Steele, slightly.—2d battalion 48th foot, Captain Watkins, Lieutenants Johnstone and Vander Meulen, severely; Captains Waugh, Drought, and Wood, slightly; Lieutenants Shea and Sharp, Ensign Nor-

man and M'Dougall, not ascertained.—1st battalion 51th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Ingalls, Major Spring, Captains Shadforth, M' Gibbon, Jernyn, Stanforth, Hely, Kirby, Lieutenants Elyatt, Baxter, M'Farlane, Dix, Hughes, Sheridan, Veith, Myers, and M' Dougal, Ensigns Torrens and Jackson, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lachlan and Putterson, severely.—5th battalion 60th foot, Lieutenant Ingersleben, slightly.—2d battalion 60th foot, Captain Feras, Lieutenants Hicken, Harvey, L'Estrange, Chambers, and M'Carthy, and Ensign Mack, slightly; Lieutenants Codd, Hand, and Crompton, and Ensigns Walker and Hay, severely.—1st light battalion K. G. L. Major Hartwig, Captain Rudolf, Lieutenant Hartwig, Ensign Smalhausen and Adjutant Faber, slightly.—2d light battalion K. G. L. Cap- A. Heiso.—Portuguese regiment Captain Collins.

Missing.—R. German Artillery, Lieutenant Blumenbach.—4th dragoons, Captains Spedding and Phillips.—3d foot, or buffs, Lieutenants Annesley and Hill.—2d battalion 48th foot, Major Brook, Captains Campbell and Allman, Lieutenants Ellwood, Marshall, Sach, Brotheridge and Wood, Ensign Gilbert.

General loss on the 10th.—1 captain, 2 sergeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 381 rank and file; wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

General Loss on the 8th and 15th May.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, 180 rank and file, wounded, 1 lieutenant, 22 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss on the 16th at Albuera.—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 51 sergeants, 4 drummers, 815 rank and file, 54 horses, killed; 7 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 43 captains, 81 lieutenants, 20 ensigns, 6 staff, 132 sergeants, 9 drummers, 2426 rank and file, 20 horses, wounded; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 28 sergeants, 10 drummers, 492 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 general staff, 1 staff, 2 sergeants, 88 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 sergeants, 1 drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 drummer, 25 rank and file missing.

A third letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 21, refers to an accompanying intercepted dispatch from General Gazan to Marshal Soult.—Sir W. Beresford says: "After the severe battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that the enemy's loss were not exaggerated, and you will see by General Gazan's letter to

Marshal Soult, that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than 8000 men—left dead on the field and taken, we have the knowledge of near 9000; General Gazan states that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 820 were at Almendralejo by the same letters; Gazan says many have died on the road, and which we know must have been the case, as it is in the few first days that the bad cases die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient carriage must increase mortality; thus we can scarcely calculate the loss of the enemy from these data at less than 9000 men.—Our advance was close to Alcala and Almendralejo, and I propose putting a strong column of infantry in march towards those places to-morrow morning, and shall accompany it.”

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1811.

This Gazette also announces the appointments of all the MAJOR GENERALS from Baron F. Dreschel, with temporary rank, up to Sir B. Spencer (both inclusive), to be LIEUTENANT GENERALS in the Army.—COLONELS B. Fisher, of the Royal Engineers, to S. Hawker, Aid-de-camp to the King, to be MAJOR GENERALS in the Army.—LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Sir C. Imhoff, 4th Garrison batt. to T. S. Beckwith, 95th Foot, to be COLONELS in the Army.—MAJORS J. Campbell, on half-pay 65th Foot, to J. Stafford, of 63d Foot, to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 4.

Vice-admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter he had received from Captain Lowe, of his Majesty's sloop the Diligence, giving an account of his having, on the 9th of last month, captured a Danish row-boat privateer, carrying two swivels and sixteen men.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 8, 1811.

A Despatch, of which the following is a copy, was, on the 6th instant, received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 24th May, 1811.

MY LORD,

Since I addressed you on the 22d instant, I have received reports that Marshal Soult had retired to Llerena; and the 3d and 7th divisions having arrived at Campo Mayor, I have given directions that Badajoz may be closely invested on the right of the Guadiana to-morrow, and I propose forthwith to recommence the operations of the siege.

I learn from Castile, that Marshal Massena, Generals Junot, Loison, and others, had set out for France; and that the three Corps d'armee, the 2d, 6th, and 8th, had been formed into six divisions, still called the army of Portugal, having for its commander in chief, Marshal Marmont, and General Regnier as second in command. Marshal Sir William Beresford reports, that the greatest number of the officers and men returned missing, in the action of the 16th instant, have rejoined their regiments. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, at Mahon, the 8th March, 1811.

You will receive herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter from Captain Lyre, the senior officer off Corfu, to Rear-admiral Boyles, dated the 10th ult. giving an account of the capture, on the evening of the 6th, of an enemy's convoy from Otranto, with stores, provisions, and troops for the garrison of Corfu, the latter upwards of 500 in number. Captain Eyre also mentions, in a letter of the 13th of February, that four more vessels, one laden with shot, and the others corn, &c. also fallen into his hands, which make in the whole thirty sail, but he has not transmitted any list.

H. M. S. Magnificent, off Fano,
SIR, Feb. 10, 1811.

The enemy having long been without any favourable opportunity of sending from the Italian Ports supplies to Corfu, availed himself of a strong northerly wind on the evening of the 6th instant, when twenty-five vessels sailed from Otranto, twenty-two of which I have the satisfaction to inform you were captured by this squadron, one of them, a vessel of 100 tons, was loaded with ordnance stores, and another of the same size with every article of sails, cordage, and ammunition proper for the equipment of twenty-five gun-vessels. The rest were loaded with corn, and having also on board three hundred and fifty soldiers intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Corfu.—I am happy to add to the list four more vessels with corn, which were captured last night.

I have, &c.

GEORGE LYRE.

To C. Boyles, Esq. Admiral of the White.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from the French coast assert, that Bonaparte has ordered 68 captains of ships at Embiden to be arrested, who were suspected of having had intercourse with England, and has sent them on board French ships of war at Antwerp.

Not less than eleven vessels, all English, lately arrived at Calais, laden with gold, of the current coin of this country.

To drain the Dutch population of all its effective members, a corps is raising in Holland, under the title of the *King of Rome's* Body Guards!

Bonaparte seems to meditate some severe blow against the Grand Pontiff. His holiness the pope refuses to sanction any of the bishops proposed by Napoleon.

Bonaparte's Address to the Legislative Body, upon the opening of their Session, is an obscure and turgid production, like the gloomy and extravagant mind of him by whom it was dictated. Having mentioned his marriage, the birth of his son, the annexation of Holland, together with all the other political occurrences of the preceding year; he begins then to speak of the English, in the way that such a man might be expected to speak of that power which thwarts his views, and controls his fortunes. "English blood," he says, "has flowed in torrents in the Peninsula, in several actions glorious to the French arms;" and, predicting ultimate success in that country, he thus bombastically expresses himself:—

"When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have to the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half of her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war."

Not a word is said of Russia in this production; but it is apparent, from the doubtful expression—"I flatter myself that the peace of the continent will not be disturbed"—that his differences with the Emperor Alexander have not yet been adjusted.

Joseph Bonaparte has set out from Paris, on his return to Madrid.

The *Cádiz Gazette* of the 16th ult. contained a report of the commander-in-chief of the army in Catalonia, in which he gives an account of a spirited attack upon, and defeat of, the rear guard of the French near Manresa, on the 1st of April. The inhabitants having retired from the town on the approach of the enemy, the latter set it on fire. This so enraged the Spanish troops, that they attacked them by the light of the flames, the Spanish officers previously giving out orders to the troops to give no quarter. The Spaniards attacked with such vigour that the enemy were unable to withstand

them. Many were killed and wounded, and all who were taken prisoners were instantly put to death. The enemy then retired to Barcelona, having lost in their march from Manresa to Barcelona near 1700 killed and wounded.

General Castanos has published an official account of the battle of Albuera, in which he speaks with great modesty of his own exemplary conduct, bestows a high panegyric on the cool and steady conduct of the British and their Allies, and agrees in every particular with the account given of the battle by Marshal Beresford. General Blake, who was always at the head of his troops, had his left arm grazed by a musket ball, but fortunately sustained no other injury. The command in chief of the combined army, previous to the battle of Albuera, was offered to General Castanos, but he politely and generously declined it in favour of Marshal Beresford.

Marshal Soult boasted, in general orders to his army on leaving Seville, that he was going to meet and defeat the British, and likewise repeated the same verbally to his troops. A copy of this order was found on General Werle, who was killed, and the latter was affirmed by deserters and prisoners.

It is mentioned in accounts from Lisbon, of the 28th ult. by way of Guernsey, that Lord Wellington had a very narrow escape from drowning, in crossing the Guadiana, to join Marshal Beresford. One of his attendants was drowned, and his lordship was preserved by another, after much difficulty. He lost three horses in getting over.

Phillippon, the governor of Badajoz, had been so certain of our being defeated, that he had prepared a house for Soult; and in honour of that general's approach with the army which was to destroy us, he had ordered the whole town to be illuminated. Soult, after the battle, told those of our officers who had been made prisoners when the Polish cavalry broke in upon a brigade of our infantry, that it had never happened to him to be present at so desperate a fight, and so sanguinary a conflict.

When the Polish lancers make a charge, a red flag is suspended at the end of every lance, and that flag is so carried by the rider as to prevent the horse from seeing any other object. These red flags, in the late action, were not only effective in preventing the horses from seeing any other object, but they had such an effect upon the sight of our horses, that it rendered every effort impracticable to induce them to meet the charge.

An intercepted letter from Soult, to the minister of war at Paris has been published in the Spanish papers, in which he says, that without 20,000 additional men, he cannot attempt any further hostilities against the allied armies.

The Paris papers to the 16th instant have furnished us with Marshal Solit's account of the battle of Albuera. Like all French accounts of defeats, it claims the victory, in despite of all the disadvantage of ground and inferiority of force. The allied army is represented at 30,000, that of the French at 18,000. The loss of the former, in killed and wounded, at 9600, that of the latter at only 2,800. A boast is subjoined, that he will manoeuvre to join other corps, and then complete our defeat.

A despatch in one of the Spanish papers from Don Jose Joaquin Agestanan, dated the banks of the Douro, April 12, gives a curious account of an attack made by eleven men under his command, on upwards of 120 French cavalry and infantry, near Sanchon; whom, by pretending to be part of a larger force, they dispersed; killing 24 on the spot, wounding some, taking twelve prisoners, 60 horses, 433 head of sheep, and a great quantity of plunder.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that accounts had been received from Tarragona, communicating the important intelligence, that the French, in strong force, had, on the 30th of April, attempted to take that place by surprise; but were, after a severe conflict, repulsed with considerable loss. Mortified at their disappointment, the enemy, on abandoning their object, plundered and afterwards destroyed by fire, a number of villages. The town of Rem is said to have suffered considerably from their outrages.

The Regency of Spain has published a very animated Address to the People, on the return of the third anniversary of the Insurrection at Madrid, which took place on the 2d of May. This address, from which we extract the following interesting passage, is the composition of the Secretary of the Regency, Don Manuel Josef Quintana, the Author of the Biography of some of his most celebrated countrymen:

What combats, what vicissitudes, what contrariety of events, have you not experienced during these three terrible years! Conquerors at first, then conquered; formidable again by the force which you opposed to your enemies; favoured by the war of Austria against the Tyrant, but too soon deprived of that powerful assistance; condemned again to experience all the rigour of destiny, and reduced to extremity; threatened with the dissolution of empire by the separation of some distant provinces; yet always firm, always magnanimous; encountering adversity without being overcome by it; forming new establishments amidst your very ruins, and dismaying the enemy by your ceaseless efforts. If, from this stormy and uncertain spectacle, impartial Frope and posterity turn their eyes to your political and civil march, how much will they see to compensate for your military misfortunes! What were you before the second of

May? Grief to recollect it, and shame to utter it! slaves, bending under the yoke of tyranny; obeying, like a worthless herd, the empire of despotism and caprice. What are you now? At the solemn voice of your Representatives in Cortes assembled, the imperishable rights of the people are revived, which despotism had usurped; arbitrary government has disappeared, by the three powers being no longer confounded in one; the political balance is re-established; the liberty of thought is secured by that of the Press; the execution of justice is at this moment founding on the eternal basis of natural equity; and the Constitution, which is preparing for you, will be the key-stone of that grand arch, on which the throne of the re-organised Monarchy will be erected.—Thus the Spaniard of the present day, dependent upon the law alone, inviolable in his person, his property, and the just freedom of his opinions; contributing to such taxes only as are imposed by the National Congress; interposing by himself, or by persons enjoying his confidence, in the collection and application of such sacrifices; having all the paths of knowledge, of glory, and of fortune, opened to his activity and industry,—marches proudly on the face of the earth, in no respect inferior to his potentates in social dignity. In vain will you search for his equal on the Continent, where the iron rod of oppression holds men degraded, and where all are his inferiors. You must search for his equals in that island alone, his generous ally and heroic compeer in this great contest: in that island, the happy sanctuary of liberty, the grand seat of laws, and the eternal model of human civilization.

The address thus concludes:—

The innocents sacrificed at Madrid could not plunge us into the stupor of terror. By them began a war which, perhaps, shall last for ages. Thousands upon thousands of warriors shall be immolated to our vengeance.—What, though discipline and military skill may give the enemy victories!—their fate shall not, on that account, be better, in this terrible country, conquerors, or conquered—to-day in small numbers, tomorrow in greater—as many as pass the Pyrenees shall, sooner or later, accompany the three-hundred thousand victims whom we have already offered as a holocaust to the manes of those who fell on the 2d of May; and Spain, like the gulph of eternity, shall receive the French on her bosom, and shall not permit one of them to escape from it.

A German paper contains the following article, dated Presburg, April 24:—"Early on the morning of the 10th inst. the Danube, without any previous warning, suddenly overflowed its banks below Pest, and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this accident twenty-four villages, for the most part extremely populous, were swept away with the greater part of their

At the Old Bailey Sessions, Thomas Northam was tried for picking the pocket of T. Richardson of a silver gilt snuff-box, at the Opera House. Two officers swore they saw the prisoner in the act of stealing the snuff-box. The prisoner in his defence said, he had been in the habit of frequenting the Opera House these 25 years, and never had a slur cast upon his character before; that he was a master tradesman, carrying on business most extensively and profitably, and therefore could have no motive for thieving. The Jury found him guilty.—He is about 55, and has carried on the business of a tailor, at the west end of the town, in a most extensive way, for 25 years past.—Transported for life.

4. The following statement, among many others, was this day reported to the Committee at the City of London Tavern, for the Relief of the suffering Portuguese:—It is the substance of an official document transmitted from Lisbon, of the horrid devastations and cruelties committed by the enemy, in their retreat through the district of Arganil, which alone suffered in corn, wine-oil, cattle, and other necessaries of life, to the amount of 140,595 milreas, between 20 and 40,000l.; their churches were destroyed, their houses burnt, men, women, and children killed, without respect to age or sex. Nearly 100 young women were violated, and many carried off by these barbarians. In the document alluded to every particular is minutely described; and we feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring the public, that our brave troops no sooner drove the enemy from several places, but particularly from Fuentes de Honor, than they immediately contributed, not only in a pecuniary way, by appropriating part of their pay, but even divided their provisions with the miserable inhabitants who remained.

In the Court of King's Bench, a *crimen* action was brought by the son of the late Governor Verelst, against Major Staples, of the Somerset Militia. The acts of adultery between the plaintiff's wife and defendant, were proved by two female servants to have taken place at Harrowgate. The Jury gave 2000l. damages. Another action was brought by Mr. Pitt, an auctioneer, against T. Hunt, his late apprentice, who was only 15 years of age at the time the cause of action arose. The Jury being of opinion that the plaintiff's wife, who was 45 years old, with a family of six children, was the seducer, gave 10s. damages.

5. At night, about ten o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out at the Red Lion Wharf, in Thames-street, which destroyed goods and premises to the value of 50,000l. Messrs. Todd and Co. and Aldiman Wood and Co. were the principal sufferers. The premises were insured.

6. A boxing match for 100 guineas, and a subscription purse of 50 guineas between

Young Belcher and Silverthorne, took place on Crawley Heath, near Cophthorne.—Betting 3 to 1 on Belcher. The combatants fought only 19 minutes; but in this short period Belcher, who is the most scientific pugilist on the list, had so completely beaten his man, that he fell prostrate on being moved from his bottle-holder's knee at the end of the seventh round, and not appearing again in time, of course lost the battle. Belcher threw a somerset on winning, and rode to London on the box of a gentleman's barouche; but far different was the situation of the loser, who was so severely beaten as to require being put to bed immediately.

Our readers may recollect an account of the fall of part of the Cliff, near Dovey Castle, by which a mother and her children were killed, whose bodies were found next day. A hog was buried in the ruins at the same time, and was supposed to have also perished; but, strange as it may appear the workmen, lately, in removing the rubbish, discovered it alive, being exactly five months and nine days since the accident. At the time of the accident the animal weighed about seven score; he is now wasted to about 30 pounds, but is still likely to dwell.

Colonel Dalton is about establishing a school in the West Kent Militia, upon the Lancasterian system.

The following incidents were mentioned as facts by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when moving the thanks of the House of Commons to General Beresford, for the victory of Albuera. General Beresford was several times, during the battle, in the most imminent danger, *sensitive* a part did he take on that memorable day. After the charge of the Polish cavalry, which had proved so disastrous to the brigade of Col. Colbourne; one horseman separated from his corps, and, unsupported by any others approached so near Marshal Beresford, as to aim a blow at his person. The general evaded the blow by his dexterity, and, availing himself of his superior strength, pulled him to the ground. He recovered, however, from his fall; and, whilst in the very act of repeating his aim at Marshal Beresford, he was shot by a dragoon. The conduct of two Insigns of the Buffs, on this memorable day, is well worth recital:—Ensign Thomas was surrounded by the enemy; and when asked to give up his colours, answered, "Not but with my life;" and his life was the instant forfeit of his refusal. Ensign Walsh having the staff of his colours broken by a cannon ball, which also severely wounded himself, fell upon the field of battle; and, more anxious about his precious charge than for himself, contrived to separate the flag from the remnant of the staff, and secured it in his bosom, from which he afterwards produced it when his wounds were dressed after the battle.

A terrible calamity has befallen a number of poor people of Chilbolton, in Hampshire. Some live ashes from an oven being put near some furze took fire, and communicated its ravages to four farms, thirteen houses, and eight barns; so that seventeen farms and houses, besides barns, were entirely consumed in a very short time. The wind was very unfavourable to the exertions made to stop its progress; as it shifted to a quarter, soon after it broke out, which served to extend its ravages. Horses, pigs, cows, poultry, and farming utensils were all destroyed. The property lost is estimated at about three thousand pounds.

10. A superb military review attracted thousands from the metropolis and the neighbouring counties. At an early hour, all the roads to Wimbledon were thronged with pedestrians, and the carriages formed one solid unbroken line of immense extent. About ten most of the troops had arrived; in half an hour after, the general line was ordered to be formed by deploying to the left. Then was seen one of the finest sights possible: the extent of the host, the beauty of the day, the fineness of the different volunteer regiments, the steadiness of their discipline, the exactness of their manœuvres, the assembled crowds reaching from one end of the common to the other, all made the spectacle such a one as can scarcely be described in adequate terms. The whole of the troops were under the immediate command of the Duke of Cambridge, as commander of the home district. They were drawn up in two lines of at least a mile and an half in extent—the right rested on Wimbledon-green, from whence the line was continued the full length of the common to the south-east; and the left touched the road that leads across the common from London to Portsmouth, the Earl of Spencer's park wall being full in their front. At a quarter before twelve the first signal-gun was fired to notify the Regent's approach; the whole of the military stood shouldered, and the royal artillery and artillery company fired each a royal salute. The crowd rent the air with acclamations. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the ground by the Duke of York, who, on reaching the centre of the line, immediately drew his sword, and took the command of the field, as commander-in-chief. The Regent was also attended by a vast retinue, and was mounted on a beautiful grey charger, richly caparisoned (the saddle alone, it is said, cost near 500 guineas), dressed in a full suit of general's regimentals, with the order of the garter and a diamond star. Every part of the conduct of the troops did credit to the officers by whom they were commanded. The review was over about five o'clock.

The day was remarkably fine, and the spectators were numerous beyond all former example. It was supposed, that, including

the troops (about 22,000) there were at least 200,000 persons on the ground. Military telegraphs were planted on the ground for conveying the orders from right to left. The Commander-in-chief, at the command of the Prince Regent, has, since, in general orders, returned thanks to the officers of the yeomanry and volunteer corps, for the discipline and fine appearance of their men at the review.

18. At a quarter past eight in the morning a fire broke out in a stable which was used as a warehouse for oil, situate in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, the flames were, as may be supposed, very fierce and rapid, they soon communicated their destructive influence to the right and the left, while an easterly wind drove them to the opposite side of the street, and no water being procurable, the street exhibited a dreadful appearance of conflagration, on both sides, to some extent at the same time, a circumstance very rare in the metropolis, at this improved period of the police and arts. Mr. Van Oven, whose house was first consumed, has lost the whole of his effects and some manuscripts, which has cost him much labour. His daughter very narrowly escaped with life, her chamber being filled with flame and smoke before she awoke. Rabbi Meldola, the rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, has lost his all; and his library, which consisted of a great number of Hebrew books and manuscripts, fell a sacrifice to the flames; to add to the evil neither he nor three more of the sufferers were injured. The houses which have fallen are Mr. Van Oven's, Mr. Cawte's, Mrs. Burrow's, another next to it, Mr. Meldola's, and Mr. Alex. Isaacs'. Mr. Pacifico's, Mrs. Jones', Mrs. Labatt's, Mrs. Samuda's, and Mr. Mender's are standing, but much burned. Some houses in Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, Jeffries-square, the buildings in the yard of the Portuguese synagogue, and the synagogue itself are also injured. Never was so much devastation seen in so short a space of time, for the whole were consumed by ten o'clock, little more than an hour from its commencement.

19. The trial at Bar between Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. and the Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons, came on; when the jury decided in favour of the latter, on the plea of *Justification*. The record of the cause, *Burdett v. Lord Mordaunt*, was dismissed for want of a jury.

The Prince Regent gave a grand ball and supper at Carlton House, from a two-fold motive—first, in honour of the birth-day of his august parent; and, secondly, to benefit the numerous classes of British artists, who by the illness of the sovereign, and the discontinuance of the accustomed splendour of the court, had been deprived of many advantages in their respective pursuits. The Regent, therefore, feeling for their interests,

suggested the attendance of his guests in habits of the manufacture of their native land. The preparations had been making for weeks past. At eight o'clock, the carriages began to approach with company; at nine o'clock the gates of Carlton House were thrown open; and although the utmost order and regularity were observed, it was between twelve and one o'clock before the whole of the company arrived. The illustrious family of the house of Bourbon entered through the gardens about ten; when they were ushered into the privy council chamber, where the Prince Regent was sitting under a crimson canopy of state, surrounded by the officers of his household, who, on their approach, immediately rose to receive them. The French sovereign was introduced by the Earl of Monmouth, as Comte de Lille, and her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Angouleme by the Duchess of York, and the French princes by Lord Dundas. They were received not only with the utmost respect, but with every mark of affectionate regard. The amiable daughter of Louis the XVIII. naturally attracted the Regent's chief attention, the pleasing effect of which was clearly discernible on her wearied but interesting countenance. From this grand ceremonial the illustrious strangers retired in the sky-blue satin room that adjoined; the expensive suite of curtains of which were of the same colour, lined with white silk, and massively embroidered gold fringe, leaves, and tassels, and beautifully decorated with *fleur-de-lis*—a marked and delicate compliment to the illustrious visitors. The Prince Regent now passed through into the grand saloon, which was most brilliantly illuminated, and is confessedly, in every respect, the finest room in Europe. Here his Royal Highness paid his respects to the noblesse, &c. The company were for some time lost in amazement at the *coup d'œil* which the views through two distinct suites of apartments so magnificently presented. It would be a difficult task to describe in adequate terms the effect produced by the profusion of magnificent objects, which, at every glance, conveyed an exalted idea of princely taste and national grandeur. The conservatory was one of the most distinguished objects. The building, of the gothic order, presented, at one glance, the fine effect of a lofty aisle in an ancient cathedral, and struck the beholder with astonishment. The grand table extended the whole length of the conservatory, and across Carlton House, to the length of 200 feet. Two feet of space was allotted each guest in the original calculation. Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its artificial banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers, gold and silver fish were, by a

mechanical invention, made to swim and sport through the bubbling current, which formed a cascade at the outlet.

At three o'clock supper was announced by the striking up of three bands of music stationed in the gardens. The Prince Regent, bowing gracefully to the several personages of the Bourbon family, preceded them to the royal table in the conservatory, being followed by the Comte de Lille and the Duchess d'Angouleme (handled by the Duke of York), by the Dukes d'Angouleme, Berry, Prince of Orange, and the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester. The Prince Regent took his station above the fountain at the head of the conservatory; having, on his right hand, the Duchess d'Angouleme—on his left the Duchess of York. Except the great officers of State, none under the rank of marquis, with their ladies, could have place there; so that earls, countesses, and those of subordinate degree, took their places indiscriminately at the other tables, all of which were covered with every thing in season, and the richest wines, fruits, confectionary, &c. &c. Chairs for 2000 were placed, but that number being found insufficient, recesses were soon provided, so that all were amply supplied. The Prince Regent and his illustrious guests rose from table at half-past four, and returned to the gold saloon in the same order that they descended. All the rooms were soon refilled, when dancing was renewed; and the sun being well up, the blended lights of day and night gave the whole scene a new feature. All that taste, and expense could command, for personal decoration, had been in requisition for this night. The ladies' dresses were diversified with all the skill that ingenuity could imagine. The short Grecian waist is again revived, and feathers universally worn. The Prince Regent wore a field-marshal's uniform, with his hair in a long queue, the cordon blue, and a superb brilliant star, a large diamond loop and button in his hat and feather, and wearing a sabre, the hilt and scabbard of which were richly studded with jewellery. There were present at this splendid entertainment, 14 dukes, 15 duchesses, 15 marquesses, 16 marchionesses, 90 earls, 85 countesses, 89 viscounts, 21 viscountesses, 107 lords, and as many ladies of the same rank; besides barons, counts, admirals, generals, aldermen, &c. &c. &c. to the amount, in all, of 2400.

The gentlemen wore embroidered court dresses and military and naval uniforms, covered with a profusion of gold lace. The ladies wore all new dresses of English manufacture, principally white satins, silks, lace, tulle, and muslin, ornamented with silver: head dress, ostrich feathers and diamonds.

The Duke of Bedford's annual sheep-

shearing at Woburn commenced on Monday, and closed this day, with a grand dinner and the usual distribution of prizes. His Grace left Woburn, which is 43 miles from the metropolis, about six o'clock in the evening, arrived in town, dressed, and was at the fete at Carlton House a little after eleven.

An inquisition was taken at the Com-passes, in Holland-street, on the body of Miss Fanny Hartle, who was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire, on Sunday night. The deceased, who was an accomplished girl of 17, had habituated herself to reading in bed, and, about twelve o'clock, on Sunday night, the house was alarmed by her screams, when, on opening her bed-room door, a volume of smoke burst forth, the bed-furniture was discovered to be in flames, and the poor girl completely enveloped therewith, and so much injured that she survived only until Monday afternoon. Verdict—*Accidental death*.

Lord Moira succeeds Lord Melville as one of the governors of the Charter-house.

The contractors for the last Lottery had the good luck to have among the unsold tickets, capital prizes to the amount of one hundred and two thousand pounds, besides their full proportion of lesser prizes of 100*l.* and *infra*. But, on the other hand, they did not sell more than 10,200 tickets.

The report from the select committee on mail coaches has been printed. It states the amount of the toll duties from which mail coaches are exempted, at 50,000*l.* a year, and recommends that a bill be brought in to discontinue the said exemption.

The shepherd of Mr. Edman, of Mablethorp, was last week struck dead by lightning, which shattered his skull to pieces, and rendered him a shocking spectacle.

A patent has been obtained by a feckle inhabitant of Bristol, for a new method of erecting bridges, &c., without arches or stermings; the advantages to be derived from which are, that they are not subject to be injured or destroyed by floods—no kind of ground is unsuitable for the foundation—they may be erected in the most difficult and almost inaccessible places. roads may be continued over marshy grounds without the danger of being destroyed in water; are erected in a small space of time, and comparatively inconsiderable expence.

The gibbet near Dracsey Nook, between Gainsborough and Lincoln, upon which Thomas Otter alias Temporal, was hanged in chains, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of his wife, five years ago, presents, at this time, a very extraordinary sight: under the jaw-bone of the skeleton, a small bird, called the Featherpoke, has built her nest, which extends downward nearly as far as the ribs; and in that situation she has performed her incubation, and hatched a nest full of young ones.

Professor Leslie's process for effecting the

congelation of a mass of water in a warm room consists in placing two vessels under the receiver of the air-pump, the one containing water, the other any substance very attractive of moisture. The weight of the air being removed by working the machine, copious evaporations began to take place from the water. Were there nothing under the receiver but this liquid, an atmosphere of vapour would be formed, by whose pressure further evaporation would be prevented; but the other substance absorbs this vapour almost as speedily as it rises. Hence evaporation and its invariable effect, the production of cold, proceed so vigorously, as soon to convert the water into ice, spicules of which are seen shooting beautifully across.

Old Frederick of Prussia, one of the greatest warriors of the last century, could not bear any thing in a soldier that was in the least ridiculous, or had the slightest appearance of a coxcomb, as may be seen by the following anecdote:—The Marquis of Noailles, ambassador of the King of France at the court of Berlin, introduced at the King of Prussia's levee one Count Tatone, who was colonel in the King of France's body guards. This handsome young man was dressed in a very superb style. His head was full of curls, his tail, which hang down to the calf of his legs, was stuffed and swollen up with powder and pomatum to a amazing size, and as to the perfumery with which he was covered, it was so offensive that Frederick, who never wore a snuff-box, was compelled to put his hand every moment in his pocket, to take some snuff in his own defence. Surveying the Count from top to toe, the king turned towards the ambassador, saying, "Pray, Marquis, when will this great man make his first appearance on the stage? Will it be in a tragedy or a comedy?" The ambassador, bowing to the king, replied, "Please your Majesty, he is a colonel of my master's life guards, and a nobleman of great rank." The king expressed the greatest surprise at this information, assuring the ambassador, that had he not been informed of it from so respectable a man, he should have supposed him to be one of the mountebanks at some country fair.

BULLETINS OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, June 2. His Majesty has had some Irish accession of his disorder, but it does not appear to be increasing."—June 8.—"His Majesty has been more composed through the last week, and his disorder has in no respect increased."—June 15.—"His Majesty appears to have been a little better this week than the week preceding."—June 22.—"His Majesty continues as well as he was last week."

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. John Giles Dimock, Vicar of Clanheld, Oxon., to be Surrogate for the Archdeaconry of Gloucester. — The Rev. A. Peyton, B. A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Qoddington, in the Isle of Ely; patron, his brother, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. Qoddington is the most valuable Rectory in the kingdom, being estimated at £8000l. per annum. — The Rev. A. Ouslow, D. D. Dean of Wor-

cester, to the Rectory of Landridge, in that county, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. Evans, D. D. Archdeacon of the Diocese of Worcester; and the Rev. J. Meakin, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, to the Vicarage of Wolverley, in that county, void by the resignation of the Rev. A. Ouslow, D. D.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral.

BIRTHS.

IN Charlotte-street, Berkeley-square, the Duchess of Newcastle, of a son and heir. — At the Hon. H. Erskine's, Edinburgh, Mrs. Henry Erskine, of a daughter. — At Eastbourne, Mrs. Watson, wife

of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of a son and a daughter, both of whom, with their mother, are likely to do well. — At Scrby, Nottinghamshire, the Viscountess Galway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AT Cowley, near Oxford, Viscount Kilcourse, son of the Earl of Cavan, to the only daughter of J. P. Coppin, Esq. of Cowley. — J. White, Esq. of Hans-place, to the eldest daughter of R. Faulder, Esq. of Gover-street. — J. E. Burnett, Esq. of Vauxhall, to the daughter of J. Barclard, Esq. of Easthill, Wandsworth. — W. Alford, Esq. of Alford, Lincolnshire, to Miss M. Howard, of Hammersmith. — W. & Chambers, of Chesterfield-street, to the eldest daughter of the late C. Mellish, Esq. Blyth, Notts. — Captain W. Midwinter, of the H. E. I. Co.'s service, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas, of Pinner-green. — H. Bellairs, Esq. late of the 15th Hussars, to the youngest daughter of the late P. Mackenzie, Esq. of Twickenham. — G. Evans, jun. Esq. of the Borough, to the 2d daughter of R. Parmeter, Esq. of Burgh Hall. — C. Wadsworth, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Harriet Cooper, of Bow. — Her father had engaged five men to watch his daughter on Saturday night, but she evaded their vigilance at about half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning. — T. Bates Rous, Esq. of Conryrals, Glamorganshire, to Charlotte Gwen, second daughter of Sir R. Salabury, Bart. of Llanvern, Monmouthshire. — The Rev. J. Fellowes, M. A. youngest son of Robt. Fellowes, Esq. of Shotesham, in Norfolk, to Susan, fourth daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hutton-house, Durham. — T. Thurlow, Esq. youngest son of the late Bishop of Durham, and brother to Lord Thurlow, to Miss Frances Lyon, third daughter of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetter-house, Durham, youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Strathmore. —

The Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, to Anna, second daughter of G. Hubbard, Esq. of Bury, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. — The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Drury, of Sessay, Yorkshire, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcote, Esq. of Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire. — At Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, C. C. Adderley, Esq. of Ham's Hall, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart. of Four-oaks Hall, in the same county. — S. Franco, Esq. of Old Burlington-st. to Margaret Frances, daughter of F. Franco, Esq. of Amwell, Herts. — John Soane, Jun. Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss M. Preston, of Sewardstone. — Dr. Cholmeley, Physician to Guy's Hospital, and brother of Sir Montague Cholmeley, Bart. to Miss Eliza Havard, third daughter of the late W. Havard, Esq. of the Cottage, South Lambeth. — Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. to Eleanor, second daughter of the late S. Thompson, Esq. of Rathally, county of Meath, Ireland. — At Bennington, C. Montgomery Campbell, Esq. to Miss Julia Chesshyre, third daughter of J. Chesshyre, Esq. of Bennington. — At Edinburgh, Captain Sykes, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Earl, daughter of E. Earl, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Customs in Scotland. — The Rev. F. W. Hulme, Rector of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late T. Pigot, Esq. of Alington Hall, Staffordshire. — At Roach, Mr. Robert Moyer, to Miss Fanny Whitford, 5th of St. Columb, Cornwall. On the bells striking out, one of the pinnacles fell from the tower through the roof of the church, and lodged in a vault.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, the Rev. J. H. Beeston, Rector of Hope Mansell, and Vicar of Walford and Ruardean, Gloucestershire : only an hour before, he had performed his sacred duties at the parish church of Walford, and was preparing to enter the church at Ruardean, when he was instantaneously seized and expired.

—The son of Mr. Cockerill, of Panton-place, Newington-road, he was shot through the body and instantly expired, by an accident at the hands of another youth, his companion, by a gun going off at half-cock; the young men were shooting at small birds in the fields, and the gun went off as the person was jumping off a bank.

At Taplow, Bucks, within a few minutes of each other, Mr. James Finch and Mary his wife, he in his 64th, she in her 63d year: it was a singular circumstance, that a wish Mrs. Finch had frequently expressed, not to survive her beloved husband one hour, should be so correctly gratified.

Mr. Cradock, jun., of Langtoft, Lancashire; his death was occasioned by his persisting (against the advice of a medical gentleman at Deeping to whom he had applied) in having a double tooth extracted; on returning from Deeping, he applied to a blacksmith for relief, and had the tooth extracted with the operator's powers, but the patient's jaw-bone was broken by the violence necessary as Mr. Holland (the medical gentleman) had assured him would be the case if the tooth were removed; the consequence was, that an ulcer formed, and got to such a height before Mr. Cradock went again to Mr. Holland, that there was danger of suffocation ensuing, by an incision made externally in the throat on the Saturday, relief was for some time afforded, but the patient was cautioned not to go to sleep until the symptoms abated; nevertheless, some imprudent friends, as he had been in restless agony for two or three nights, administered an opiate to him on Saturday evening, which occasioned him to sleep from that time until Monday morning; when he expired, leaving a widow and three or four children to bewail his untimely and extraordinary death.

At the poor-house, Coxenth, a woman named Jeffery, aged 106.

At Huxley, in the parish of Waverton, John Williams, at the patriarchal age of 107 years.

In Crowe-street, Dublin, Mr. Redmond Cooke, of the Theatre-Royal.

At Croydon, Mrs. Ann Stoakes, widow of Captain Peter Stoakes, of the Hon. East India Company's service, aged 65 years.

At Ackworth, a stranger, leaving the sum of 80l. Previous to his death, he said his name was William Wilson; and that he was 21 years of age; but refused giving any other account of himself or his friends.

At Acton Barnell, Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of that mansion, and of Wootton-house, Warwickshire.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son,

now Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart.

At Barking, Essex, aged 82, Mr. Richard Parker, formerly a sugar-refiner in West-close-square.

In Pitt-street, Dublin, the Rev. Lewis Kerr, aged 81.

Mr. W. Stable, of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

—The Right Hon. R. Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland.

—In Baldwin's-court, Clouk-lane, Mr. John Le Gay, well known in the mercantile world as a translator of modern European languages.

At Chicknell, in the parish of Claverley, Shropshire, his ancient family residence, E. F. Taylor, Esq. in his 71st year.

A few years ago he was nominated Sheriff of London; but, being far advanced in life, he chose rather to submit to the payment of the usual fine for non-compliance.

He was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, and a Commissioner of Taxes.

At Kilburn, in his 36th year, Mr. Jos. Monday, bricklayer.

In the poor-house, Whitehaven, Olivia Gears, a pauper, aged 101.

In the parish of Entry, county of Stirling (Scotland), Mr. John Dunn, farmer, aged 103.

He was 50 before he married, and has left a widow and eight children.

At Middleton, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, James Campbell, Esq.

By the most unwearied industry, and the most sordid habits, he had, in the course of a long life, raised himself from the humble station of a ditcher, to the possession of upwards of 20,000l.

which at his death, devolved upon about 20 poor persons, very distantly related to him.

In Ratcliff Highway, W. Simpson, Esq. aged 66.

At Sheffield, in Yorkshire, Mr. R. Owen, a cumber, who, during his life of 90 years, was a celebrated change-ringer at St. Peter's Church, in that town, and has rung upwards of one million of changes.

In the year 1791, rung the treble bell at St. Peter's Church, in that town, nearly 14,000 changes of "Treble Bob".

—the time nine hours and 15 minutes, in each.

At the extraordinary age of 112 years, after two day's illness, John Leary, an honest, faithful domestic, in the family of Curragh, county of Limerick, for upwards of 80 years.

He commenced his servitude with the late Vere Hunt, Esq. as groom, in the year 1730, and remained with him until his death; since which period he continued his service with Sir Vere Hunt, Bart.

until within the last 10 years, when he retired (although then in perfect health and strength) to a cottage built for him within the demesne.

He was married to eight wives, by seven of whom he had children—his last he married in his 103d year.

He lived in the reign of six monarchs; and saw, as he recorded before his death, from five to seven generations of most of the families of that county, of the vicissitudes of which *honour John Leary* was the stationary spectator for above a century; and before his death (retaining his senses and perfect memory to the last moment) he declared that he never suffered a day's ill-

ness or an hour's pain, unless for the death of a friend, or occasionally for the loss of a wife! His remains were interred in the church-yard of Nantman, attended by the entire neighbourhood.——General Robert Shawe, late of the 74th regiment. This officer served with reputation in North America and the West Indies, during the late war, and in the East Indies, under Lord Cornwallis, and Generals Meadows, Musgrave, Harris, and Wellesley.——At Ken-ton (Scotland), Mrs. Margaret Milburn, aged 104.——In the 81st year of his age, Isaac Grainger, long known in the Castle Howard country, as the first huntsman of his day, having hunted it for many years under different establishments; but on the Earl of Carlisle giving up keeping the fox hounds, his Lordship was pleased to withdraw him from that life, by retaining him in his stable department, where he had for a number of years enjoyed, under a long pressure of infirmities, every comfort and attention so peculiarly characteristic of the Earl of Carlisle's goodness to all dependent upon his Lordship.——At Messrs. Tattersall's, Mr. Jonathan Bray, aged 87. He lived many years with the late Duke of Kingston, and had since kept the Betting Room, at Tattersall's.——At Cambridge, J. Cooper, aged 84 years, who, during a period of 76 years, was a noted change-ringer at Great St. Mary's Church in that town, and rung Bob Royal within 12 months of his death.——Suddenly, immediately after the operation of bleeding in the arm, the Countess of Aldborough.——Frederick Hamilton Rowan, third son of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq. This young Officer fell in the storming of Patamos, on the coast of Catalonia; on which service he had volunteered from his own ship, the Tigre.——Mr. T. Pearce, agent to the executors of the late J. Wilkinson, Esq. of Lynnpandy Lead Mines, Lintshire; his funeral was attended by upwards of 600 workmen.——In Great James-street, William Webb, Esq. aged 74.——At Bracknoll, Berkshire, Lucretia Vidal, Esq. many ears secretary to Admirals Duff, Ross, and Kingsmill.

MAY 13. At Barnick, county of Clare, in consequence of a fall from her horse, Miss G. Peacocke, youngest daughter of Sir J. Peacocke, Bart.

15. Mrs. Nicholas, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Great Telling.

16. At her house, on St. Thomas Hill, near Canterbury, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Colonel Webb, aged 84 years.

21. In Moine-street, Chelsea, after a lingering illness, Herbert Sawyer, eldest son of Rent-Admiral Sawyer, aged 18.——

At New Hall, Essex, Miss Hales, eldest daughter of the late Sir E. Hales, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Edward.

29. The Rev. C. J. Wasey, Rector of South Shobury, Essex, and of Ulcombe, Kent.

23. At Castle Murr, aged 76, the Right

Hon. Rich. Longfield, Viscount and Baron Longueville.——His Lordship's titles are extinct. His Bantury estates go to Lord Bantury and his brother; but his other estates are, for the most part, devised to Col. Longfield, his Lordship's cousin.——At Beverley, John Coltman, Esq. aged 67.——At Woodford, Captain M. Flynn, Commander of one of his Majesty's Packets on the Harwich station.

25. At Holloway, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 59, Mr. G. Crew.

27. At Richmond, in the 76th year of his age, R. Penn, Esq. grandson of W. Penn, one of the Proprietaries, and formerly Governor, of the province of Pennsylvania.

——At Lewes, Mrs. Hoper, wife of John Hoper, Esq.——In the House of Industry, Tewkesbury, aged 88, Susannah Ricketts, a pauper; having existed ten weeks without any sustenance, except a few spoonfuls of beer each day. Her disease was apoplectic; and although it deprived her of the power of eating, and the use of speech, she was perfectly sensible.——Mrs. Agar, wife of J. Agar, Esq. of Welbeck-street, barrister.——In Great Pultney-street, in the 82d year of his age, R. Bisett, Esq. late Commissary-General to the Forces at home.

This Veteran of the old school was of a very ancient Scotch family. He was severely wounded at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, and bore a conspicuous part in that of Minden, in 1759, where he acted as Assistant-Quarter-master-general to Lord G. Sackville; on whose trial it appeared, that Mr. Bisett, finding his regiment warmly engaged, and in great want of officers, requested and obtained his Lordship's permission to join it, which he accordingly did, and continued with it during the remainder of that memorable day. He was, without solicitation, selected and appointed by the late Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, to succeed General Roy, as Commissary-General of England, which situation he filled with great credit, until age made him anxious to retire from the cares of public life. His only son, a Major in the 42d regiment, was killed in the well known battle of Alexandria, in Egypt.——In Surrey-street, Strand, D. E. Mac Donnell, Esq. a gentleman of considerable literary talents. He was in the 51st year of his age, and was a native of the city of Cork.

28. At Leamington Spa, Caroline, widow of the late Rev. T. Harris, of Braddon, near Towcester, and second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cote-batch, Leicestershire.——At his father's, in Merlin's Vale, near Haverfordwest, C. Bowen Meuds, Esq. Royal Navy.——In Upper Grosvenor-street, Sir J. Hamlyn, Bart. of Clovelly-court, Devonshire. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son J. Hamlyn Williams, Esq. of Edwinstford, Carmarthenshire.——G. J. Scott, Esq. of Betton, Shrewsbury.——Mrs. Lincoln, wife of

Mr. J. Lincoln, organ-builder, of Holborn. — At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, in the 79th year of his age. His Lordship arrived the preceding evening in perfect health from Melville Castle, in order to attend the funeral of the Lord President Blair; and slept at the Lord Chief Baron's house in George's-square; but, on his attendants going into his chamber the next morning, they found him dead on his bed.

His Lordship held several offices, of which the most important, or rather the most lucrative, was that of Lord Privy Seal for Scotland. He was besides Governor of the Bank of Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, and a Vice President of the Royal Society.

His Lordship was drawn from his Advocateship in Scotland, into the vortex of political life, in the early part of Lord North's Administration; and by the sagacious exercise of great talents, continued high in office, with little interruption, until the well-known fatal error in his accounts, as Treasurer of the Navy: this deprived him of that governing influence, which conjointly with Mr. Pitt, he had so long maintained. However contrary the opinions have been on his conduct as a servant of the public, no man possessed more the personal esteem of all parties, or drew round him more intimate friends, by the liberality of his mind, and the frankness of his manners. His Lordship's father was the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and M. P. for the county of Mid Lothian. Lord Melville was twice married, first to Elizabeth, the daughter of David Rennie, of Melville Castle, Esq. and, secondly, to Lady Jane Hope. His Lordship is succeeded in his title of Viscount Melville, in the county of Edinburgh, and Baron Dinwiddie, in the county of Perth, by the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, now President of the Board of Control.

31. In New North-street, Red Lion-square, after a illness of only five days, S. Scarbrow, Esq. in the 46th year of his age. — At Caldecote Hall, Warwickshire, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Thomas Bowers.

June 1. Mrs. Harrison, of Grove-place, Hackney, aged 71, relict of John Harrison, Esq. — At Epsom, Mrs. Mayd, wife of Mr. Mayd, surgeon. — At Fawke, near Seven Oaks, S. Woodgate, Esq. aged 66.

2. Rear-Admiral Dundas, at Forge, Dumfriesshire, where he was on a visit, and while enjoying the society of his connexions in the evening, he suddenly expired. — Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

3. At Newington, Surrey, Mr. C. Fall, in his 59th year. — In Tenterden-street, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Herbert, Earl of Carnarvon, and Baron Porchester, of High Cleve, in the county of Hants, Privy Counsellor, and LL. D. — He succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Henry George Lord Porchester, M. P. for Cricklade.

4. John Crahb, Esq. of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

6. Mrs. Dobree, wife of J. Dobree, Esq. of Tottenham, aged 60.

8. At East-place, Lambeth, aged 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Shoolbred, widow of the late David Shoolbred, Esq. of Quebec.

9. Suddenly, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. T. Hancock, of Stangate-Walk, Lambeth. — In Great Bush-lane, in the 77th year of his age, H. Vonholte, Esq. He was the Senior Clerk in the service of the Bank of England; and the Father of Dowgate Ward. — At Ketton, near Stanord, Lincolnshire, aged 78, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Edwards, relict of G. A. Edwards, Esq. of Leicester-lane, sister to the late Earl of Gainsborough, and mother to Col. Noel, of Exton Park, Rutland.

11. Mrs. Devon, wife of W. Devon, Esq. of Red Lion-square, and of Hayes, in Middlesex, and sister to the Hon. Mr. Justice Heath. — Suddenly, Mr. W. Adams, upholsterer, of Fore-street.

12. At Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill, the wife of John Craven, Esq.

13. At Michael's Grove, Brompton, in his 34 year, B. Mount, Esq. — In Birmingham, the Rev. S. Pearson, LL. B. Rector of Weston-upon-Trent, Perpetual Curate of Osmaston, near Derby, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was one of the oldest Members of the Antiquarian Society, and formerly Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

17. At Camberwell, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A. late Rector of Cowley, Middlesex. Mr. D. had a long illness, which he bore with the temper of a good man, and a good Christian. His memory will long be respected by a large circle of friends.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Grand Junction Canal... 221l. per share.
Grand Junction ditto..... 100l. ditto.
London Dock..... 127l. per cent.
..... Scrip..... 24l. ditto pr.
West India ditto..... 165l. ditto.
Commercial Road..... 135l. ditto.
East London Waterworks 159l. per share.
1st June, 1811.

Grand Junction ditto .. 13l. per share pr.
South London ditto.. .. 110l. per share.
Kent ditto..... 5l. per share pr.
West Middlesex ditto .. 100 per share pr.
Albion Insurance .. 33l. ditto.
Globe ditto .. 120l. ditto.
Imperial ditto .. 91l. ditto.

Messrs. L. Wolseley and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

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L I S T

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BANKRUPTS,

FROM

December 22, 1810, to June 21, 1811,

A.

ACTON, R. Manchester, corn factor, Dec. 22. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
Ashford, Mary, Birmingham, potter, Dec. 29. [Jagers, 10, Gray's-inn-square.]
Aboutt, P. O. Powis-place, Great Ormond-street, insurance broker, Dec. 29. [Baxters and Co. Turnival's-inn.]
Arthur, G. H. Queen street, Cheap-side, warehouseman, Jan. 19. [Griffith, 1, Catherine-burgh, Holborn.]
A. A. Smith, B. W. G. Lancaster, manufacturer, Jan. 19. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
Ashmead, T. and J. Long, W. H. 101, Baberdash-row, Jan. 19. [Ship-street, and 34, Bedford-row.]
Abbey, P. Wortley, 2, on-line, clothier, Jan. 19. [Wilson, Greyville-street, Hatton-garden.]
Ainsworth, L. W. 101, and Ben nett, P. Witton, Lancashire, cambric manufacturers, Jan. 22. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
Andrews, W. Gloucester-place, Newington, paper-hanger, Feb. 2. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.]
Allder, W. 101, Bedford-street, Goswell street, soda manufacturer, Feb. 3. [Blindman, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.]
Adds, W. Dorking, surrey, linen draper, Feb. 12. [Wilde, Warbington-court, Newgate-street.]
Aplin, G. C. East Rudleigh, Devon, miller, Feb. 16. [Palmer, Barnard's-inn.]
Airkin, J. Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer, Feb. 26. [Hudd, Temple.]
Aitcock, W. Heywood, Lancaster, victualler, Feb. 26. [Sunter, Chancery-lane.]
Andrus, J. Bath, haberdasher, March 2. [Anastice and Co. Temple.]
Anderson, W. Kingston upon Hull, shoe-maker, March 2. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Altken, J. Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer, March 2. [Hudd, Temple.]
Adams, J. and Lucie, W. J. East-lane, Walsworth, oil and colourman, March 9. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.]
Ashton, T. Salford, Lancaster, roper, March 9. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Auscon, M. and R. Clayton, in the woods, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, March 19. [Blakelock and Co. Temple.]
Adams, J. and Spragg, J. Great St. Thomas Apostles, stationers, March 27. [Lamb, Aldersgate-street.]
Atkinson, G. Leicester, grocer, April 9. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
Ashbrook, T. Holystone, Nottinghamshire, miller, April 10. [Hass and Co. New-Bowell-court, Lacey-street.]
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Aspend, J. and Prickett, W. Old-south-gate-house, merchant, April 25. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton street.]
Ayres, W. Jun. Fleet-street, hatter, April 27. [Blossdale and Co. Hatton-court, Threadneedle street.]
Abnerne, J. and B. College-hill, merchants, May 4. [Annexley and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
At, J. 101, Somersetshire, merchant, May 7. [Scott, Upper Guildford-street, Russell-square.]
Anglin, R. J. Great 5, from hill, brass founder, May 7. [Hartus, Threadneedle-street.]
Allen, B. Bedford, Leicestershire, May 11. [Forbes and Co. Liverpool.]
Allen, H. Bedford, wool-buyer, May 11. [Forbes and Co. Liverpool.]
Ault, J. Love-lane, Eastcheap, broker, May 11. [Chapman and Co. St. Michael's-court, Paul's.]
Amick, J. Old Bond-street, perfumer, May 14. [Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
Amick, T. Turnham-green, merchant, May 18. [Walton, Girdler's-hill.]
Alley, R. Bristol, funnerer, May 25. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
Andrews, T. 101, Bedford, Gloucestershire, coach-maker, May 28. [Frowd, Berk street, Lincoln's-inn field.]
Attwell, R. Dodington, Bedford, baker, June 1. [Hudd, Temple.]
Ackland, H. Leadenhall market, provision-merchant, June 1. [Annesley and Co. Tokenhouse-yard, Ludgate.]
Ailing, C. Hind-court, Fleet-street, jeweller, June 1. [Atkinson, Castle-street, 1, Bacon-square.]
Atkinson, W. Three-king court, 1, Lombard-street, hat manufacturer, June 1. [Atcock and Co. St. Thomas's-court, Borough.]

B.

Biggers, J. 101, Church-street, jewellers, Dec. 28. [Robinson, 1, Bartholomew-square.]
Barker, J. Liverpool, saw-miller, Dec. 28. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Billing, T. Jun. Liverpool, boot-maker, Dec. 28. [Blackstock, Temple.]
Bidwell, H. White-hall, linen-draper, Dec. 28. [Langley, Church-street, Bedford-square.]
Brown, C. Union street, Bishopsgate-street, baker, Dec. 28. [Clarke, 101, Gray's-inn.]
Brown, C. 101, North Burley, York, shop-keeper, Dec. 28. [Clarke, 101, Gray's-inn.]

C.

List of Bankrupts.

- Bowcher, J. and Wood, W. Exeter, wine-merchant, Dec. 23. [Barton, New Millman-street, Bramwich-square.]
- Bullie, R. Liverpool, mercant, Dec. 29. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Boote, C. and Walker, J. Chester, hat manufacturers, Jan. 2. [Blackstock, Temple.]
- Billington, R. Colbridge, Stafford, potter, Jan. 2. [Barber, Fetter-lane.]
- Bartford, E. Patriot-row, Bethnal-green, merchant, Jan. 2. [Lang, America-square.]
- Bentley, T. and Whyte, E. A. Fenchurch-street, dry-salters, Jan. 2. Wiltshire and Co. London.]
- Berchall, J. Brindle, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 12. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
- Blew, J. Warr, Hertford, malt-factor, Jan. 13. [Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.]
- Bolton, G. and J. Wintey, Oxford, vicinalliers, Jan. 12. [Shorland, Thier Temple-lane.]
- Bodger, J. Old-jewry, merchant, Jan. 15. [Adams, Old-jewry.]
- Bazlett, W. Plymouth-dock, mason, Jan. 12. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
- Biss, J. Bristol, woollen-draper, Jan. 15. [James, Gray's-square.]
- Bndle, G. Altrinton, Sussex, grocer, Jan. 15. [Dalmer, Doughty-street.]
- Benjamin, J. Rochester, shopkeeper, Jan. 19. [Reardon and J. Corbett's-court, Gracechurch-street.]
- Brown, W. Backville-street, Piccadilly, lacemau, Jan. 19. [Richardson, Bury-street, St. James's.]
- Bethshaw, T. Manchester, machine-maker, Jan. 22. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
- Bennett, R. Down-end, Gloucestershire, mealman, Jan. 22. [James, Gray's-lane.]
- Bennett, T. Leug-ear, Ironmonger, Jan. 22. [Anneley and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Bodman, W. gen. open-street, Southwark, victualler, Jan. 20. [Johnson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.]
- Bridges, W. Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, victualler, Jan. 20. [Bovill, New-bridge-street.]
- Blow, W. Hertford, tanner, Jan. 20. [White and son, New-square, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Buchanan, R. Liverpool, dealer of medicine, Jan. 20. [Chambre, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.]
- Bughold, W. Liverpool, brewer, Jan. 20. [Egerton, Gray's-lane-square.]
- Brown, G. common brewer, Jan. 23. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
- Berry, J. Norwich, printer, Feb. 9. [Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- Blowers, T. Tottenham-courthouse, linen-draper, Feb. 2. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
- Bishop, G. B. Maidstone, soap manufacturer, Feb. 2. [Boville and Co. New Bridge-street.]
- Buckley, T. Kensington-lane, shoe-maker, Feb. 2. [Brown, Blackman-street, Borough.]
- Blaylock, J. Capshie, muslin-manufacturer, Feb. 2. [Mounsey, St. Paul's-lane.]
- Brown, D. North, Glamorganshire, skinner, Feb. 2. [Cardale and Co. Gray's-lane.]
- Burwell, J. Froehford, Somerset, inn-holder, Feb. 2. [Williams, Red-hill-square.]
- Bliss, W. R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, corn merchant, Feb. 9. [Grey, Gray's-lane.]
- Boyle, R. Preston, builder, Feb. 9. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
- Brown, J. jun and Braden, G. Cannon-street, cheesemonger, Feb. 9. [Willet and Co. Finsbury-square.]
- Brown, L. H. Duxbury, York, cloth-manufacturer, Feb. 10. [Reck, Wellclose-square.]
- Bullen, T. High-street, Newington, dealer, Feb. 2. [Brown, Blackman-street, Borough.]
- Bainbridge, G. C. and Cartwright, W. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 12. [Murray, Chancery-lane.]
- Brads, R. Newport, B. and J. J. Manchester, coach-makers, Feb. 12. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Brooke, C. High-town, L. Leamridge, York, butcher, Feb. 12. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Jeley, A. Duxbury, York, cloth-manufacturer, Feb. 12. [Crosley, Gray's-lane.]
- Barber, W. and B. Chiswick, warehousemen, Feb. 12. [Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.]
- Berry, R. St. Redditch, hop-merchant, Feb. 12. [Clutton, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.]
- Bliss, W. J. Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire, common brewer, Feb. 12. [Lambert, Gray's-lane-square.]
- Burrows, J. King-street, Hammer-smith, victualler, Feb. 12. [Cuppige and Co. Jeremy-street, St. James's.]
- Bruce, J. Bristol, cooper, Feb. 12. [Whitcomb and Co. Sericost-street, inn.]
- Bugher, R. Piccadilly, upholsterer, Feb. 12. [Denington and Co. Gray's-lane.]
- Barber, J. and Hutton, T. Maclesfield, liquor-merchant, Feb. 12. [Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
- Bleas, J. Dover-street, upholsterer, Feb. 12. [Wedd and Co. Ward-street, Solo.]
- Blisset, J. Barleygate, Herefordshire, cordwainer, Feb. 23. [Taylor and Son, Featherstone-buildings.]
- Burton, J. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 23. [Blackstock, Temple.]
- Bogie, P. Bogie, Jan. 2. and Jopson, D. Bingley, Lancashire, calico-printers, Feb. 23. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
- Baker, J. Prime Shelwood, Somerset, saddler, Feb. 26. [James, Gray's-lane-square.]
- Bradfield, R. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller, Feb. 26. [Bleasdale, New-inn.]
- Byfield, J. Dural's-lane, Islington, dealer, March 2. [Shearman, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.] Super-seeded May 1.
- Boatton, G. E. Worcester, china manufacturer, March 2. [Cardale and Co. Gray's-lane.]
- Blow, J. Hertford, carrier, [Sym and Co. Turner's-hall.]
- Bloore, W. Half-moon-alley, 'Bishopsgate-street, timber-merchant, March 2. [Bainsford, Horse-lyndon, Southwark.]
- Bentley, J. Smithhouse, Halifax, Yorkshire, card-maker, March 2. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-lane.]
- Birkby, H. Lower Rowlands, within Liversedge, Yorkshire, card maker, March 2. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Baker, J. Linton, Derby, cotton manufacturer, March 2. [Watts, Gray's-lane.]
- Brammer, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, dealer, March 2. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
- Bibby, G. Norton-salgate, silversmith, March 2. [Hulme, Russell-square.]
- Ballingall, R. Liverpool, merchant, March 12. [Windle, John street, Bedford-row.]
- Bath, R. Maker, Plymouth, rope-maker, March 12. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
- Bowden, W. Downhead, Somersetshire, dealer, March 12. [King, Bedford-row.]
- Battye, R. Lane, Yorkshire, clothier, March 12. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Bartlett, W. A. Portsmouth, perfumer, March 12. [Cullaway, Portico, St. James's.]
- Batty, W. Wakefield, cloth-manufacturer, March 12. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Brady, B. Farnham, common brewer, March 12. [Dyne, Lincoln's-lane-fields.]
- Brownhill, T. Leeds, silversmith, March 12. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
- Beaton, S. Downhead, West Camel, Somersetshire, jobber, March 12. [Coote, Austin-frars.]
- Batty, W. Flanders-lane, Wakefield, cloth-manufacturer, March 12. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
- Bales, W. Westminster, and Bales, J. Fisherton Anger, Wiltshire, coopers, March 22. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-lane.]
- Balmer, W. Oldham, grocer, March 22. [Hurd, Temple.]
- Blackburne, T. and Bonner, G. Y. King's-lynn, Norfolk, merchants, March 22. [Goodwin, King's-lynn.]
- Bruford, F. Crowhorne, Somerset, butcher, factor, March 22. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
- Bennett, C. Chiswell-street, merchant, March 22. [Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Barnet, J. Shalwell, stop-seller, March 22. [Howland and Co. Jewry-street, Aldgate.]
- Bulder, N. S. Bristol, woollen-draper, March 30. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
- Bodden W. and Fyfeinch, Friday-street, wholesale grocers, March 30. [Milton and Co. Knight-riders-street, Doctor's-commons.]
- Berlett, R. Kingston, Warwickshire, dealer, April 2. [Kingridge and Co. Gray's-lane.]
- Bransley, H. New-city-chambers, Insurance-broker, April 2. [Newbury and Co. Bishopsgate-street within.]
- Batters, D. Queen's-street, Bloomsbury-square, tailor, April 2. [Mace and Co. Ducour's-place, Broad-street.]
- Bel, J. Leuburn, York, wool-stapler, April 2. [Scott, Castle-street, Holborn.]
- Blackburne, J. Lancaster, spirit-merchant, April 12. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Chancery-lane.]

List of Bankrupts:

Beard, R. Swallow-street, Piccadilly, victualler, April 13. [Stevens, Lion-college-gardens, Alder-marybury.]
 Brewer, H. Chesham Bois, Buckingham, wire-work-er, and paper mould maker, April 13. [Wilson, Clifford's-inn.]
 Barker, W. Wigton, manufacturer, April 16. [Bat-tle, Chancery-lane.]
 Bramley, J. Halifax, York, merchant, April 20. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Batson, G. Ryder-street, St. James's, tailor, April 27. [Hannam, Piazza-chambers, Covent-garden.]
 Bennett, R. Houndsditch, mercer, April 27. [Hughes and Co. Temple.]
 Bennett, F. Seymour co. Bucks, lace merchant, April 27. [Ellison, White-hart-court, Lombard-street.]
 Buchanan, W. Oxendon-street, April 27. [Martelli, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Blanchard, W. Sevidials, paper dealer, April 27. [Kencick, Hatfield street, Christ-church, Surrey.]
 Bowdler, G. Black-hoy-lane, Poplar, melter, April 30. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
 Brue, E. W. Chichester, glazier, April 30. [Led-witch, Baldwin's court, Cloak-lane.]
 Bardwell, J. Manchester, general agent, April 30. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Blackburn, J. and Cook, J. Lancaster, spirit mer-chant, May 4. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
 Burchell, F. Warwick-place, saddler, May 4. [Jones and Co. bare lane, Bucksbury.]
 Bowring, J. J. New Bond-street, hatter, May 4. [Voy and Co. Mincing-lane.]
 Bainton, E. Lombard street, provision dealer, May 4. [Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Bailey, S. Blagdon, Somersetshire, victualler, May 7. [Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Borrowa, W. Manchester, horse dealer, May 7. [Edge, Manchester.]
 Burman, J. Bright-n-place, Hackney-road, flour factor, May 11. [Nield, Throgmorton-street.]
 Blackmore, R. Tottenham-court-road, painter, May 11. [Hall, Coleman-street.]
 Beck, T. Salford, brewer, May 11. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Brown, T. L. White-cross-street, leather-pipe maker, May 11. [Warne, St. Helen's place, Bishopgate.]
 Berry, M. Barnley, Yorkshire, grocer, May 14. [Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.]
 Backwith, C. Huddersfield, miller, May 15. [Beckham, Bouvier-street.]
 Brown, J. and J. Kingston-upon-Hall, merchants, May 18. [Edwards, Wyndham-inn.]
 Bohch, J. and Tolson, S. Maryport, Cumberland, check manufacturers, May 21. [Pearson, Staple-ton.]
 Brown, T. Steep, Southampton, fellmonger, May 21. [Rhodes and Co. Chikewell.]
 Bowkers, E. Bedford, cotton manufacturer, May 21. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Bos, T. Richards, J. and Jones, R. Liverpool, tai-lors, May 21. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Beck, P. Salford, common brewer, May 21. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Bunson, J. Chard, Somersetshire, jobber, May 21. [Heelis, Staple-inn.]
 Bailey, T. Hackney, factor, May 23. [Nield, Throg-morton-street.]
 Bell, J. Fleur-de-lis-court, Spitalfields, soap maker, May 28. [Brett and Co. Haydon-square, Minors.]
 Baker, W. York, confectioner, May 28. [Edge, In-ner-temple.]
 Bagley, D. Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron-master, June 1. [Strong and Co. Lincoln's inn.]
 Brooks, J. Queen-street, Chesapeake, wine-merchant, June 1. [Bickett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
 Buxington, S. Vine street, St. Martin's-lane, vic-tualler, June 4. [Turner, Kilby-street, Hatton-garden.]
 Brown, J. Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, haberd-asher, June 8. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.]
 Brier, H. St. Anne-square, Chelsea, carpenter, June 13. [Lang, America-square.]
 Bates, T. St. Martin's-lane, gold and silver hawman, June 13. [Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.]
 Brancett, A. M. Devonshire-street, Queen-square, in-surance broker, June 13. [Wadeson and Co. Austin-friars.]
 Bell, G. Cross-lane, wine merchant, June 18. [Drace, Billiton-square.]

Cox, W. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 29. [Drace, Billiton-square.]
 Clark, J. Shoe-lane, builder, Dec. 29. [Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.]
 Crammer, W. Carlisle, hat manufacturer, Dec. 29. [Mounsey, Staple inn.]
 Chatfield, G. and Earle, C. Westbourne, fellmongers, Dec. 29. [Masund, Portico.]
 Clemson, J. Manchester, dealer, Dec. 29. [Wills and Co. Warwick court.]
 Carter, J. York-street, Borough, wine merchant, Jan. 2. [Turner, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.]
 Chudley, T. Blackmore-street, Clero-market, cheser-monger, Jan. 5. [Parish and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.]
 Cuff, W. Minorics, cheser-monger, Jan. 5. [Dodd, Billiter-lane, Leadenhill-street.]
 Carter, O. Canonmole-street, Bishopsgate-street, mer-chant, Jan. 5. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.]
 Collier, E. Ingersley, Cheshire, cotton spinner, Jan. 8. [Edge, Temple.]
 Collier, N. jun. Zouar-street, Southwark, iron found-er, Jan. 8. [Corbett, Grey's-inn.]
 Campbell, J. Borough, milliner, Jan. 10. [Brace, Wyndham-inn.]
 Child, J. Nenth, Glemorgan, flour factor, Jan. 12. [Blondak and Co. New-inn.]
 Carr, W. Hythe, Kent, draper, Jan. 12. [Hindman, Dyke's-court, Aldermarybury.]
 Cerr, J. Hockmorth, Devon, shopkeeper, Jan. 12. [Pitches and Co. St. Swithun's-lane.]
 Clumpton, H. Cymann, Flintshire, paper manufact-urer, Jan. 12. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Cummerow, C. Billiter-square, merchant, Jan. 12. [Bennetts and Co. King's-arms yard, Coleman-street.]
 Crouch, W. Axminster, Devonshire, builder, Jan. 12. [Warry, New-inn.]
 Crocker, R. Calne, Wiltshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 12. [Blandford, Temple.]
 Cude, J. and Stevens, J. Geyrick-hill, wine mer-chants, Jan. 12. [Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Chatterton, C. Newark-upon-Trent, linen draper, Jan. 12. [Russell, Lamb-street, Southwark.]
 Collings, R. Prince's-square, cabinet maker, Jan. 12. [Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal-exchange.]
 Cogswell, W. Trowbridge, clothier, Jan. 22. [Wil-liams, Red Lion square.]
 Crook, A. B. Coln, Lancashire, calico manufactur-er, Jan. 22. [Wighams, Gray's-inn.]
 Case, J. M. Sun street, Bishopsgate, shopkeeper, Jan. 22. [Hart, Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill.]
 Collins, R. Union-court, Broad street, builder, Jan. 26. [Ellison, White-hart court, Lombard-street.]
 Camp, J. West Smithfield, stationer, Jan. 29. [Bourdon, Temple-street, White-frairs.]
 Clayton, J. Holbury, Yorkshire, clock maker, Jan. 29. [Barry, Chancery-lane.]
 Cousins, J. South Lambeth, merchant, Jan. 29. [Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
 Cooke, J. Houghton Drayton, Southhampton, miller, Jan. 29. [Bremidge, Inner Temple.]
 Creed, J. Westmouth, victualler, Feb. 2. [Abrahamson, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Careless, J. Three King-court, Lombard-street, mer-chant, Feb. 2. [Wills and Co. Bedford court.]
 Cursons, R. jun. Plymouth, linen draper, Feb. 2. [Toilet, Temple.]
 Cooper, J. Oxford-street, umbrella maker, Feb. 2. [Aspinall, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.]
 Chubbins, E. Edware, linen dealer, Feb. 2. [Vin-cent, Bedford-street, Red and square.]
 Culvin, J. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Canadell, W. Hackney road, carpenter, Feb. 2. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Lincoln-square.]
 Cooper, N. Pemberton row, Gough square, clock-gilder, Feb. 2. [Matthews and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Cullen, E. and Pears, J. Chesham, factors, Feb. 2. [Patten, Fore street, Cripplegate.]
 Cannon, S. Beckingham, Essex, carpenter, Feb. 2. [Warne, Broad-street, London.]
 Carter, T. Oxford-street, upholsterer, Feb. 12. [Sweet and Co. Temple.]
 Carr, S. Air-street, Piccadilly, music dealer, Feb. 18. [Turner and Co. Bishopsgate-square.]

Multi-urals.

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D

List of Bankrupts.

Ditcham, J. Sherborne-lane, carpenter, Feb. [Pitches and Co. South's-lane.]
 Dingwall, P. Ludgate-hill, grocer, Feb. 9. [Robinson, Charter-house-square.]
 Dawson, T. High-street, Wapping, grocer, Feb. 2. [Clutton, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.]
 Desormaux, L. Great Titchfield-street, apothecary, Feb. 16. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
 Denton, J. Burnham, Essex, seedsman, Feb. 23. [Lowell, Finch-lane, Cornhill.]
 Duckett, W. Regent-street, carpenter, Feb. 26. [Exley and Co. Finsbury-lane.]
 Dixon, J. and E. Liverpool, merchants, March 2. [Gibson, Angel court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Downey, T. Wapping-street, painter and glazier, March 9. [Slaw, Broad-street.]
 Dowding, T. Paternoster-row, warehouseman, March 9. [Phipps, Gutter-lane.]
 Dingle, J. Plymouth-dock, cabinet maker, March 12. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Dutton, T. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, March 19. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Dull, T. Man-jewell, silk manufacturer, March 23. [Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Dudd, S. Rochester, grocer, March 23. [Walker, Old Jewry.]
 Duncie, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, lamp maker, March 26. [Lee, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Dewar, J. Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, glover, March 26. [Patten, Cross-street, Hotten-garden.]
 Dray, J. Hythe, Kent, miller, March 30. [Allcock and Co. St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.]
 Dunning, J. Kingston upon-Hull, merchant, March 30. [Egerton, Temple-lane.]
 Davey, J. Truro, Cornwall, rope maker, April 6. [Lairant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Dunn, P. Liverpool, saddler, April 16. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Delamore, W. Liverpool, merchant, April 20. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Deay, J. Homington, Wilts, carpenter, April 27. [Lowten, Temple.]
 Dray, L. Slapton, York, oil merchant, April 27. [Exley and Co. Finsbury-lane.]
 Dodd, E. Dock-head, Burnt Mill, tallow chandler, April 27. [Lowten and Co. City-street.]
 Dwyer, H. C. Great Winchester-street, merchant, April 30. [Dices, Angel court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Drake, T. Carr Hall, Kent, miller, May 4. [Catton and Co. Aldgate-street.]
 Drakford, W. Great Peter street, Westminster, baker, May 4. [Dwyer, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.]
 Dobson, J. Liverpool, merchant, May 4. [Vandercom and Co. Basil-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Dicker, G. Northampton, Devon, large maker, May 11. [Collett, Chancery-lane.]
 Duke, J. and P. Eitham, Kent, linen drapers, May 11. [Blackett and Co. Broad-street, Golden-square.]
 Duckworth, H. Liverpool, merchant, May 21. [Blackstock, Temple.]
 Dietrichsen, P. Bathmore-place, draper, May 21. [Lawless and Co. Poultry.]
 Dolan, B. Strand chessmonger, May 29. [Windle and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Dore, T. Hackney, dealer, May 28. [Syddall, Aldersgate-street.]
 Duckworth, J. Manchester, steeplehouse keeper, May 28. [Edgar, Market-street.]
 Dodd, G. Vauxhall-place, draper, June 1. [Gregory, Prospect-place, Newington.]
 Dunstan, T. Falmouth, linen draper, June 1. [Nind, Throgmorton-street.]
 Deykin, A. and J. High Holborn, appointment makers, June 1. [Richards and Co. New-lane.]
 Duncan, P. Liverpool, merchant, June 1. [Blackett, Old Bedford.]

E.

Evans, E. Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgenshire, nailer, June 2. [Gregory, Clement's-lane.]
 Eddington, J. Birmingham, ivory-box maker, June 3. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn-square.]
 Eer, M. H. Bath, pastry cook, Jan. 4. [Highmore, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.]

Easworth, W. Westbury, Gloucestershire, dealer, Jan. 26. [Whitcomb and Co. Bericants-lane.]
 Eddison, T. Romford, linen draper, Feb. 9. [Jones, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Eveleigh, F. Launceston, Cornwall, brazier, Feb. 26. [Tegerton, Gray's-inn-square.]
 Elliott, H. Kent-road, saddler, March 9. [Boydell and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
 Easton, W. Broad-street, factor, March 19. [Pearce, Paternoster-row.]
 Elam, J. sen. Westgate, Lancashire, butcher, March 19. [Blacklock and Co. Temple.]
 Edwards, W. Bruton, Somerset, blacksmith, April 27. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Ellery, J. Orange-row, Kensington-road, chemist, May 7. [Hassam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden.]
 Ellis, J. Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-lane, scavenger, May 18. [Coleman, Finsbury-lane.]
 Eames, W. Little Moorfields, stable keeper, May 25. [Locket, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.]
 English, T. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship builder, June 1. [Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Eux, H. and Richards, R. Queen-street, Finsbury, wheelwright, June 1. [Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.]
 Everett, J. Everett, W. Everett, J. and Everett, 9. Guildford, horse dealers, June 15. [Lucas, Webster-street, Blackfriars-road.]
 Evans, R. Birch-street, Barbican, chessmonger, June 15. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Edwards, H. H. Woolwich, carpenter, June 15. [Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.]
 Ewart, J. Cross-lane, wine merchant, June 15. [Drace, Billiter-square.]
 Earnshaw, M. Lancaster, retailler, June 18. [Wordsworth and Co. Staple-lane.]

F.

Freeman, W. Lamb's Conduit-street, upholsterer, Dec. 22. [Luckett, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.]
 Felt, W. Holborn-le-Moore, Lancashire, muslin and cotton manufacturer, Dec. 22. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Fletcher, J. Little Lever, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 15. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Foster, J. jun. Manchester, grocer, Jan. 29. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Firth, T. Batten-garden, turner, Feb. 2. [Keatrick, Hainle-street, Christ Church, Finsbury.]
 Fisher, J. Wesley, Essex, shopkeeper, Feb. 2. [Nettleship, Great St. Helen's.]
 Floyd, G. Liverpool, porter merchant, Feb. 9. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Fawcett, R. T. Staple-lane, money scrivener, Feb. 9. [Watson and Co. Temple.]
 Fark, J. Lay-stall street, Lion-pond-street, coachman, Feb. 12. [Hassam, Finsbury-lane.]
 Fawcett, O. F. Brydges-street, Covent garden, tailor, Feb. 12. [Prior, Copthall court.]
 Fawcett, H. Widdow with Salford, Manchester, dealer, Feb. 12. [Miles and Co. Temple.]
 Fawcett, M. Tinsford, Cambridgeshire, coal merchant, Feb. 12. [Popkin, Dean-street, Finsbury.]
 Fawcett, R. Park, grocer, Feb. 26. [Hill and Co. Lane, Cheap-side.]
 Fawcett, J. Doncaster, butcher, Feb. 19. [Blandale and Co. New-lane.]
 Fawcett, W. and Lewis, G. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 26. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Fawcett, D. Oak-lane, Blackwell hall-factor, March 2. [Stevens, Lion College-gardens, Aldermanbury.]
 Fletcher, M. Liverpool, earthen-ware dealer, March 5. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Flock, R. Castle Redingham, Essex, butcher, March 5. [Cutting, Barbican-lane.]
 Fawcett, G. jun. Chorley, Lancashire, grocer, March 9. [Clippendall, Great Queen-street.]
 Fawcett, W. and Deane, T. Liverpool, merchant, March 12. [Windle and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
 Fawcett, M. Liverpool, music seller, March 26. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Fawcett, J. and Morley, J. T. Huddersfield, linen drapers, March 23. [Williams, Red Lion-square.]
 Fawcett, J. Lambeth, cabinet maker, March 23. [Patten, Cross-street, Hotten-garden.]
 Forster, D. Baring-lane, insurance broker, March 20. [Collingwood, St. Paul's Church-yard, Southwark.]

List of Bacteria.

Foster, M. Hanley, Stole-upon Trent, grocer, April 6. [Blenbury, Condott-street, Hanover square.]
 Franklin, J. W. Liphingham, woollen draper, April 9. [Wool, Lamb's Conduit-street.]
 Fentris, J. and P. and Beatty, R. Manchester, manufacturers, April 13. [Bridge and Co. Temple.]
 Field, W. Oxford-street, fringe and trimming manufacturer, April 20. [Linn, J. Union-court, Broad-street.]
 Fitton, J. Manchester, dyer, April 20. [Ellis, Chancery lane.]
 Fivene, P. Winchester street, merchant, April 25. [Boardillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
 Fawcett, T. Covent-garden, hotel keeper, April 27. [Hannam, Piazza-cumbers, Covent garden.]
 Flail, W. Vauxhall-market, South, shopkeeper, April 27. [Dyne, Lincoln's-inn field.]
 Field, J. St. Albans, butcher, April 27. [Alexander, Lincoln's-inn square.]
 Fincher, A. Lincoln-street, Gov. Linn's-fields, merchant, April 30. [Isaacs, Bow-lane, May 2.]
 Lord, T. Minster, trunk-maker, April 30. [New and Co. North-lane.]
 Finch, J. Dean street, Red lion square, cheese-monger, May 1. [Duke, Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Finch, W. Surrey-street, Strand, tailor, May 11. [Smith, Tottenham-yard, Tottenham.]
 Finch, R. Liphingham, J. Liverpool merchant, May 18. [Hill, St. Paul's Church-yard.]
 Ford, R. Bristol 131, manu. stores, May 18. [Rosen and Son, Bartholomew's-lidings.]
 Fenton, J. W. W. Hanley, Staffordshire, draper, May 25. [Neale and Co. New-lane.]
 Fox, J. Brunswick, Chester, glover, May 25. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Flannigan, J. Hertford, baker, June 4. [Isaacson, Dorset Temple lane.]
 Fell, J. and Bean, W. Nottingham, hosiers, June 4. [Skidley and Co. Gray's-inn-square.]
 Ferrier, W. Little-lane, mercant, June 3. [Parnment, Wimpole-street.]
 Ferrier, H. Half-way-street, June 11. [Edgson, Surrey-street, Strand.]
 Fisher, J. Liverpool, merchant, June 14. [Ship and Co. City-lane.]
 Ford, R. Worcester, milliner, June 15. [Welch, Nicholas-lane.]

6

Grant, C. C. Union court, Broad-street, merchant, Jan. 25. [Craig and Co. Angel court, Thro-morton-street.]
Goslin, A. King's-nap on Thames, ironmonger, Dec. 22. [Pearson Temple.]
Groombridge, J. Lawrence Pointney hill, merchant, Jan. 1. [Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.]
Guthrie, N. Plymouth dock tea dealer, Jan 8. [Lilworth, Plymouth-dock.]
Guthrie, W. Row's common lane, Mile End Old Town, bricklayer, Jan. 12. [Hanson, White's square.]
Greaves, T. Old inn, Lancaster, grocer, Jan. 22. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Graham, H. Regent's, merchant, Jan. 22. [Cooper and Co. Southwark-lane.]
Graham, R. W. 21 St. Mark's, ship owner, Jan. 22. [Barre, St. Mary's.]
Godart, P. Wilmore-street, Brunswick square, oilman, Jan. 21. [Gardner, Throgmorton street.]
Godden, G. Charlton, Southampton, maltster, Jan. 22. [Birdridge, Inner Temple.]
Gates, T. Robert-street Christ Church, Surrey, victualler, Feb. 2. [Evans, Kemington cross.]
Goodman, G. Marchmont-street, Brunswick square, builder, Feb. 2. [Loane, Clifford's inn.] Super-added March 12.
Gorman, W. Binstel, merchant, Feb. 5. [James, Gray's-inn-square.]
Grainger, J. Long-acre, brass founder, Feb. 12. [Tru-ebbs, & Co. 1. Worthing, Sussex, plumber, Feb. 12. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.]
Gibson, S. Great St. Helens, merchant, Feb. 12. [Davies, Angel-court, Thro-morton-street.]
Gibson, W. Edgeware road, shoemaker, Feb. 12. [Richardson and Co. Hurry street, St. James's.]
Gossling, S. Brimhill, Cheater, muslin manufacturer, Feb. 12. [Milne and Co. Temple.]

Greening, J. Crooked-lane, orange merchant, Feb. 25. [Pitchers and Co. Swinburn's-lane, Cannon-street.]

Greenhalgh, J. Elton, Lancashire, whister, Feb. 23. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]

Greenhills, S. Old Bowell-court, Guttery-street, tailor, Feb. 23. [Bund and Co. Bedford-row.]

Griffory, G. jun. Liverpool, draught, Feb. 26. [Wildes and Co. Chancery-lane.]

Grillard, J. Kennett wharf, Upper Thames-street, factor, March 9. [Abbiewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]

Greenbairn, J. Tottenham, Bury, Lancaster, cotton spinner, March 2. [Mine and Co. Temple.]

Goodings, J. J. and A. Mark-lane, ware merchant, March 10. [Palmer and Co. Coppenal-court.]

Gibson, C. M. M. Leeson-moor, Durham, coal factor, March 10. [Maggon, Hutton-court.]

Gre, N. C. and J. Great Marlborough-street, tailors, March 26. [Hamilton, Lavistock-street, Covent-garden.]

Go, con. J. Woodstock street, Hanover-square, tailor, March 9. [Dawe and Co. Saville place, New Burlington-street.]

Gates, N. Little James-street, Bedford-row, porter merchant, March 10. [Pearse and Son, Swinburn's-lane.]

Graves, J. Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square, upholsterer, April 6. [Butler, Newgate street.]

Granger, W. W. Swan-lane, victualler, April 9. [Whitcomb and Co. Gray's-inn.]

Grassell, F. Charter, flax dealer, 7, April 16. [Black-Gibbald, Temple.]

Gibbald, F. Temple, 11, 12, and street, Brunswick square, grocer, April 10. [Laird, Temple.]

Garret, J. jun. Harking, baker, meatman, April 30. [Pitt, Temple.]

Goldner, J. H. Seymour-court, Piccadilly, lace merchant, April 9. [Lilston, White-church.]

Griffiths, J. Kington, Baddow, draper, May 4. [Cardale, Gray's-inn.]

Griffin, R. and A. Manchester, travelling dealers, May 1. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]

Gibson, D. and W. Vintner, C. P. Great St. Helen's, m. r. ch. st., May 4. [Dawe, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

Gillio, R. Birmingham, draper, May 7. [Egerton, Gray's-inn quadr.]

Gill, W. C. 1, King's-lane, fur or, May 11. [Gunter, 2, Cannon-street, Bristol-street.]

Gunter, W. C. 1, King's-lane, 11, Thames, grocer, May 18. [Chin, 1, 2, W. Queen-street.]

Gilchrist, G. Liverpool, merchant, May 18. [Blackstock, Temple.]

Gerrard, J. G. 1, High-street, merchant, May 21. [Pitchers and Co. Swinburn's-lane, Cannon-street.]

Gould, W. Coleridge, Wilm, innholder, May 20. [Broome and Co. Gray's-inn square.]

Goewin, W. R. Liverpool, timber merchant, May 20. [Wright and Co. Temple.]

Glover, J. Liverpool, shoe maker, June 4. [Blackstock, Temple.]

Graham, J. Carlisle, reblest maker, June 4. [Briggs, Dock-street, Strand.]

Gill, R. Birmingham, draper, June 8. [Longdall and Co. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 62

H.

Howden, T. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, grocer, Dec.
 Co. Leicester and Co. Temple
 Hinchings, G. Birmingham, miller, grocer, mealman,
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835

Life of Bertrando.

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[illegible]

Figure 1

[illegible]

List of Bankrupts.

Keyes, R. Skinner-street, victualler, May 14. [Hall and Co. Salter's-hall.]
 Keppang, J. Burpham, Sussex, brewer, June 1. [Few and Co. Covent-garden.]
 King, S. Clerkenwell Workhouse, dealer, June 8. [Peace and Son, Swinith's-lane.]

L.

Lomas, J. jun. Mickle, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer, Dec. 22. [Ripon and Co. Bride-court, Blackfriars.]
 Lovell, J. Aldersgate-street, jeweller, Dec. 22. [Robinson, Charterhouse-square.]
 Lungley, W. Barton Mills, Suffolk, merchant, Dec. 22. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Lawrence, H. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 23. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Lewis, G. Swansea, shopkeeper, Dec. 29. [Meadale and Co. New-mars.]
 Lever, W. Little Lever, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 29. [Milne and Co. Finsbury.]
 Levi, B. Little Alce-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, Dec. 30. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.] Superseded June 4.
 Lane, J. Pontpool, Monmouth, carpenter, Dec. 29. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Lando, D. A Great Winchester-street, merchant, Jan. 5. [Wadson and Co. Austin friars.]
 Luckraft, J. Plymouth, carpenter, Jan. 8. [Alexander, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Lyster, T. Plymouth, merchant, Jan. 8. [Rivers, Garlick-hill.]
 Laughton, T. Old Ford, coal merchant Jan. 8. [Palmer and Co. Coptihall-court.]
 Lumley, F. Rams-gate, jeweller, Jan. 8. [Smith, Tokerhouse-yard.]
 Legg, S. Poitsea, shoemaker, Jan. 12. [Shilton, Old Bailey.]
 Lane, J. Petworth, linen draper, Jan. 15. [Tyler, Petworth.]
 Levi, L. Clifton-street, Fishbury-square, dealer, Jan. 15. [Harris, Castle-street, Houndsditch.]
 Long, J. Kingston, maltster, Jan. 16. [Paruther and Son, London-tinct, Fenchurch-street.]
 Lewis, J. Bristol, woollen draper, Jan. 15. [James, Gray's-inn-square.]
 Lowndes, jun. J. and Hateson, R. Liverpool, broker, Jan. 19. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Lay, T. Hahit-st, York, merchant, Jan. 10. [Nettelfold, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Lewis, J. Worcester, victualler, Jan. 23. [Beeke, Steam's-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Lockley, J. J. Folly-street, dealer, Jan. 23. [Harding, Prunrose-street, Bishopsgate.]
 Jewell, W. Bristol, toy dealer, Jan. 22. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Loach, H. Bury St. Edmund's, merchant, Jan. 26. [Sparkes, Bury St. Edmund's.]
 Lee, R. and Bayne, D. Cheap-side, sheet printers, Jan. 26. [Pritchard and Co. Brautwick-square.]
 Lav, J. Oxford-street, hatter, Jan. 29. [Turker, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Lewis, W. Abingdon, Berks, banker, Feb. 2. [Falcon, Temple.]
 Longdon, M. and P. Manchester, and Willton, G. Ironmonger-lane, merchants, Feb. 23. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Leigh, R. and Truistrong, D. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 23. [Lowe, Temple.]
 Lee, W. Dapford, ironmonger, Feb. 23. [Blake-lock and Co. Temple.]
 Langdale, jun. W. King-ton-upon-Hull, victualler, Feb. 26. [Fili, Chancery-lane.]
 Lee, J. Mortmain, J. C. and Wilkinson, 1 Bread-street, St. Paul, March 2. [Myrick and Co. Bedford-square.]
 Lander, L. Great G. mabe, grocer, March 3. [Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.]
 Lewis, J. Ely-place, merchant, March 9. [Kirkman, Cloak-lane, Dovegate-hill.]
 Tongaden, J. Stockport, timber merchant, March 16. [Edgar, Temple.]
 Lee, J. Aberavenny, cabinet maker, March 19. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Lee, W. Aberavenny, cordwainer, March 30. [Latt, Temple.]
 Lee, W. Nunnery, Somerset, linen draper, March 31. [Davies and Co. Warminster.]
 Lee, J. and Lester, R. W. Rotherhithe, meat Phil. March 30. [Cranch, Lion-court, Apts.]
 Patten, J. Ag. Vol. LVII. June, 1811.

Lee, L. Plymouth, navy agent, April 2. [Isaac, Bury-street, St. Mary's.]
 Lancashire, W. Beld, surveyor, April 15. [Longhill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Lingwood, J. Mauchester, cotton merchant, April 16. [Heelis, Staple-inn.]
 Levy, H. Bristol, shopkeeper, April 27. [Harris, Charles-street, Houndsditch.]
 Lonsdale, G. B. Green Lettice-lane, insurance broker, April 27. [Hunt and Co. Old Bethlehem.]
 Lowe, R. Haymarket, linen draper, April 27. [Patt, Staple-inn.]
 Lawton, T. and Davison, J. Riding-house-lane, St. Mary le Bone, painters, May 4. [Lee, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Little, C. H. and F. Carlisle, cotton manufacturers, May 7. [Baker, Broad-court, Watmoor.]
 Lemay, J. Pennycield, Poplar, Cuttler, May 11. [Michell, Union-court, Broad-street.]
 Lowe, A. Croydon, cutler, May 18. [Guy, Croydon.]
 Landon, G. Margate, wine and spirit merchant, May 18. [Barnes, Gills-don.]
 Loxton, J. and Hillier, 1 Road, linen drapers, May 19. [Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Lyon, J. Lendenhall-street, ship and insurance broker, May 23. [Hurt and Co. Church-lane.]
 Bodlow, W. A. Audover, wine merchant, May 24. [Hwyand, Great Ground-street.]
 Laprak, G. Bishopsgate-street Within, cheesemonger, June 1. [Mud, Throgmorton-street.]
 Long, P. Mere, Chester, tinner, June 8. [Tollus, Knutsford.]
 Lines, H. Northampton, grocer, June 18. [Longhill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Lake, G. Exeter, woollen draper, June 18. [Brutton, New Millman-street.]

M.

Major, W. Friday-street, Norwich shawl manufacturer, Dec. 27. [Abbott, Chancery-lane.]
 Maiden, G. B. Manchester, upholsterer, and Fifth, 10 Balliol, dyer, Dec. 21. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Mallats, F. Gravel-lane, surty, baker, Dec. 22. [Hosarth, Staple-inn.]
 Mason, J. Bishop Auckland, Durham, draper, Dec. 25. [Lowndes, Red-lion-square.]
 Mills, J. Holywell-street, Strand, Dec. 25. [Mays, W. Raymond-inn.]
 Malester, P. Stratford-upon-Avon, hawker, Dec. 29. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Moody, J. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor, Dec. 29. [Luxmore, Red-lion-square.]
 Moss, C. Thonet-place, Strand, glass and china jeweller, Dec. 29. [Manning, Clement's-inn.]
 Mostrum, J. M. Buckingham-street, Strand, plaster and bricklayer, Jan. 3. [Hannam, Piazza-chambers, Covent-garden.]
 Meek, J. and Gill, G. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 5. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Mansel, J. T. and Minton, jun. 1 Takenhouse-yard, merchants, Jan. 5. [Watson and Co. Fenchurch-street.]
 Murray, D. Pope's-head-alley, insurance broker, Jan. 2. [Lane, Lawrence Poultry-hill.]
 Muckleton, R. Cannon-street, watchman, Jan. 15. [Wadson and Co. Austin friars.]
 Muddy, H. and Trough, 1 New Ford, wool staplers, Jan. 19. [Broom and Co. Gray's-inn-square.]
 Morgan, T. Crown-street, Westminster, firewrener, Jan. 19. [Hugues, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.]
 Manly, J. Market-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, Jan. 19. [Barrow, The church-street.]
 Mithson, J. K. Sawetings-alley, Cornhill, bill broker, Jan. 22. [Wright, Burkingham-st. Strand.]
 Midwood, J. H. Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 26. [Blissmore and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Moon, J. Hey-cock, Bury, Lancashire, shopkeeper, Jan. 26. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn-square.]
 Mellor, T. Burnley, Staffordshire, potter, Feb. 2. [Barbot, Fetter-lane.]
 M'Guffie, A. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 2. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Meyers, R. Manchester, grocer, Feb. 2. [Edis, Chancery-lane.]
 Mandy, A. Shrewton, Wilts, victualler, Feb. 2. [Swanne, Wilton.]
 Monnet, J. Spring garden, tavern keeper, Feb. 2. [Wright, Fiddlers-hall, Basinghall-street.]
 Morley, J. Edwardstone, Essex, silk thresher, Feb. 12. [Morgan and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

List of Bankrupts.

Mills, J. H. v. H. street, Strand merchant, Feb. 10.
 [Mylchey, v. m. n. l. inn.] Superseded Feb. 19.
 Moss, R. C. W. Honiton, Dorsetshire, surgeon and
 physician, Feb. 16. [Carter and Co. Chancery-
 lane.]
 Mott, J. Old Bailey, dealer, Feb. 16. [Parton,
 Wallbrook.]
 Muddock, J. M. n. l. street, merchant, Feb. 23. [Willis
 and Co. Warrington.]
 Mutton, S. G. n. l. street, Bernersdoor, baker, Feb.
 23. [Ferguson Christie street, Blackfriars road.]
 Moulton, C. Tav stock place, merchant, Feb. 23.
 [Dunn and Co. Broad street.]
 Muddock, J. Liverpool, soap boiler, Feb. 26. [Atkin-
 son and Co. Chancery lane.]
 Muttweather, G. Manchester, dealer, March 3.
 [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Miller, J. Liverpool, merchant, March 5. [Farrant
 and Co. Chancery lane.]
 Martin, J. Castle street, Linbury square, builder,
 March. [Shotland, Old Bailey.]
 Morris, J. Castle street, Holborn, jeweller, March 5.
 [Castle street.]
 Morris, C. and Chichester, Bartholomew close,
 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Moss, A. Stockport, plumber and glazier, May 20.
 [Longdall and Co. Gray's inn.]
 Mason, W. Rainow, Chester, cotton spinner, June
 1. [Ellis, Chancery lane.]
 Millard, E. Dursley, Gloucestershire, inn holder,
 June 1. [Harvey, Lamb's Conduit-place.]
 Murphy, W. Pill-mill-court, tailor, June 15. [Rich-
 ardson, New inn.]

N

Norris, I. Sheffield mills, Berks, paper maker, Jan.
 8. [Holmes, Gt. St. James-street.]
 Noble, J. Lendenhill street, master mariner, Jan.
 17. [Pasmore, Warrington court.]
 N. v. n. l. D. and Oliphant, J. Mill court, (Chap-
 el street, Jan. 12. [Lewis, Finsbury.]
 Norris, J. Min. l. street, merchant, Jan. 10. [Cooper
 and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.]
 Nicholson, G. Queen street, Bloomsbury, dealer,
 Feb. 3. [Toon Warwick court, Holborn.]
 Neason, G. Liverpool, c. v. keeper, Feb. 23. [Black-
 ston, Finsbury.]
 New, J. C. v. l. street, dealer, Feb. 23. [Bond and
 Co. Finsbury.]
 New, J. J. B. v. l. street, St. Mary, axe merchant,
 Feb. 23. [R. v. l. street, New B. v. l. street, (Fins-
 bury).]
 North, J. Chorlton row, Manchester, merchant,
 March. [Ellis, Chancery lane.]
 North, J. Lighter, Somerset, dealer, March 19.
 [Kin, Bedford row.]
 North, R. Redmans, St. N. v. l. street, victual-
 ler, March 2. [Farrant, Chancery lane.]
 Nockles, J. The Dolphin, Stoke upon Newington, vic-
 tualer, March 2. [Bailey, Little lane.]
 N. v. n. l. W. C. v. l. street, dealer, April 11. [The Mill,
 Chancery lane.]
 N. v. n. l. J. Spalding, draper, April 10. [Tilson and Co.
 Chancery lane.]
 North, J. Manchester, dealer, June 4. [Ellis,
 Chancery lane.]
 N. v. n. l. W. J. v. l. street, Gray's inn lane,
 coach and harness maker, June 1. [Wright,
 Hyde street, Bloomsbury.]

O

O. v. n. l. T. v. l. street, dealer, June 1. [March
 2. [Bond and Co. Chancery lane.]
 Odds, J. Finsbury, dealer, April 1. [Sykes and Co.
 Warrington.]
 Ogilvie, J. and Mary, v. l. street, W. v. l. street, up manu-
 facturers, April 3. [W. v. l. street.]
 Oddy, W. Liverpool, merchant, April 1. [Black-
 ston, Finsbury.]
 Oddy, S. Finsbury, J. v. l. street, chemist, May 7.
 [Blackelock and Co. Temple.]
 Owen, J. Bell's yard, stationer, May. [Castle, Fur-
 nival inn.]
 Otam, J. C. v. l. street, Wiltshire cheese factor, May
 19. [Metcalf and Co. L. v. l. street.]
 Oldham, J. Rupert street, Haymarket, painter and
 glazier, June 1. [Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitz-
 roe square.]
 O. v. n. l. P. v. l. street, Finsbury-square, vic-
 tualer, June 3. [Ellis, Windmill place, Bedford-
 row.]

P

Princelow, T. Ashby new Lin-Market, Lancas-
 ter, mill manufacturer, Dec. 12. [Baron and
 Co. Warrington.]
 P. v. n. l. W. v. l. street, timber merchant, Dec.
 10. [Taylor, Warrington.]
 Purcell, S. Milk street, W. v. l. houseman, Dec. 22.
 [Hurst, Lawrence lane.]
 Phillips, P. Drury-lane, tailor, Dec. 25. [Howard
 and Co. Finsbury, Aldgate.]
 Phipps, W. Sh. v. l. street, straw hat manufacturer, Dec. 25.
 [Wills, Hutton square.]
 Paget, W. Gloucester, dealer, Jan. 3. [Clinton
 Lincoln inn.]
 Pope, H. Finsbury, Finsbury, grocer, Jan.
 1. [Blackston, Finsbury.]
 Porter, S. Chesham Buckinghamshire, miller,
 Jan. 3. [Stevens, St. n. College gardens, Aldgate.]
 P. v. n. l. W. v. l. street, Somerset, Jan. 3.
 [Farrant, Gower-street.]

5.

Smith, J. Taveroul, broker, Dec. 2. (H. & L. 1st),
Temple.
Mather, F. R. Warrington, cotton spinner, Dec.
26. (Ellis, Chan & Linn.)
Frank, J. Hambury, shopkeeper, Dec. 29 (Farlow,
Newbury Street).
Smith, J. Lancaster, reader, Dec. 30. (Albendale
and Co. New Inn).
Gunn, J. Whitham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Dec.
31. (Ellis, Chan & Linn.)

1

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